

30  
BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA;

OR,

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE

MOST EMINENT MEDICAL CHARACTERS

THAT HAVE EXISTED

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF TIME TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

WITH A

CATALOGUE OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

---

By BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON,

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, OF THE  
PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF GUY'S HOSPITAL, AND OF  
THE LONDON COMPANY OF SURGEONS.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

---

"Jam autem quamcunque demum adhibere diligentiam conati sumus; non  
negamus multa esse prætermissa, ac minime speramus, fore ut tam vasti argu-  
menti opus hoc perfectum evaserit: in id etenim necessarium fuisset, ut omnium  
Europæ Scholarum Medicarum Historia, subinde renovata, nobis fuisset suppe-  
ditata." Mangeti Bibliothec. Med. Scriptor.

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1799.

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE  
MOST EMINENT MEDICAL CHARACTERS

CATALOGUE OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS



IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

"I am certain on perusing these volumes, that the student of medicine will find in them a most valuable and interesting source of information, and that the general reader will find in them a most interesting and valuable source of information."

LONDON

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

1799

assurances, that such a work will not be lost into  
the world without a prospect of conveying use-  
ful information, at the same time that it may  
afford some entertainment to the curious in-  
quirer into biological history.

**ERASMUS DARWIN,**  
M.D. F.R.S. &c.

DEAR SIR,

**T**O be permitted to address a work of this  
nature to a Man eminently distinguished  
in every department of science, must prove a  
source of gratification to the compiler. Every  
part of physie, however, may justly presume  
on your protection, to whom both the theory  
and practice are indebted for so many im-  
provements.

Your polite and friendly assistance, in procur-  
ing many materials towards the completion of  
the following sheets, claims my warmest thanks ;  
and should the compilation be fortunate enough  
to receive your approbation, together with  
that of the medical world in general, I shall  
esteem myself amply recompensed with the  
assurance,

assurance, that such a work will not be sent into the world without a prospect of conveying useful information, at the same time that it may afford some entertainment to the curious inquirer into biographical history.

That you may long continue to enjoy the merited honours of superior genius, is the sincere wish of

DEAR SIR,

Your most obliged,

and obedient

humble Servant,

BENJ. HUTCHINSON.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

1799.

## P R E F A C E.

**T**O preserve memoirs of illustrious men, is discharging an act of justice to departed merit, and may prove the means of exciting the active genius of modest and unassuming superiority of mental endowments to the exertion of talents, which may be found beneficial to mankind. With these views biography unfolds the different talents of every age, and exhibits the numerous natural, and acquired excellencies of distinguished characters. Actuated by these motives, and anxious to obtain a more complete history of the origin and progress of Medical Science, the Compiler has been induced to undertake a work, which he trusts will not be unacceptable; being intended to contain some account of most medical men, who have been sufficiently distinguished to merit such a memorial of their abilities; it will, therefore, naturally include a history of the most remarkable, and the most interesting circumstances; an account of the progress of Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Midwifery, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Botany, and of every department of philosophical science connected with medicine; and an abstract of the opinions and principles, by which the medical world has been influenced in all its extent and duration.

The Compiler has been particularly attentive, to

do justice to the learned and ingenious of all countries, whose public works, or private professional characters, are held in high estimation. In the execution of this plan he has not recurred to Dictionaries \* only, nor contented himself with supplying the defects of one Dictionary from another, and cutting off the redundancies of all; but every thing has been collected from the different performances which contained materials relative to the plan. For an account of the writings of authors, recourse should be had to their works; and for that of their lives, to the best memoirs that are extant.

It may possibly be objected to this work, that there are others, which supersede the necessity of the present; but it must be remembered, that since the publication of any work of medical biography, many very eminent and celebrated characters have existed, the memory of whose lives and examples might probably be lost to the public, were they not now recorded. By the advantage of an extensive correspondence with different medical men, the Compiler has been able to collect the lives of some eminently distinguished physicians, and of others who have not yet graced the page of biography.

The voluminous works of Mangetus, as well as the writings of Le Clerc, and Freind, on a subject nearly similar to the present, are highly valuable so far as they advanced. Dr. Aikin, many years ago, commenced a work, which promised to be equally serviceable, and from whose ingenious memoirs we have taken the liberty of copying some valuable lives.

The Compiler thinks it necessary to mention, that there are omitted in these volumes memoirs of

\* To the authors of that useful work, the General Biographical Dictionary, in 8vo. the author acknowledges particular obligations.

some distinguished persons, which he has not yet been able to collect, which will be introduced into a future edition, if by the favour of the public another should be called for; but in this case they will be printed separately, for the use of the purchasers of the first. He also takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the friendly assistance of Dr. Darwin; Dr. Buck; Mr. Warner, surgeon, Hatton-street; Mr. Home, surgeon, Leicester-square; Mr. Lucas and Mr. Foster, surgeons to Guy's hospital; the Author of the Medical Spectator; Mr. Henry, Manchester; Mr. E. Falkner, Southwell; and many others; and will be happy to receive any Communications which may tend to the further Improvement of his work.

P R E F A C E

Some distinguished persons, which he has not yet  
been able to collect, which will be introduced into a  
second edition, if by the nature of the work it should  
be called for; but in this case they will be  
introduced for the use of the publisher of the  
first. The first was opportunity of returning his  
thanks for the friendly assistance of Dr. Barrow;  
Dr. Parr, Mr. Warton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Aikin, and  
Mr. Baker, who were to have been the Authors of  
the first edition, but who, through various  
causes, were unable to do so, and who will  
be happy to receive any contributions which may  
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# ERRATA:

## VOLUME I.

Page. Line.

- 35. 32. *for "Linacer" read "Linacre."*
- 50. 7. *for "Battas" read "Battus."*
- 75. 21. *dele "the" before the word "muscular."*
- 91. 32. *for "Professor Franeker" read "Professor of Franeker."*
- 97. 1. *for "or" read "nor."*
- 182. 19. *for "Peripatetica," read "Peripateticæ."*
- 275. 5. *for "begets" read "beget."*
- 275. 6. *for "unites" read "unite."*
- 323. 6. *after "Physician" add "except Nicholas de Ferneham."*
- 339. 24. *for "Trallien" read "Trallian."*
- 404. 5. *for "he" read "the."*
- 426. 4. *for "James's" read "James."*

## VOLUME II.

Page. Line.

- 92. 9. *Insert the figure "8," before "Farther Observations, &c."*
- 208. 7. *for "modi" read "modo."*
- 271. 1. *for "to" read "for."*
- 362. 12. *for "I" read "we."*
- 362. 13. *for "I" read "we."*
- 362. 17. *for "I" read "we."*

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## BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.

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### ACTUARIUS (JOHN)

The Son of ZACHARIAS, a Greek writer of the latter ages :

HE shews great judgment and genius, as well as knowledge in his profession, in making his collections. He wrote six books of Therapeutics, two books on the Animal Spirits, and seven treatises on the doctrine of Urines. According to some he is placed about the year 1100, and according to others, in the 1300th year of the christian æra. ACTUARIUS is a title bestowed on the physicians of the court at Constantinople.

### ÆGINE TA (PAULUS)

A Native of the Island ÆGINA, whence he has his name.

ACCORDING to Le Clerc, he flourished in the fourth century, but with more truth he is placed by Abulpharagius, who is allowed to give the best account of those times, in the seventh. Yet he could not live late in it, as is plain from his own writings, where, speaking of collyriums, he mentions one which he happened to meet with in Alexandria. That he had been in this city is past all doubt (though not as a student, as Dr. Freind would have it) and probably before it was taken and plundered by Amrou, which happened no later in the seventh century than the

B

year

year forty; for it is not likely that he would visit Alexandria after it had been sacked, and all the libraries and other monuments of learning burnt by order of the caliph. And as a farther proof of this, Abulpharagius places him some time before Othman was made caliph, which was in the year 643, two years after Heraclius's death, so that he does well to make him flourish some time in the reign of Heraclius, as about the year 620. His works are deservedly famous, and it appears that his knowledge in surgery was very great, for Fabricius ab Aquapendente has thought fit to transcribe him in an infinite number of places. Indeed the doctrine of PAULUS ÆGINETA, together with that of Celsus and Albucasis, make up the whole text of this author. His inferences and observations consist chiefly in explaining these two writers, and these are the triumvirate, to whom he principally stands indebted for the assistance he received in composing his excellent book. In short, the surgery of PAULUS has been the subject matter of most of the books of that profession down to this time; and yet this author, valuable as he is, is one of those whom Le Clerc and others, for want of being better acquainted with, have been pleased to condemn as worthless writers. He is the first author that takes notice of the cathartic quality of rhubarb. He begins his book with a description of women's diseases, and treats professedly of distempers incident to that sex, and, according to Dr. Milward, he is the first in all antiquity that deserves the title of man-midwife. His writings, and the various editions of them, are as follow:

1. Libri septem, de Re Medicâ, seu Opera omnia, Græce, Venetiis, 1528, fol.
2. The same, "Ex Interpretatione et cum Annotationibus Johannis Guinterii Andomaci, Venet. 1542." 8vo.

3. The

3. The same, to which are added, "Annotationes Jacobi Goupyli, ex Editione et cum Scholiis Jo. Baptistæ Camotii, Venet. 1553." 8vo.

Vide Freind's "History of Physic," v. i, p. 211, and "Letter to Sir Hans Sloane."

## ÆTIUS,

An ancient Physician, born at Amida, a town in Mesopotamia,

But at what time he lived medical historians are not agreed; some place him in the year 350, others in 437, and others in 455, to which last opinion Mercklin seems to subscribe. But Doctor Freind will have him to be much later; he says, "It is plain, even from his own books, that he did not write till the very end of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth century, for he refers not only to St. Cyril, archbishop of Alexandria, who died in 444, but to Petrus Archiater, who was physician to Theodoric, and therefore must have lived still later."

HE studied at Alexandria, and in several places of his works agrees with the pharmacy of the Ægyptians. His "Tetrabiblos" is a collection from the writings of those physicians who preceded him, chiefly from Galen, but contains nevertheless some new things, for which we are entirely indebted to this author. His work consists of sixteen books, eight of which were published in Greek only, at Venice, 1534, in folio; but Janus Cornarius, a physician of Frankfort, made a Latin version of the whole, and published it with the Greek at Basil, 1542, in folio: Henry Stevens afterwards printed it among his "Medici Principes" at Geneva, 1567, in folio.—Vide "Fabric. Bibl. Gr. lib. v, c. 23."—"Linden. Renovat." p. 18.—"Hist. of Physic," part 1, p. 4.

## AKENSIDE (MARK)

A physician, who published in Latin a treatise upon the "Dysentery," in 1764, and a few pieces in the first volume of "The Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians," printed in 1768, but far better known, and to be distinguished hereafter as a poet.

HE was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 9, 1721, educated at the grammar-school in Newcastle, then sent to the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden. Before he had numbered his twentieth year, he was pursuing, with unremitting attention, his studies in the former of those two universities. His parents and relations were of the sect denominated Presbyterians, and it was their desire that he should attain the qualifications of a pastor. In perfecting himself for the station, allotted by his friends, who were not aware that he was more inclined to pay court to the Muses, than to undertake the cure of souls, the young gentleman had accepted some support from the funds, which, much to the honour of the English Dissenters, are raised for the accommodation of those whose narrow fortunes oblige them to have recourse to an aid so generous and salutary. Here the noble and independent disposition of our author presented itself. His friends had marked out a path for him he wished not to pursue; his inclinations led him to the study of physic in preference to that of divinity, which he determined to relinquish: the assistance he had received he considered as misapplied, and that honour and rectitude called upon him to return it. These were the sentiments of genuine and innate virtue. In acting thus, MARK AKENSIDE, grateful to his benefactors, discharged the debt of honour, and gave an early instance how truly he revered its sacred principles. With such an exalted mind, it is the less to be wondered at, that at  
this

this early period of his life, he planned and wrote his "Pleasures of Imagination," which, so long as genius holds an admirer, will ever be valued for chasteness of design, purity of moral, and all that pleasing witchery which marks the healthful offspring of genuine poetry. This inestimable poem cannot be read too often. Its author possessed a heart in love with virtue; a love which displays itself in every line, and which appears to raise the genius of our moral bard to an exalted height, unattainable but for such powerful assistance.

Mr. AKENSIDE remained at Edinburgh about three years; during which time, he wrote several of his poems, particularly his "Ode on the Winter Solstice," a production which ranked him very high in the estimation of the literary characters which adorned the place. In 1741, he took a short leave of his native country, and went to Leyden, where, on the 16th of May 1744, he took his degree of doctor in physic. At this time his "Pleasures of Imagination" appeared before the public. It was welcomed as a work of such intrinsic worth ought to be welcomed. From its sale the author's finances were improved, and his fame established. Dr. Johnson mentions, that he has heard Doddsley (by whom it was published) say, that when the copy was offered him, the price demanded for it, which was a hundred and twenty pounds, being such as he was not inclined to give precipitately, he carried the work to Pope, who having looked into it, advised him not to make a niggardly offer, for "this was no every day writer." The world was next presented with his "Epistle to Curio." This impressive, moral, and sensible production, has been termed by a celebrated biographer, in too many instances more estimable for genius than for liberality, a very acrimonious epistle to Pulteney.

Another writer observes, "AKENSIDE, dissatisfied " with it, altered it exceedingly." On his return from Leyden, he fixed on Northampton as his place of residence: here he practised as a physician, and here, with the learned and pious Doddridge, he carried on an amicable debate, concerning the opinions of the ancient philosophers with regard to a future state of rewards and punishments, in which AKENSIDE supported the firm belief of Cicero in the great article of natural religion. From Northampton he removed to Hampstead; in that seat of air and health he resided about two years, and then fixed in London, where he was universally admired as a poet, but long remained unknown as a physician, in which profession he was anxious to become distinguished.

Notwithstanding all his endeavours, Dr. AKENSIDE was so far from establishing himself, that had it not been for the generous and timely assistance of his friend Mr. Dyson, who, to support his character in the world, allowed him three hundred a year, he would have sunk into those difficulties arising from straitened circumstances, to which genius and talent have been too often exposed. In time the doctor acquired considerable reputation and practice, and arrived at most of the honours incident to his profession. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, a physician to St. Thomas's hospital, was admitted by mandamus to the degree of doctor in physic in the university of Cambridge, and elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London; and upon the settlement of the queen's household, was appointed one of the physicians to her majesty. He perhaps might have still risen to a greater elevation of character, had not his studies ended with his life, by a putrid fever, on the 23d day of June 1770, in the 49th year of his age.

He

He was buried in the parish of St. James, Westminster.

Dr. AKENSIDE was much devoted to the study of ancient literature, and was a great admirer of Plato, Cicero, and the best philosophers of antiquity. His knowledge and taste in this respect are conspicuous in his poems, and in the notes and illustrations which he hath annexed to them. That he had a sincere reverence for the great and fundamental principles of religion, is apparent from numberless passages in his writings. His high veneration for the Supreme Being, his noble sentiments of the wisdom and benevolence of the Divine Providence, and his zeal for the cause of virtue, are conspicuous in all his poems.

Dr. AKENSIDE's principal medical performances are, 1st, his "*Dissertatio de Dysenteria*," published in 1764, which has been commended as an elegant specimen of Latinity: it was twice translated into English. He also wrote; 2d, "*Observations on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatic Vessels in Animals*." 3d, "*An Account of a Blow on the Heart, and its Effects*." 4th, "*Oratio Anniversaria, ex Instituto Harveii, in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis habita, Anno 1759*." 5th, "*Observations on Cancers*." 6th, "*Of the Use of Ipecacuanha in Asthmas*." 7th, "*a Method of treating White Swellings of the Joints*." Besides these, he read at the College, some practical Observations made at St. Thomas's Hospital on the putrid Erysipelas, which he intended for the second volume of the Medical Transactions. This paper he carried home with a design to correct it, but it was not returned at the time of his death. Being appointed Croonian lecturer, he chose for his subject, "*The History of the Revival of Learning*;" and read three lectures on it before the College; but from which he

soon desisted, it was supposed in disgust, some one of the College having objected that he had chosen a subject foreign to the institution. Most of the above pieces were published in the Philosophical and Medical Transactions.

ALDROVANDUS (ULYSSES),

Professor of Philosophy and Physic at Bologna, the place  
of his Nativity,

Was a most curious inquirer into natural history, and travelled into the most distant countries on purpose to inform himself of their natural productions. Minerals, metals, plants, and animals, were the objects of his curious researches, but he applied himself chiefly to birds, and was at great expence in having figures of them drawn from life. Aubert le Mire says, that he gave a certain painter, famous in that art, a yearly salary of two hundred crowns for thirty years and upwards, and that he employed, at a great expence, Lorenzo Benini and Cornelius Swintus, as well as the famous engraver Christopher Coriolanus. These expences ruined his fortune, and at length reduced him to the most distressing necessity; and it is said that he died blind in an hospital at Bologna at a great age, in 1615. Mr. Bayle observes, that antiquity does not furnish us with an instance of a design so extensive and so laborious as that of ALDROVANDUS, with regard to natural history: that Pliny indeed has treated of more subjects, but only touches them lightly, whereas ALDROVANDUS has collected all he could meet with. His compilation, or what was at least compiled upon his plan, consists of several volumes in folio, some of which were printed after his death. He himself published his "Ornithology, or History of Birds," in three volumes, folio, in 1599; and his seven books of  
Insects,

Insects, which make another volume of the same size. The volume of "Serpents," three of "Quadrupeds," one of "Fishes," that of "Exsanguineous Animals," the "History of Monsters," with the supplement to that of Animals, the "Treatise of Metals," and the "Dendrology, or History of Trees," were published at several times after his death, by the care of different persons. The volume of "Serpents" was put in order, and sent to the press by Bartholomeus Ambrosinus; that of "Quadrupeds which divide the Hoof," was first digested by John Cornelius Uterverius, and afterwards by Thomas Demster, and published by Marcus Antonius Bernia and Jerome Tamturini: that of "Quadrupeds which do not divide the Hoof," and that of "Fishes," were digested by Uterverius, and published by Tamturini; that of "Quadrupeds with Toes or Claws," was compiled by Ambrosinus; the "History of Monsters," and the supplements, were collected by the same author, and published at the charge of Marcus Antonius Bernia; the "Dendrology" is the work of Ovidius Montalbanus.

"ALDROVANDUS," says M. l'Abbé Gallois, "is not  
 " the author of several books published under his name;  
 " but it has happened to the collection of natural his-  
 " tory, of which those books are part, as it does to those  
 " great rivers which retain, during their whole course,  
 " the name they bore at their first rise, though in the  
 " end the greatest part of the water which they carry  
 " into the sea does not belong to them, but to other ri-  
 " vers which they receive: for as the first six volumes of  
 " this great work were ALDROVANDUS's, although the  
 " others were composed since his death by different au-  
 " thors, they have still been attributed to him, either be-  
 " cause they were a continuance of his design, or because  
 " the writers of them use his memoirs, or because his  
 " method

"method was followed, or perhaps that these last volumes might be better received under the auspices of so celebrated a name." Vide *Journal des Savans*, Nov. 12, 1668, p. 425. "Miræus de Scriptoribus," Sæc. 16, p. 154. "Mercklinus, in *Lindenio Renovato*," p. 1047.

## ALPINI (PROSPERO)

A celebrated Physician and Botanist, born the 23d November 1553, at Marostica, in the republic of Venice.

IN his early years he was inclined to the profession of arms, and accordingly served in the Milanese; but being at length persuaded by his father, who was a physician, to apply himself to learning, he went to Padua, where in a little time he was chosen deputy to the rector, and syndic to the students, which offices he discharged with great prudence and address. This, however, did not hinder him from pursuing his study of physic, for he was admitted Doctor thereof in 1578. Nor did he remain long without practice, for he was soon after invited to Campo San Pietro, a little town in the territories of Padua. But such a situation was too confined for one of his extensive views; he was desirous of gaining a knowledge of exotic plants, and thought the best way to succeed in his inquiries, was, after Galen's example, to visit the countries where they grow. He soon had an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity; for George Emo, or Hemi, being appointed consul, for the republic of Venice, in Ægypt, chose him for his physician. They left Venice the 12th of September 1580, and after a tedious and dangerous voyage, arrived at Grand Cairo the beginning of July the year following. ALPINI continued three years in this country, where he omitted no opportunity of improving his

his knowledge in botany. He travelled along the banks of the river Nile, and went as far as Alexandria, and other Parts of Ægypt, consulting every person who could give any account of what he wanted to know. None of ALPINI's contemporaries understood properly the doctrine of the generation of plants, but he settled the matter beyond dispute: he assures us, "that the female date trees or palms do not conceive or bear fruit, unless some one mixes the branches of the male and female together; or, as is generally done, instead of mixing the branches, to take the dust found in the male sheath, or the male flowers, and sprinkle them over the females." Upon ALPINI's return to Venice, in 1586, Andrea Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician, and he distinguished himself so much in this capacity, that he was esteemed the first physician of his age. The republic of Venice began to be uneasy, that a subject of their's, of so much merit as ALPINI, should continue at Genoa, when he might be of very great service and honour to their state: they therefore recalled him in 1593, to fill the professorship of botany at Padua, and he had a salary of two hundred florins, which was afterwards raised to seven hundred and fifty. He discharged this office with great reputation; but his health became very precarious, having been much broken by the voyages he had made. According to the registers of the university of Padua, he died the fifth of February 1617, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried the day after, without any funeral pomp, in the church of St. Anthony.

ALPINI was the author of the following works:

1. "De Medicinâ Ægyptiorum, libri 4, in quibus multa cum de vario mittendi sanguinis usu per venas, arterias, cucurbitulas, ac scarificationes nostris inusitatas,

tatas, deque inuentionibus et aliis chirurgicis operationibus, tum de quamplurimis medicamentis apud Ægyptios frequentioribus elucescunt."

2. "De Plantis Ægypti liber, in quo non pauci, qui circa herbarum materiam irreperunt, erroresprehenduntur, quorum causa hætenus multa medicamenta ad usum medicinæ admodum expetenda, plerisque medicorum non sine artis jacturâ occulta atque obsoleta jacuerunt." Venice, 1592, quarto.

3. "De præfagiendâ Vitâ et Morte Ægrotantium, libri 7, in quibus ars tota Hippocratica prædicendi in ægrotis varios morborum eventus, cum ex veterum medicorum dogmatis, tum ex longâ accuratâque observatione novâ methodo elucescit." Venice, 1691, quarto.

4. "De Balsamo Dialogus, in quo verissimæ balsami plantæ, opobalsami, carpobalsami et xylobalsami, cognitio, plerisque antiquorum atque juniorum medicorum occulta, nunc elucescit." Venice, 1592, quarto.

5. "De Medicinâ Methodicâ, libri 13, in quibus medendi ars methodica vocata olim maximé celebris, quæ hâc ætate non sine magno studiosorum medicinæ et dedecore et damno plané defuisse visa est, denuo restituitur, atque in medicorum commodum quadrantenus ad medicinam dogmaticam conformatur." Padua, 1611, folio. Leyden, 1719, quarto.

6. "De Raphontico Disputatio, in gymnasio Patavino habita, in quâ raphontici planta, quam hætenus nulli viderunt, medicinæ studiosis ob oculos ponitur, ipsiusque cognitio accuratius expenditur atque proponitur." Padua, 1612 and 1629, quarto.

7. "De Plantis Exoticis, libri duo." Venice, 1699, quarto. This work was not published till about twelve years after the death of the author, by his son Alpino Alpini.

Alpini. ALPINI left several other works, which have never been printed; particularly,

1. "De Medicinâ Ægyptiorum, liber quintus."
2. "De naturali Rerum in Ægypto observatarum Historia, libri 5, variis plantarum, lapidum, et animalium iconibus exornati." Vide "Mémoires des Hommes illustres," tom. ii, p. 176, 177, &c.

## ANTHONY (FRANCIS)

A very learned Physician and Chemist of the last century.

His father was an eminent goldsmith in the city of London, and had an employment of considerable value in the jewel-office of queen Elizabeth. This son was born April 16, 1550, and having been carefully instructed in the first rudiments of learning while at home, was, about the year 1569, sent to the university of Cambridge, where he studied with great diligence and success, and in the year 1574, took the degree of M. A. It appears from his own writings, that he applied himself for many years in that university to the theory and practice of chemistry, with sedulous industry, and made no small progress. We cannot learn when he left Cambridge, and went up to London; but it seems highly probable, that it was not before he attained the age of forty. He began, soon after his arrival, to publish to the world the effects of his chemical studies; and in the year 1598 his first treatise appeared, concerning the excellency of a medicine drawn from gold; but not having taken the necessary precautions of addressing himself to the college of physicians for their licence, he fell under their displeasure, and being summoned before the president and censors, he confessed that he had practised physic in London for somewhat more than six months, and had cured twenty persons or more of several diseases, to whom he had  
given

given purging and vomiting physick, and to others a diaphoretic medicine, prepared from gold and mercury, as their case required, but acknowledged that he had no licence; and being examined in several parts of physick, and found inexpert, he was interdicted practice. About a month after he was committed to the Counter prison, and fined in the sum of five pounds for prescribing physick against the statutes and privilege of the college; but upon his application to the lord chief justice, he was set at liberty, which gave so great umbrage to the college, that the president and one of the censors waited on the chief justice, to request his favour in defending and preserving the college privileges, upon which Mr. ANTHONY submitted himself, promised to pay his fine, and was forbid practice. But not long after he was accused again for practising physick, and upon his own confession was fined five pounds; which fine, on his refusing to pay it, was increased to twenty pounds, and he was committed to prison till he paid it.

After his release, he seems to have met with considerable patrons, who were able to protect him from the authority of the college; and though this learned society thought him weak and ignorant in physick, yet it seems there were other learned bodies of a different opinion; since, after all these censures, and being tossed about from prison to prison, he became doctor of physick in one of our own universities. This did not hinder new complaints being brought against him by Dr. Taylor, and another physician, who grounded their proceedings chiefly on his giving a certain nostrum, which he called Aurum Potabile, or potable gold, and which he represented to the world as an universal medicine. Dr. ANTHONY published a very learned and modest defence of himself and his Aurum Potabile in Latin, written with great decency, much skill in chemistry, and with an apparent knowledge

knowledge in the theory and history of physick. He likewise annexed such certificates of cures, under the hands of several persons of distinction; and some too of the faculty, that it very plainly appeared, he did not by any means deserve to be treated as an ignorant empiric, or a mere pretender to chemistry.

His book, however, was quickly answered, and the controversy about Aurum Potabile grew so warm, that he was obliged to publish another apology in the English language, which however was also translated into Latin, and was held in great esteem abroad, though at home it was far enough from answering the doctor's expectation, for it did not at all abate the opposition formed against his practice by the faculty, or allay that bitterness with which his opponents treated his arguments. But, considered in another light, it proved very advantageous to him, for it procured the general good-will of ordinary readers, and contributed exceedingly to support and extend his practice, notwithstanding all the pains taken to decry it. Yet what chiefly contributed to maintain his own reputation, and thereby reflected credit on his medicine, was his unblemished character in private life: For Dr. ANTHONY was a man of unaffected piety, untainted probity, of easy address, great modesty; and boundless charity, which procured him many friends, and left it not in the power of his enemies to attack any part of his conduct, except that of dispensing a medicine, of which they had no opinion. The age in which Dr. ANTHONY flourished was very favourable to his ideas, since chemistry was then full as much admired, though perhaps not so well understood as at present. He had therefore a very extensive and beneficial practice, which enabled him to live hospitably at his house in Bartholomew Close, and to be very liberal in his alms to the poor. He died on the 26th of May, 1623, in the  
seventy-

seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory. Our author was twice married, and by his last wife, whose name was Elizabeth, he had two sons, John and Charles, both physicians, the former sold his father's *Aurum Potabile*, and lived by it very handsomely; the latter settled in the town of Bedford, where he attained the character of a learned, honest, and industrious man in his profession. Vide "*Biographia Britannica*," vol. i. p. 169, &c.

#### A P O N O (PETER D')

A celebrated Physician and Philosopher of his age, born in 1250, in a village near Padua.

HE studied some time at Paris, and was there promoted to the degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Physic. When he began to practise as physician, he is said to have insisted on very large sums for his visits. We are not told what his demands were in the place of his residence, but it is affirmed, that he would not attend the sick at any distance from home under a hundred and fifty florins a day, and when he was sent for by pope Honorius the fourth, he demanded four hundred ducats for each day's attendance. He was suspected of magic, and prosecuted by the Inquisition on that account. "The common opinion of almost all authors" says Naude, "is, that he was the greatest magician of his age: that he had acquired the knowledge of the seven liberal arts, by means of the seven familiar spirits, which he kept inclosed in a crystal; that he had the dexterity (like another Pafetes) to make the money he had spent, come back into his purse." The same author adds, that he died before the process against him was finished, being then in the  
eightieth

eightieth year of his age; and that after his death, they ordered him to be burnt in effigy, in the public place of the city of Padua; designing thereby to terrify others, and also to suppress the reading of three books which he had written. The first is, the "Hep-tameron," which is printed at the end of the first volume of Agrippa's work: the second, that which is called by Trithemius, "Elucidarium Necromantium Petri de Apono:" and the last, entitled by the same author, "Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de Annulis Secundum 28 Mansiones Lunæ." His body being secretly taken up by his friends, escaped the vigilance of the Inquisitors, who would have burnt it. It was removed several times, and was at last placed in the church of St. Augustin, without any epitaph or any mark of honour.

The most remarkable book which Apono wrote was that which procured him the surname of Conciliator: he wrote also a piece entitled "De Medicinâ omnimodâ." There is a story told of him, that having no well in his house, he caused his neighbour's to be carried into the street by devils, when he heard they had forbidden his maid fetching water there. He had much better, says Bayle, have employed the devils to make a well in his own house, and have stopped up his neighbour's, or at least, transported it into his house, rather than into the street. Vide "Mercklin in Lindenio renovato," p. 878.—"Camerarius Medit. Hist." tom i, liv. 1, ch. 4.—"Naude Apoll. des grands Hommes accuséz de Magie," ch. 14.—"Tomafini Elog. Viror. illust." p. 24.—"Vol. de Scient. Mathematic." p. 181.—"Tomazo Garsoni Piazza universale di tutti Profefs. Discorso," fol. 135, v. 365.

## ARBUTHNOT (Dr. JOHN)

A celebrated Wit and Physician in the Reign of Queen Anne,

Was the son of an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. He had his education in the university of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. The revolution deprived the father of his church preferment, and though he was possessed of a small paternal estate, yet necessity obliged the son to seek his fortune abroad. He went to London, and at first, as it is said, for his support taught the mathematics. About this time, 1695, Dr. Woodward's "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth" was published, which contained such an account of the universal deluge, as our author thought inconsistent with truth: he, therefore, drew up a work, entitled, "An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, &c. with a Comparison between Steno's Philosophy and the Doctor's, in the Case of Marine Bodies dug up out of the Earth, &c." 1695, 8vo, which gave him no small share of literary fame. His extensive learning, and facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom, when Prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance. His advice was successful, and his highness recovering employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, 1709, and admitted a Fellow of the College, as he had been some years of the Royal Society.

His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents, entitled him to an intimate correspondence and  
friendship

friendship with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he met as a member of the Scriblerus Club. In 1714, he engaged with Pope and Swift in a design to write a satire on the abuse of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the humourous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this species of satire, under the history of feigned adventures. But a stop was put to this project by the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect essay towards it, under the title of the first book of the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus \*." "These Memoirs," says Dr. Johnson, "extend only to the first part of a work, projected in concert with Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot. Their purpose was to censure the abuses of learning, by the fictitious life of an infatuated scholar. They were dispersed, the design was never completed, and Warburton laments its miscarriage, as an event very disastrous to polite letters. If the whole may be estimated by this specimen, which seems to be the production of Arbuthnot, with a few touches perhaps by Pope, the want of more will not be much lamented; for the follies which the writer ridicules are so little practised, that they are not known; nor can the satire be un-

\* Dr. Warburton tells us, that the Travels of Gulliver, the Treatise of the Profound, of literary Criticism on Virgil, and the Memoirs of a Parish Clerk, are only so many detached parts and fragments of this work. The same writer declares, that polite letters never lost more than by the defeat of this scheme, in which each of this illustrious triumvirate would have found exercise for his own peculiar talent, beside constant employment for that they all had in common. Arbuthnot was skilled in every thing that related to science, Pope was master of the fine arts, and Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal measure, and so abundant a degree, that no age perhaps ever produced three men on whom nature had more bountifully bestowed it, or in whom art had brought it to higher perfection.

“ derstood but by the learned : he raises phantoms of  
“ absurdity, and then drives them away. He cures dis-  
“ eases that were never felt. For this reason, the joint  
“ production of these great writers has never attained  
“ any notice from mankind.”

The queen's death, and the disasters which fell upon his friends on that occasion, deeply affected our Author's spirits ; and to divert his melancholy, he paid a visit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His stay there, however, was but very short ; he returned to London, and having lost his former residence at St. James's, took a house in Dover Street. In 1727, he published “ Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures,” in 4to. He continued to practise physic with good reputation, and diverted his leisure hours in writing papers of wit and humour. He contributed, in 1732, towards detecting and punishing the scandalous frauds and abuses that had been carried on under the specious name of the “ Charitable Corporation.” The same year he published his “ Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c.” which was followed the year after by “ The Effects of Air on human Bodies.” He was apparently led to the subjects of these treatises by the consideration of his own case, an asthma, which, gradually increasing with his years, became shortly after unmanageable and incurable. In 1734, he retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some small relief for this affliction ; but he died at his house in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, in February 1735. He was a married man, and had children ; of whom George, who enjoyed a place of considerable profit in the Exchequer Office, and Ann were mentioned in Pope's will, the former as one of the executors, and the latter as a legatee.

Pope, in a letter to Digby, dated September 1, 1722,  
tells

tells him, that the first time he saw the doctor, Swift observed to him, that he was a man who could do every thing but walk. He appears to have been in all respects a very amiable and accomplished person. He has shewn himself equal to any of his contemporaries in humour, vivacity, and learning, and he was superiour to most men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. His letter to Pope, written, as it were, upon his death bed, and which no one can read without the tenderest emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm and satisfactory retrospect of an uninterrupted series of virtuous conduct. In 1751, came out, in two volumes, 8vo, printed at Glasgow, "The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot," which are said to comprehend, with what is inserted in Swift's Miscellanies, all his pieces of wit and humour; but the genuineness of many pieces in that collection is more than apocryphal.

## ARCHER (JOHN) M. D.

Was author of "Every Man his own Physician," &c. printed for himself in 1673, 8vo. To this are subjoined "A Treatise on Melancholy," and a "Compendious Herbal."

He seems to have been of such an epicurean taste as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles II, having placed, in the first of these works, the sixth sense at the head of the other five, as keeping them all in subordination. He at the end of this book mentions the three following inventions as the issue of his own brain; though the first was certainly in use amongst the Romans; namely, 1. A hot bath by steam for the cure of various disorders. This

will naturally remind the reader of the fumigations of Dominiceti. 2. An oven, which doth, with a small faggot, bake, distil, boil a pot, or stew, with all the same charge of fire, time, and labour. This oven was moveable. 3. A chariot with which one horse can as easily draw five or more people, as two horses can that number in the ordinary way. It is also contrived that a man who sits in it may move it without a horse. Here the machine invented by Mr. Moore will as naturally recur to the reader's memory, as the bath of Dominiceti did in the first article.

## A R E T Æ U S,

A Physician of Cappadocia,

But in what time he flourished authors are not agreed; some placing him under Augustus Cæsar, others under Trajan, or Adrian. His works, however, are very valuable. The best editions were published by Dr. Wigan and Dr. Boerhaave. Dr. Wigan's was elegantly printed in folio, at Oxford, 1723. In his preface he gives an account of all the preceding editions: to this are subjoined dissertations on the age of ARETÆUS, his sect, his skill in anatomy, and his method of cure: and at the end are a large collection of various readings, with notes on them; a treatise on the author's Ionic dialect; and a Greek index by the learned Mr. Mattaire. Dr. Boerhaave's was published at Leyden, 1731, with many emendations and improvements. ARETÆUS wrote before Paulus Ægineta or Ætius, for they both quote him. He was in some instances of the same opinion with the Pneumatics, and in others with the Methodics. When he speaks of spirit, he means the matter of respiration. The Pneumatic sect asserted that fire, air, earth, and water were not elements, but that the name of element

ment rather belonged to the qualities of which these bodies were possessed, or to heat, cold, moisture, dryness, &c. ; and ARETÆUS was of this opinion.

HE was not less modest than skilful and knowing. He generally begins his chapter with a short anatomical description of the parts on the disorders of which he intends to treat in the sequel.—Vide “Anecdotes of Bowyer,” by Nicholls.—“Gen. Dict.”

ARMSTRONG (Dr. JOHN)

Was born in Castleton Parish, Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers; and completed his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in physick, February 4th, 1732, with much reputation, and published his Thesis, as the forms of that university require: the subject was “De Tabæ Purulentâ.”

LIKE Akenfide, he never arrived at much practice. In 1735, he published a little humorous fugitive pamphlet, entitled, “An Essay for abridging the Study of Physick; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the Practice of Physick, as it is managed by a certain illustrious Society: As also an Epistle from Usbek the Persian, to Joshua Ward, Esq.” The dedication runs thus, “To the academic philosophers, to the generous despisers of the schools, to the deservedly celebrated Joshua Ward, John Moor, and the rest of the numerous sect of inspired physicians, this little work is humbly inscribed, by their most devoted servant and zealous admirer.”—This piece contains much wit and drollery; in the dialogue he has caught the very spirit of Lucian: it is not marked with his name, but we can assert, on the best authority, that he is the author of it.

In 1737, he published "A Synopsis of the History and Cure of Venereal Diseases," 8vo, inscribed, in an ingenious dedication, to Dr. Alexander Stuart, as to "a person who had an indisputable right to judge severely of the performance presented to him." This was soon followed by the "Œconomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but is too strongly tinged with the licentiousness of Ovid. Maturer judgment, however, expunged many of the luxuriances of youthful fancy, in an edition "revised and corrected by the author," in 1768. It appears, by one of the cases on literary property, that Mr. Miller paid fifty guineas for the copy-right of this poem, which was intended as a burlesque on some didactic writers.

It has been observed of Dr. ARMSTRONG, that his works have great inequalities, some of them being possessed of every requisite to be sought after in the most perfect composition, while others can hardly be considered as superiour to the productions of mediocrity. In 1741, he solicited Dr. Birch's recommendation, that he might be appointed physician to the forces then going to the West Indies.

The "Art of preserving Health," his best performance, which was published in 1744, and which will transmit his name to posterity as one of the first English writers, has been honoured with the following testimony of a respectable critic: "To describe  
 "so difficult a thing, gracefully and poetically, as  
 "the effects of a distemper on the human body, was  
 "reserved for Dr. ARMSTRONG, who accordingly  
 "hath nobly executed it at the end of the third book  
 "of his Art of preserving Health, where he hath given  
 "us that pathetic account of the sweating sickness.  
 "There is a classical correctness and closeness of style  
 "in this poem that are truly admirable, and the sub-  
 "ject

“ject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical  
“images.”

In 1746 Dr. ARMSTRONG was appointed one of the physicians to the hospital for lame and sick soldiers, behind Buckingham House.. In 1751 he published his poem on “Benevolence,” in folio, and in 1753, “Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic.” In this year an elegant Ode was addressed to him by Dr. Theobald. In 1758 appeared “Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Esq., in Two Parts.” In this production, which possesses much humour and knowledge of the world, and which had a remarkably rapid sale, he is supposed to have been assisted by Mr. Wilkes.

In 1760, he had the honour to be appointed physician to the army in Germany: where, in 1761, he wrote a poem called “Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq.” In this poem, which is not collected in his works, he wantonly hazarded a reflection on Churchill, which drew on him the serpent-toothed vengeance of that severest of satyrists. It may be here observed, that nothing appears so fatal to the intercourse of friends, as attention to politics. The cordiality which had subsisted between Dr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. Wilkes was certainly interrupted, if not dissolved by these means.

In 1770, Dr. ARMSTRONG published a collection of “Miscellanies,” in two volumes, containing, 1. “The Art of preserving Health.” 2. “Of Benevolence, an Epistle to Eumenes.” 3. “Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic.” 4. “Imitations of Shakspeare and Spenser.” 5. “The Universal Almanack, by Nouredin Ali.” 6. “The Forced Marriage, a Tragedy.” 7. “Sketches.”—In an advertisement to these volumes Dr. A. says, he “has at last taken  
“the trouble to collect them, and to have them  
“printed

" printed under his own inspection, a task that he  
 " had long avoided, and to which he would hardly  
 " have submitted himself at last, but for the sake of  
 " preventing their being some time hereafter exposed in  
 " a ragged mangled condition, and loaded with more  
 " faults than they originally had ; when it might be  
 " impossible for him, by the change perhaps of one  
 " letter, to recover a whole period from the most con-  
 " temptible nonsense. Along with such pieces as he  
 " had formerly offered to the public, he takes this  
 " opportunity of presenting it with several others, some  
 " of which had lain by him for several years. What  
 " he has lost, and especially what he has destroyed,  
 " would, probably enough, have been better received  
 " by the great majority of readers, than any thing he  
 " has published. But he never courted the public : he  
 " wrote chiefly for his own amusement, and because  
 " he found it an agreeable and innocent way of some-  
 " times passing an idle hour. He has always most  
 " heartily despised the opinion of the mobility, from  
 " the lowest to the highest, and if it is true, what  
 " he has sometimes been told, that the best judges  
 " are on his side, he desires no more in the ar-  
 " ticle of fame and renown as a writer. If the best  
 " judges of this age honour him with their approbation,  
 " all the worst too of the next will favour him with  
 " their's, when by Heaven's grace he'll be too far be-  
 " yond the reach of their unmeaning praises to receive  
 " any disgust from them."

In 1771, he published " A short ramble through  
 some parts of France and Italy, by Launcelot Tem-  
 ple ;" and in 1773, in his own name, a quarto pam-  
 phlet, under the title of " Medical Essays ;" towards  
 the conclusion of which he accounts for his not having  
 such extensive practice as some of his brethren, from  
 his not being qualified to employ the usual means,  
 from

from a ticklish state of spirits, and a distempered excess of sensibility. He complains much of the behaviour of some of his brethren, of the herd of critics, and particularly of the reviewers.

He died in September, 1779, and, to the no small surprise of his friends, left behind him more than 3,000 l. saved out of a very moderate income arising principally from his half pay. In the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," the reader will find some pleasing traits in the character of this ingenious writer.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nicholls.—"Dr. War-ton's Reflections on Dr. James Mackenzie's History of Didactic Poetry."

#### ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA,

A celebrated Physician, who lived in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Ages.

HE studied at Paris and Montpellier, and travelled through Italy and Spain. He was well acquainted with languages, and particularly with the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic. He was at great pains to gratify his ardent desire after knowledge, but this passion carried him rather too far in his researches; for he endeavoured to discover future events by astrology, imagining this science to be infallible; and upon this foundation he published a prediction, that the world would come to an end in the year 1335, or 1345, or according to others in 1376. He practised physic at Paris for some time; but having advanced some new doctrines, he drew upon himself the resentment of the University; and his friends, fearing he might be arrested, persuaded him to retire from that city. Some authors have also affirmed, that the Inquisitors of the Faith, assembled at Tarascon, by order of Clement Vth, condemned the chimerical notions of this learned physician.

Upon

Upon his leaving France, he retired to Sicily, where he was received by King Frederic of Arragon with the greatest marks of kindness and esteem. Some time afterwards, this prince sent him to France, to attend the same Pope Clement in an illness, and ARNAUD was shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa, in the year 1309, though some say it was in 1310, and others in 1313.

The works of ARNAUD, with his life prefixed, were printed in one volume folio, at Lyons, 1520, and at Basil, 1585, with the notes of Nicholas Tolerus.

#### ARNISÆUS (HENNINGUS)

Was born at Halderstadt, and died in 1633.

He was professor of physick in the university of Helmstadt, and travelled into England and France. The king of Denmark sent for him to his court, and made him his counsellor and physician. We have some works of his upon politics and philosophy.

1. "De Auctoritate Principum in Populum semper inviolabili." In this treatise he supports the opinion, that the people ought not in any respect whatever to violate the authority of princes.

2. "De Jure Majestatis." 1610.

3. "Lectiones politicæ." Frankfort, 1610.

Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif," Tom. 1, p. 160, &c.

#### ASTRUC (JOHN) a Physician of France,

Was born at Sauves, a town of Lower Languedoc, the 19th of March, 1684, and died at Paris, the 5th of May, 1766.

He was extremely eminent in his profession, and filled several important offices. He was physician in ordinary to the king, professor in the college royal, doctor

doctor regent of the faculty of physic of Paris, and ancient professor of the same of Montpellier.

He was the author of several useful and curious works; and perhaps it is not too much to say of his "*Libri sex de Morbis Venereis*," that it is as well digested and well written a book as can be found in any language. It was printed in 4to, at Paris, 1735; in two volumes 4to, 1740; and it has been translated into French and English, and probably into most of the European languages. His "*Traité des Tumeurs et des Ulcères*" printed in 1759, in two volumes, 12mo, and that "*Des Maladies des Femmes*," 1766, in seven volumes, 12mo, are also very well known to the learned in the faculty.

## AVICENNA,

A celebrated Philosopher and Physician, among the Moham-medans, was born in the Year 980.

By the time he was ten years old he had learned the Koran, and made a great progress in classical literature. He was next sent to a man who dealt in herbs, and was skilled in the Indian method of accounts, to learn arithmetic. After this, the rudiments of logic, and the first five or six propositions of Euclid, were explained to him by a private tutor. He went through the rest of Euclid by himself, consulting the commentaries: when he entered on the *Almagest*, his tutor left him. He next applied himself to the study of physic, and to gain experience he visited patients, being then about sixteen. The following year and half he employed with incredible application in reading, and when any difficulty occurred, he always had recourse to Heaven. "Whenever I was puzzled," says he, "about any question, or could not find the middle term in a syllogism, I went to the mosque, and  
"humbly

“ humbly poured out my prayers to the Creator of all  
 “ things, that he would be pleased to make plain to  
 “ me what appeared abstruse and difficult, and return-  
 “ ing home at night, I set a lamp before me, and ap-  
 “ plied myself to reading and writing: and so often as  
 “ I was overcome by sleep, or found myself faint, I  
 “ drank a glass of wine to recover strength, and then  
 “ returned to reading again: If I slept ever so little,  
 “ I dreamed of those very questions, so that the reasons  
 “ of many of them were made known to me in my  
 “ sleep.”

Having attained to a perfect knowledge of logic, natural philosophy, and mathematics, he proceeded to divinity, and as a proper preparation for this study, he was desirous of making himself master of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*: but having read the book over forty times, and even gotten it by heart, without being able to comprehend the author's meaning, he laid it by as unintelligible. One day, while he was in a book-seller's shop, a broker offered him a book of metaphysics to sell, which he rejected with scorn, saying it was an useless science: the broker, however, telling him he might have it cheap, the owner being under the necessity of selling it, he purchased it. The book proved to be a treatise of Al Farabius “ concerning the objects of metaphysics,” which AVICENNA had no sooner run over, than he plainly perceived the sense of Aristotle, whose words he retained in his memory, and out of joy gave a considerable alms to the poor. Having recovered the king of Khorasan, who during a fit of illness had sent for AVICENNA, though a very young man, that prince kept him near his person, and allowed him free access to his large and valuable library; which happening to be burnt soon after, AVICENNA's enemies accused him of having set it on fire, that no-  
 body

body else might enjoy the same advantage, and that what he had learned there might be taken for his own.

A very remarkable story is told of AVICENNA's sagacity. When he was at Jorgân Kabûs, the sovereign of the country sent for him to visit his nephew, who was confined to his bed of a disorder that baffled all the physicians of that country. AVICENNA, having felt the young man's pulse, and seen his urine, judged his illness to proceed from concealed love. He sent for the chief eunuch of the palace, and whilst he kept his finger on the patient's pulse, desired him to call over the names of the several apartments: observing great emotions in the sick man at the naming of one particular apartment, he made the eunuch name all the women in that apartment, and finding the patient's pulse to beat extremely high at the mention of one person, he no longer doubted but she was the object of his passion, and declared that his cure was only to be expected from the enjoyment of that lady \*.

AVICENNA died in the year 1036. He had a good constitution, which he greatly impaired by too free indulgence in women and wine. The number of his books, including his smaller tracts, is computed at near a hundred, the greater part of which are either lost, or not known in Europe. Some charge him with having stolen what he published from a celebrated physician who had been his master. This man had acquired so much honour and wealth, that he was solicited by many to take their sons to be his scholars, or even his servants; but being resolved not to discover the secrets

\* Dr. Freind observes the case to be so parallel, that one would be apt to think this account was stolen from what is related of Erasistratus, in a like illness of Antiochus, the son of Seleucus. — "Hist. of Physic," part 2, p. 70.

of his art, he would not receive any of them. AVICENNA's mother formed the following stratagem: she offered him her son as a servant, pretending he was naturally deaf and dumb; and the youth, by his mother's instructions, counterfeited these defects so well, that the physician, after making several trials to discover the reality of them, took the boy into his service, and by degrees placed so much confidence in him as to leave his writings open in his room when he went abroad. AVICENNA took that opportunity to transcribe them, and carried the copies to his mother, and after the death of his master, published them in his own name. "One would naturally expect," says Dr. Freind, "to find something in this author answerable to the great character he has had in the world; but though I have very often looked into his writings upon several occasions, I could meet with little or nothing there, but what is taken originally from Galen, or what at least occurs with a very small variation in Rhazes or Haly Abbas. He in general seems to be fond of multiplying the signs of the distempers without any reason; a fault too much imitated by our modern writers of systems. He often, indeed, sets down some for essential symptoms, which arise merely by accident, and have no immediate connection with the primary disease itself. And to confess the truth, if one would choose an Arabic system of physic, that of Haly seems to be less confused and more intelligible, as well as more consistent than that of Avicenna."

## B.

## BACCIO (ANDREAS)

A celebrated Physician, who flourished at the End of the Sixteenth Century,

WAS born near Ancona, became professor of medicine at Rome, and was first physician to Pope Sixtus V. He was the author of some very curious and learned works, printed at Rome; as, 1. "De Venenis et Antidotis." 2. "De Gemmis ac Lapidibus pretiosis." 3. "De naturali Vinorum Historiâ." 4. "De Thermis." We know not when he died.

## BAGLIVI (GEORGE)

An illustrious Physician of Italy, was a Native of Apulia, and born about the Year 1668.

He studied at Padua, where he became doctor, and then went to Rome, where he was chosen professor of anatomy. He was a man of most uncommon force of understanding, of which he gave ample proofs in many curious and accurate productions, philosophical as well as medical. He died at Rome, 1706, in the very flower of his age, when he was no more than eight and thirty. A collection of his works was printed first in 1710, quarto, and has since been reprinted, in the same size, at various places. His "Praxis Medica," and "De Fibrâ Matricis," are the principal pieces. He wrote a dissertation upon the anatomy, bite, and effects of the Tarantula, which is the production of his country; and gave a particular account of the earthquake at Rome, and the adjacent cities, in 1703. His works were all written in Latin.

## BAILEY (WALTER)

Was Son of HENRY BAILEY of Warnwall, in Dorsetshire,  
and bort at Potsham in that County.

He was educated at Winchester school, and admitted perpetual Fellow of New College in Oxford, in the year 1550, after having served two years of probation. Having taken the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, he proceeded upon the physick line, and was admitted to practise in that faculty, in 1558, being at that time proctor of the university, and prebendary of Dultingcote or Dulcot in the church of Wells; which preferment he resigned in 1579. In 1561, he was appointed the queen's professor of physick in the university of Oxford. Two years after he took the degree of Doctor in that faculty, and at last was appointed physician in ordinary to her majesty. He was esteemed to be very skilful in his profession, and was much followed for his practice. He died March 3d, 1592, at 63 years of age, and was buried in the inner chapel of New College in Oxford. He was author of the following treatises:

1. "A Discourse of three Kinds of Pepper in common Use." This piece was printed in 1558, in 8vo. and dedicated to Sir John Horsey.

2. "A brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eye-sight," printed in queen Elizabeth's reign, in 12mo; and at Oxford in 1616, and 1654, in 8vo. In the edition of 1616, there is added another "Treatise of the Eye-sight," collected from Fernelius and Riolanus; but by what hand we are not told. They both pass under Dr. Bailey's name.

3. "Directions for Health, natural and artificial, with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eye." 1626, 4to.

4. "Explicatio

4. "Explicatio Galeni de Potu Convalescentium et Senum, et precipuè de nostræ Alæ & Biræ Paratione," &c. *i. e.* "An Explication of Galen concerning the Drink of those who are recovering from a Fit of Sicknefs, and the Aged; and particularly concerning the Preparation of English Ale and Beer, &c." This piece was in manuscript, in 4to, in the library of Robert earl of Aylesbury. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 440, &c.

## BAINBRIDGE (JOHN)

An eminent Physician and Astronomer, born in 1582, at Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire,

Was educated at the public school of that town; and thence went to Emanuel College in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. When he had taken his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, he returned into Leicestershire, where he taught a grammar school for some years, and at the same time practised physic. He employed his leisure hours in the mathematics, especially astronomy, which had been his favourite study from his earliest years.

By the advice of his friends, who thought his abilities too great for the obscurity of a country life, he removed to London, where he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. His description of the comet, which appeared in 1618, greatly raised his character. It was by this means he got acquainted with Sir Henry Saville, who, in 1619, appointed him his first professor of astronomy at Oxford. Upon this he removed to that university, and was entered a master commoner of Merton College; the master and fellows whereof appointed him junior reader of Linacer's

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lecture,

lecture, in 1631, and superiour reader in 1635. As he resolved to publish correct editions of the ancient astronomers, agreeably to the statutes of the founder of his professorship, in order to make himself acquainted with the discoveries of the Arabian astronomers, he began the study of the Arabic language, when he was above forty years of age. Some time before his death, he removed to a house opposite Merton College, where he died, in 1643. His body was conveyed to the public schools, where an oration was pronounced in his praise by the university orator; and was carried thence to Merton College church, where it was deposited near the altar. He left several works, but many of them have never been published. The three following are all that were published:

1. "An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th of November 1618, to the 16th of December following, London, 1619," quarto. This piece was only a specimen of a larger work, which the author intended to publish in Latin, under the title of "*Cometographia*." Thomas Smith, Comment. p. 5.

2. "*Procli Sphæra. Ptolomæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum, liber singularis*." To which he added Ptolemy's "*Causa Regnorum*." He collated these pieces with ancient manuscripts, and has given a Latin version of them, illustrated with figures. Printed in 1620, quarto.

3. "*Canicularia, a Treatise concerning the Dog Star, and the Canicular Days*." Published at Oxford in 1648, by Mr. Greaves, together with a "*Demonstration of the heliacal rising of Sirius or the Dog Star, for the parallel of Lower Egypt*." Dr. BAINBRIDGE undertook this work at the request of Archbishop

Usher, but left it imperfect, being prevented by the civil war, or by death. Smith, p. 14.

There were several dissertations of his prepared for and committed to the press the year after his death, but the editions of them were never completed. The titles of them are as follows:

1. "Antiprognosticon, in quo *Μαρίνης* astrologica, cælestium domorum, et triplicitatum commentis, magnisque Saturni et Jovis (cujusmodi anno 1623 et 1643 contigerunt, et vicesimo fere quoque deinceps anno, ratis naturæ legibus recurrent) conjunctionibus innixæ, vanitas breviter detegitur."

2. "De Meridianorum sive Longitudinum Differentiis inveniendis dissertatio."

3. "De Stellâ Veneris diatriba."

There were also some celestial observations of his, which may be seen in Ismael Bullialdus's *Astronomia Philolaica*, published at Paris in 1645. Beside what we have mentioned, there are several other tracts which were never published, but left by his will to Archbishop Usher; among whose manuscripts they are preserved in the library of the college of Dublin. Among others are the following. 1. "A Theory of the Sun." 2d. "A Theory of the Moon." 3d. "A Discourse concerning the Quantity of the Year." 4th. Two volumes of "Astronomical Observations." 5th. Nine or ten volumes of miscellaneous papers relating to the mathematics. Smith, p. 15. He undertook likewise a description of the British monarchy, in order to shew the advantages of the union of England and Scotland under one monarch; but this treatise was either lost or suppressed by him.

## BAKER (GEORGE)

Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the  
Company of Surgeons in 1597.

He was the author of the following works.

1. A translation into English of the third book of Galen, "De Compositione medica." Lond. 1574, 8vo, and 1599, 4to.

2. "On Oleum magistrale." A method of curing wounds in the limbs. "On the vulgar Error of Surgeons." Printed together, Lond. 1574, 8vo.

3. "The new Jewel of Health," a work translated from Gesner's *Euonimus*. Lond. 1570 and 1599, 4to. This is a piece treating of the preparation of chemical remedies. The title of the new edition in 1599, is "The Practice of the new and old Phisicke." It is full of wooden cuts of chemical instruments, and is dedicated to the countess of Oxford.

4. "A preface to Gerard's Herbal." Lond. 1597 and 1636.

5. "An Antidotary of select Medicines." Lond. 1579, 4to.

6. "On the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver," inserted in Clowes's treatise on the *Lues Venerea*, 1584. This is entirely extracted from other authors; as indeed all his works seem to have been. He corrected an old translation of Guido's "Questions in Chirurgery," and Barth. Tracy's translation of Vigo's "Chirurgical Works," the former of which was reprinted in 1579, the latter in 1586.

Johnson, in the preface to his translation of Ambrose Parey's works, says, that "G. Baker, surgeon in London, translated the apology and voyages of Parey, "since which, as he hears, he is dead beyond sea." Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 161, &c.

BALAMIO (FERDINAND) of Sicily,

Was Physician to Pope Leo X, who greatly regarded him.

He was no less skilled in the belles lettres than in medicine; and he cultivated poetry and the Greek with much success. He translated, from the Greek into Latin, several pieces of Galen; which were first printed separately, and afterwards inserted in the works of that ancient physician, published at Venice, 1586, in folio. He flourished at Rome about the year 1555.

BANISTER (JOHN)

A Physician of good Repute in the Sixteenth Century,  
was born of honest and wealthy Parents.

He studied for a time in the university of Oxford; but without taking a degree in arts, he entered upon the physic line, and applied himself entirely to the study of that faculty, and to chirurgery. In July 1573, he took the degree of bachelor of physic, and was admitted to practise. Being settled about that time at Nottingham, he lived there many years in great esteem, and was very much consulted by all ranks of people, for his successful practice in physic and surgery. The time of his death is unknown. He was author of several books; viz.

1. "A needful, new, and necessary Treatise on Chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular Curation of Ulcers." London, 1575, 8vo.
- 2d. "Certain Experiments of his own Invention," &c.
- 3d. "The History of Man sucked from the Sappe of the most approved Anatomists," &c. in 9 books, London, 1578, in a thin folio.
- 4th. "Compendious Chirurgery, gathered and translated especially out of Wecker," &c. London, 1585, 12mo.
- 5th. "Antidotary

dotary Chirurgical, containing variety of all sorts of medicines," &c. London, 1589, 8vo. Several years after his death, his works were collected into six books, and published in this order :

1. "Of Tumours,"
  2. "Of Wounds,"
  3. "Of Ulcers,"
  - 4th. "Of Fractures and Luxations."
  - 5th. "Of the Curation of Ulcers."
  - 6th. "The Antidotary."
- London, 1663, 4to.

#### BANISTER (RICHARD)

Was educated under his near Kinsman JOHN BANISTER, according to his own Account.

However, when he came to consider the large field of surgery and medicine, he chose to confine himself to certain particular branches, as "the help of hearing by the instrument, the cure of the hare-lip, and the wry-neck, and diseases of the eyes." In order to improve his skill in these operations, he frequented some eminent persons of that time in these several departments: as "Henry Blackborne, Robert Hall of Worcester, Master Velder of Fennie Stanton, Master Surflet of Lynn, Master Barnabie of Peterborough." With these he saw much practice, but little theory; in order to supply which defect, he betook himself to the study of the best authors, as Rhazes, Mesue, Fernelius, Vesalius, &c. Thus accomplished, he fixed himself at Stamford in Lincolnshire, making excursions, however, to the large towns round about.

The great reputation he acquired may be inferred from the numerous operations for the cataract, which his work shews him to have performed, and from his being sent for even to London, which city he at length visited for many years in spring and autumn. He

mentions

mentions having cured twenty-four blind persons at Norwich, of which he obtained a certificate from the mayor and aldermen. At the time he writes this account, the year 1621 or 2, he seems to have been grown old, for he declares, that knowing it is not long to the period of his days, he means for the future to rest at home.

With respect to the works of BANISTER, there seems to have been some mistake among those who have mentioned them. He published one, entitled, "A Treatise of 113 Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids; the second time published, with some profitable additions of certain principles and experiments, by Richard Banister, oculist and practitioner in physick." Of this the treatise on the 113 diseases of the eyes, is a translation from the French of Jacques Guillemeau, made by one A. H. and at its first publication dedicated to the elder Banister. Being out of print, it was now republished by Richard Banister, with a work of his own prefixed, entitled "Banister's Breviary." We are ignorant of the exact time of his death. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 214. &c.

## BARWICK (PETER)

Physician in Ordinary to King Charles the Second,

Was born in the year 1619, at Wether Slack, in Westmorland. He went to Sedburg school in Yorkshire, till such time as he was fitted for the university, when he removed to St. John's College in Cambridge. This was about the year 1637, and he continued there about six years. In 1642, being then in the 24th year of his age, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1644, he was nominated by the bishop of Ely to a fellowship of St. John's in his gift.

gift. It is uncertain whether at that time he had made choice of any profession or not, so that being invited into Leicestershire, in order to become tutor to Ferdinando Sacheverell, Esq., of Old Hayes in that county, a young gentleman of great hopes, he readily accepted the proposition, and continued with him for some time. In 1647, he returned to Cambridge, and took his degree of M. A., applying himself then assiduously to the study of physic. While he was thus engaged, he lost his friend and former pupil, Mr. Sacheverell, who, as a testimony of his esteem and affection, bequeathed our Author an annuity of twenty pounds, which was very punctually paid him.

It does not appear how he disposed of himself for some years; but it is more than probable, that he was engaged in the service of his sovereign, since it is certain that he was at Worcester in 1651, where he had access to his royal master king Charles II, who testified to him a very kind sense of the fidelity of his family. In 1655, he was created doctor of physic, and two years afterwards, being then near forty, he took a house in St. Paul's Church-yard, and about the same time married the widow of an eminent merchant, who was a near relation of Archbishop Laud's. Being thus settled, he soon gained a very great reputation in the city, for his skill in his profession, as among the learned, by his judicious "Defence of Dr. Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood," which was then, and is still admired as one of the best pieces written upon that subject. After the Restoration in 1660, he was made one of the king's physicians in ordinary, and in the year following received a still stronger proof of his majesty's kind sense of his services.

In

In 1666, being compelled by the dreadful fire to remove from St. Paul's Churchyard, where he had remained all the time of the plague, and been very active and serviceable in his profession, he thought proper to take another house near Westminster Abbey, for the sake of being near that cathedral.

He was a very diligent physician, and remarkably successful in the small-pox, and in most kinds of fevers. He was very kind to all who had suffered for the royal cause, to which he was a constant votary all his life; and with a view to its service, in 1671, he drew up in Latin, which he wrote with unusual elegance and purity, the life of his brother the dean of St. Paul's, and deposited it, and the original papers, serving to support the facts therein mentioned, in the library of St. John's College at Cambridge. Twenty years after this, when our author was in the 74th year of his age, and his eye-sight so much decayed, that he was forced to make use of the hand of a friend, he added an appendix, in defence of the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, against Dr. Walker, who was very well known to him, and of whom in that treatise he has given a very copious account. To this appendix, our author, as well as he could, subscribed his name. In 1694, becoming totally blind, and frequently afflicted with the stone, he gave over practice, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the consolations of religion, and the conversation of a few intimate friends, among whom Dr. Busby was one. From this sedentary course of life his old disease, the stone, considerably increased, and toward the end of August, 1705, being seized with vomiting and purging, succeeded by an intermittent fever, and in a few days with a great and sudden evacuation of blood, he died, on the 4th of September in the same year, in the eighty-sixth

sixth year of his age; and by his own direction was interred, without any monument, in the parish church of St. Faith's under St. Paul's.

He was a man of good person, equally remarkable for the solidity of his learning, and for a wonderful readiness as well as elegance in expressing it. His piety was sincere and sublime, his reputation unspotted, his loyalty exemplary, and his modesty almost without example. He left behind him an only daughter, who married Sir Ralph Dutton, to whom she brought a very considerable fortune. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 532, &c.

#### BASKERVILLE (SIR SIMON)

An excellent Scholar and eminent Physician,

Celebrated for his skill in anatomy, and happy practice in the time of king James the first, and king Charles the first, born at Exeter 1573, was the son of THOMAS BASKERVILLE, an apothecary of that city; who observing an early love of knowledge and thirst after learning in his son, gave him a proper education for the university, to which he was sent when he was about eighteen years old, entering him in Exeter College in Oxford, on the 10th of March, 1591, putting him under the care of Mr. William Helm, a man no less famous for his piety than learning, under whose tutorship he gave such early proofs of his love of virtue and knowledge, that he was on the first vacancy elected Fellow of that house, before he had taken his Bachelor's degree in Arts, which delayed his taking it till July the eighth, 1596, to which he soon added that of M. A., and when he was admitted particular notice was taken of him, for his admirable knowledge in humanity and philosophy. After this,  
viz.

viz. 1606, he was chosen senior proctor of the university; when he bent his study wholly to physic, in the knowledge of which useful faculty he became a very eminent proficient, and was then in as great esteem at the university for his admirable knowledge in medicine, as he had been before for other parts of learning, taking at once, by accumulation, on the 20th of June 1611, both his degrees therein, viz. that of Bachelor and Doctor.

After many years study and industry, leaving the university, he went to London, where he became of great eminency in his profession; being a member of the College of Physicians, and for some time president thereof. His high reputation for learning, great skill, and good success in physic, soon brought him into vogue at court; where he was sworn physician to king James the first, and afterwards to king Charles the first; with whom he was in such esteem for his learning and accomplishments, that he conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He obtained by his practice a very plentiful estate, and shewed in his life a noble spirit, suitable to the largeness of his fortune. We cannot discover what family he left, beside his wife, or who became heir to all his great wealth. He died July the 5th, 1641, aged 68 years, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in the city of London. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 538.

## BASSUEL (PETER)

Was born at Paris in 1706, and was instructed in every Branch of useful and polite Literature.

At a very early age he frequented the schools of surgery, in which a man is habituated to a complete view of the miseries of his fellow creatures, and

and learns how to relieve them. When the young Bassuel entered upon the career of surgery, a controversy, of but small utility, engaged the attention of the geniusses of the age: it was a matter of dispute whether or not the heart is diminished in its systolary action; that is, when it is contracted in order to throw the blood into the arteries. Bassuel declared, in a dissertation read before the academy of sciences, his opinion in favour of those who contended, that the body of the heart undergoes this diminution. That learned society, and the academy of surgery, had the pleasure of hearing many other treatises of our Author read before them, and some of them were inserted in their memoirs. The career of Bassuel was brilliant, but of short duration. He died in 1757, aged 51 years. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif," tom. i, p. 247, &c.

## B A T E (GEORGE)

An eminent Phyfician of the last Century,

Was son of Mr. John Bate of Burton in Buckinghamshire, and was born at Maid's Morton, near Buckingham, in the year 1608. At fourteen years of age he became one of the clerks of New College in Oxford; whence he removed to Queen's College for a time, and thence to St. Edmund's Hall. Having taken the degrees in arts, he proceeded on the physick line, and commenced Bachelor in that faculty in the year 1629; about which time having obtained a licence, he practised in and about Oxford for some time, but chiefly among the puritans, who at that time considered him as one of their party. In 1637, he took the degree of Doctor of Physick, and became more eminent in his profession,

profession, especially while king Charles the first, to whom he was principal physician, kept his court several years at Oxford, in the time of the rebellion.

WHEN the king's affairs began to decline, Dr. BATE left Oxford, and settled in London; where, complying with the temper of the times for interest-sake, he became physician to the Charter-house, Fellow of the college, and afterwards principal physician to Oliver Cromwell; whom he did not hesitate, though he pretended to be a concealed royalist, to flatter in the highest degree. At the Restoration, he ingratiated himself with the royal party, by means of a report industriously circulated by his friends, that he had secretly hastened the death of the usurper; whereupon he was made principal physician to king Charles the second, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. BATE wrote, in Latin, "An Account of the late Commotions in England, together with a short Narrative of the royal and parliamentary Privileges," and some other pieces. He died at his house in Hatton Garden, April 19th, 1669, and was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames in Surrey, near his wife Elizabeth, who died April the 17th, 1667. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 549, &c.

## BATHURST (RALPH)

An eminent Latin Poet, Physician, and Divine, born in 1620,

Was educated in Trinity College, Oxford, where he at first applied himself to divinity, but afterwards to physic, and was employed as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy. After the restoration of Charles II, he returned to the study of divinity; and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and admitted Fellow of the Royal Society. Sept. 1664, he was elected

ed President of Trinity College; June 1670, was installed Dean of Wells; and 1673 and 1674 served the office of Vice Chancellor of the university of Oxford. April 1691 he was nominated by king William and queen Mary to the see of Bristol, but refused it, choosing rather to reside in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards re-built in a very elegant manner.

He was a person of great learning, and particularly celebrated for his poetical genius. He died in 1704, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College. His life has been well written by Mr. Thomas Warton of Trinity College, Oxford. There are published the following pieces by Dr. Bathurst:

1. "Newes from the Dead, or a true and exact narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Green, who being executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, afterwards revived, and by the care of certain physicians there, is now perfectly recovered; together with the manner of her sufferings, and the particular means used for her recovery. Whereunto are prefixed certain poems, casually written upon that subject. Oxf. 1651." 4to.

2. "A Poem on the Death of Mr. Selden;" in Nichols's "Select Collection."

3. Several Latin poems printed in the "Musarum Anglicanarum Analec̃ta: viz. 1. "In Libellum Viri clarissimi Tho. Hobbii, De Naturâ Hominis, 1650."

2. "Gratulatio Pacis cum Fæderato Belgio stabilitæ Cromwello Protectore, 1654."

3. "In serenissimum Regem Carolum II, Britannia suæ restitutum, 1660."

4. "In Obitum celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Glocestrensis, 1660."

5. "Gratulatio ob auspiciatissimum serenissimæ principis Catharinæ Lusitanæ, Regi Carolo II, desponsatæ, in Angliam Appulsum, 1663."

## BATTIE (Dr. WILLIAM)

An English Physician, was born in Devonshire, 1704.

He received his education at Eton; and in 1722 was sent to King's College, Cambridge. His mother accompanied him to both these places, his father dying early, to assist him with those little necessaries, which the narrowness of her finances would not permit her to provide in any other form. However, gaining an university scholarship founded by the Craven family, which he did in a manner very honourable to himself, he was enabled "to live agreeably," and, as he expresses it, "got through the worst part of his life." His own inclination prompted him to the profession of the law, but his finances would not support him at one of the inns of court. He had two cousins of the name of Coleman, old batchelors, and wealthy citizens, to whom upon this occasion he applied for assistance; but they declined interfering in his concerns. Upon this he turned to physic, and first entered upon the practice of it at Cambridge; where, in 1729, he gave a specimen of an edition of "Isocrates," which he afterwards, in 1749, completed, in two volumes, 8vo. He afterwards removed to Uxbridge, and then to London, where, meeting with success and flourishing, his relations the Colemans, who had now left off business and retired, grew fond, or rather proud of him, and behaved to him with cordiality and friendship. In 1738, or 1739, he fulfilled by marriage a long engagement to a daughter of Barnham Goode, the under master of Eton school, who is honoured with a place in the "Dunciad," for having abused Pope, in a piece called "The Mock Æsop." Against Goode, it seems, the Colemans had a political antipathy; however, they behaved well to Mrs. Battie,

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and the survivor of them left the doctor £. 30,000. In the dispute which the college of physicians had with Dr. Schomberg, about 1750, Dr. Battie, who was at that time one of the censors, took a very active part against that gentleman; and in consequence, was thus characterized, in a poem called "The Battiad:"

First Battas came, deep read in worldly art,  
Whose tongue ne'er knew the secrets of his heart,  
In mischief mighty, though but mean of size,  
And, like the Tempter, ever in disguise.  
See him with aspect grave, and gentle tread,  
By slow degrees approach the sickly bed.  
Then at his club, behold him alter'd soon,  
The solemn doctor turns a low buffoon.  
And he who lately in a learned freak,  
Poach'd every Lexicon, and publish'd Greek,  
Still madly emulous of vulgar praise,  
From Punch's forehead wrings the dirty bays.

This poem is said to have been written by Moses Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Dr. Schomberg. Two cantoes of it were published, and afterwards reprinted in "The Repository," a collection of fugitive pieces of wit and humour, 1776, in two volumes 12mo.

In 1751, he published "De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum," in three parts; which were followed, the year after, by a fourth. In 1757, being then physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and master of a private mad-house near Wood's Close, in the road to Islington, he published, in quarto, "A Treatise on Madnefs;" in which having thrown out some censures on the medical practice formerly used in Bethlem Hospital, he was replied to, and severely animadverted on, by Dr. John Monro, whose father had been lightly spoken of in the treatise.

Monro,

Monro, having humorously enough taken Horace's "O major tandem parcas insane minori," for the motto of his "Remarks on Battie's Treatise," the men of mirth gave him the name of Major Battie, instead of Doctor. In 1762 he published "*Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis ad principia animalia accommodati.*" In Feb. 1763, he was examined before a committee of the house of commons, on the state of the private mad-houses in this kingdom; and received, in their printed report, a testimony very honourable to his abilities. The contents of this report being in the highest degree interesting, we will here transcribe part of it, from the 39th vol. of the "Journals of the House of Commons," p. 448.

"Your committee being desirous of obtaining every  
 "degree of assistance and information, which might  
 "enable them more perfectly to obey the orders of  
 "the house, they desired the attendance of Dr. BATTIE  
 "and Dr. Monro, two very eminent physicians, distinguished by their knowledge and their practice in  
 "cases of lunacy. Dr. BATTIE gave it as his opinion  
 "to your committee, that the private mad-houses require some better regulations; that he hath long  
 "been of this opinion; that the admission of persons  
 "brought in as lunatics is too loose, and too much at  
 "large, depending upon persons not competent judges;  
 "and that frequent visitation is necessary for the inspection of the lodging, diet, cleanliness, and treatment. Being asked, if he had ever met with persons of sane mind in confinement for lunacy? he  
 "said, it frequently happened: he related the case of  
 "a woman perfectly in her senses, brought as a lunatic  
 "by her husband to a house under his direction, whose  
 "husband, upon his insisting he should take home his  
 "wife, and expressing surprise at his conduct, justified  
 "himself, by frankly saying, that he understood the  
 "house

"house to be a sort of bridewell, or place of correction." The doctor related also another case to the same import; upon which a bill was ordered to be prepared for the regulation of private mad-houses; but not then carried into execution, though the cases examined by the committee were pronounced, "sufficient to establish the reality of great abuses therein; the force of evidence, and the testimony of witnesses, being amply confirmed by the confession of persons keeping these houses, and by the authority, opinions, and experience of Dr. BATTIE and Dr. Monro." In 1772, on occasion of some fresh abuses, a bill was again ordered to be prepared, but to as little purpose as the former. A third ineffectual attempt was made in 1773; but the abuses continuing to increase, an act for the better regulation of private mad-houses was obtained in 1774, when the power of licensing the keepers of such houses was happily vested in the College of Physicians.

In 1776, Dr. BATTIE was seized with a paralytic stroke, of which he died, June 13th, in his 73d year. He left three daughters. — Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 232.

B A Y N E S (Sir THOMAS)

An eminent Physician and Professor of Music at Gresham College, in London,

Was born about the year 1622, and educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, under the tuition of the learned Dr. Henry More, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts about the year 1642. In 1649 he took the degree of M. A., after which time he applied himself to the study of physic. He went into Italy in company with Mr. Finch, afterwards Sir John, with whom he had contracted the strictest friendship; and at Padua they were both created Doctors of Physic.

Upon

Upon the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, Mr. BAYNES and Mr. Finch returned to England, and the same year their grace was passed at Cambridge, for creating them Doctors of Physic in that university. On the twenty-sixth of February following, Mr. BAYNES was admitted a Fellow extraordinary of the College of Physicians of London. On the 26th of June following, he was admitted a graduate in physic, at Cambridge, in pursuance of the grace passed in his favour the year before. The 20th of March, 1663, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

IN March 1664, Dr. BAYNES accompanied Sir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed his majesty's resident, and returned back with him into England in 1670. Towards the end of the year 1672, Sir John being appointed the king's ambassador to the grand seignor, Dr. BAYNES was ordered to attend him as his physician, and, before he left England, received from his majesty the honour of knighthood. Nine years after, Sir Thomas still continuing in Turkey, the Gresham committee, taking into consideration his long absence without supplying the duty of his place, thought fit to dismiss him from his professorship, and on the ninth of August, 1681, chose Mr. William Perry in his room. The news of this dismissal could not reach Sir THOMAS BAYNES; for he died at Constantinople the 5th of the following month, to the inexpressible grief of his dear and constant friend Sir John Finch, who did not long survive him. Their epitaph, written by Dr. Henry More, is yet to be seen in the chapel of Christ's College; and therein it is said, that they jointly left four thousand pounds to that college. Vide "*Biographia Britannica*," vol. 1, p. 568, &c.

## BELLINI (LAWRENCE)

An eminent Physician, born at Florence, 1643.

After having finished his studies in polite literature, he went to Pisa, where he was assisted by the generosity of the grand duke Ferdinand II, and studied under two of the most learned men of that age, Oliva and Borelli. Oliva instructed him in natural philosophy, and Borelli taught him mathematics. At twenty years of age he was chosen professor of philosophy at Pisa, but did not continue long in this office; for he had acquired such a reputation for his skill in anatomy, that the grand duke procured him a professorship in that science. This prince was often present at his lectures, and was highly satisfied with his abilities and performances. BELLINI, after having held his professorship almost thirty years, accepted of an invitation to Florence, when he was about fifty years of age. Here he practised physic with great success, and was advanced to be first physician to the grand duke Cosmo III.

He died January 8th, 1703, being sixty years of age. His works were read and explained publicly during his life, by the famous Scottish physician, Dr. Pitcairn, professor of physic in Leyden. He wrote the following works:

1. "Exercitatio Anatomica de Structurâ et Usu Renum." Amst. 1665, in 12mo.
2. "Gustus Organum novissimè deprehensum; præmissis ad faciliorem intelligentiam quibusdam de saporibus." Bologna, 1665, in 12mo.
3. "Gratiarum Actio, ad ser. Hetruriæ Ducem. Quædam Anatomica in Epistolâ ad ser. Ferdinandum II, et Propositio mechanica." Pisa, 1670, in 12mo.

4. "De

4. "De Urinis et Pulsibus, de Missione Sanguinis, de Febribus, de Morbis Capitis et Pectoris." Bologna, 1683, in 4to. Frankfort and Leipzig, 1685, in 4to.

5. "Opuscula aliquot de Urinis, de Motu Cordis, de Motu Bilis, de Missione Sanguinis." L. Bat. 1696, 4to. This is dedicated to Dr. Pitcairn.

BELON (PETER)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, was born about the Year 1518, in the Maine.

He travelled into Judea, Greece, and Arabia, and gave a history of every thing the most remarkable which he had noticed in those countries. He wrote many works, much valued in their time for the exactness with which they were conducted, and the erudition with which they were replete. He had prepared some new and important works for the press when he was assassinated near Paris, in 1564.

Henry II and Charles IX honoured M. BELON with their esteem, as the cardinal de Tournon did with his friendship.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif." Tom. 1, p. 268, &c.

BENNET (CHRISTOPHER)

A Native of Raynton, in Somersetshire,

Was educated at Lincoln College, Oxon. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was author of "Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum," 1654, 8vo, and of "Exercitationes Dia-noeticæ," 1655, and that he corrected and enlarged Moufet's "Health's Improvement." His death, which happened about May 1655, prevented his publishing one or two books more, which he had prepared for the press.

## BERGMAN (TORBERN)

Professor of chemistry at Upsal, member of the Academy of Sciences in the same place, of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Gottingen, and Turin, foreign associate of the Medical Society of Paris, and of the Academy of Sciences; was born on the 20th of March 1735, at Catharineberg, in the province of Vestro-Gothie, of Bartholo Bergman, receiver of the finances, and Sarah Hægg.

As soon as he had finished the rudiments of education, his father permitted him to pursue a course of academical studies, and to enter himself at Upsal. One of his relations was entrusted with the superintendence of his conduct: far, however, from having any necessity of inciting him to study, his inspector saw himself obliged to moderate his ardour, and to prevent his cultivating the medical sciences, to which he was zealously attached. The university of Upsal encouraged every department of science and learning to their farthest extent; but those who applied themselves to the study of theology and law might expect some important offices, and many lucrative advantages, while merit and success in the study of the mathematics or medicine were recompensed with reputation and glory only. Mr. BERGMAN, nevertheless, preferred these less profitable pursuits, and this imprudent preference excited the remonstrances of his father, which he could not otherwise escape, than by devising the means of suddenly hiding his books on medical science, whenever he should be surprised, and let those only remain in view, which he permitted him to study.

The necessity, under which he laboured, of acquiring sufficient knowledge in those branches of science, which

which were repugnant to his inclination and genius, in order to persuade his father, that his industry had been totally occupied in them, and to conceal the greater progress he had made in those of his own choice, very soon impaired his health, and in the space of a year, he was obliged to return to his family, and to unite with his sedentary studies a constant exercise of body, which was alone able to re-establish and strengthen his constitution. This exercise he made subservient to the benefit of his mind, as well as to the reinstatement of his health; for, having studied botany before he went to Upsal, he renewed this pleasing amusement in his retreat, and united with it the pursuit of another branch of natural history, that of insects. Many of the insects, which he had noticed, were not to be found in any of the classes of the works of Linnæus. Mr. BERGMAN formed a small collection, which he sent to that illustrious man, who then lived at Upsal. Mr. BERGMAN had not dared to present himself to him during his first residence in that place. This discretion was the consequence of a delicacy very natural to a young man, who, absorbed in a just veneration for the resplendent genius of Linnæus, did not think himself worthy of approaching him, but cherished in his heart the hope of meriting at some future period to obtain his regard. This homage was the more flattering to Linnæus, as the young naturalist had had the good fortune to meet with some really curious and unknown species.

When the health of Mr. BERGMAN was re-established, he obtained permission to return to Upsal, with the entire liberty of cultivating the mathematics, medicine, and natural history. The friendship of Linnæus, whose eminent name had eclipsed that of all his contemporaries, proved an advantage highly beneficial to the  
young

young philosopher; and Mr. BERGMAN at first devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. His first memoir was a discovery in this branch of science. All natural historians were at a loss to discover the nature of a body, which was found in some rivers, and which bore the name of *coccus aquaticus*. Mr. BERGMAN soon perceived, that it was the egg of a leech, which contained from ten to twelve young ones. Linnæus, to whom this observation was related, refused to give it credit; but Mr. BERGMAN requested, that he would himself be a witness of this fact. Linnæus, having written with his own hand at the bottom of a memoir of his pupil, "*Vidi et obstupui*," dismissed him, graced with this honourable postscript, to the academy of Stockholm.

A short time after, Linnæus gave to a new species of insect the name of Mr. BERGMAN. This reputable manner of distinguishing the young naturalist, seemed to announce, that he thought the talents of which he found him possessed worthy the honour of immortality.

Mr. BERGMAN was nominated, in 1761, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Upsal. He had many years before studied the different branches of these sciences. To him we are indebted for a learned history and description of the rainbow and of twilights; for researches into the nature of the aurora borealis, and into electrical phenomena. We also find his name in the list of astronomers, who observed the first transit of Venus over the sun, and among those whose enquiries merit the greatest confidence from the learned.

Every one in the university of Upsal was ignorant that he had cultivated chemistry: but Waller being removed, in 1767, from the honour of professor in that science,

science, Mr. BERGMAN wrote down his name in the list of candidates. Waller had wished to resign his chair to one of his own pupils. Mr. BERGMAN had a formidable party against him, consisting of all those who had studied under the former professor of Upsal. This party soon increased considerably, from the number of those men who are condemned never to acknowledge superiour merit, and never to believe a truth, if it had not been an established opinion in their youth. Mr. BERGMAN, however, with the assistance of the late king of Sweden, then prince royal, obtained the honour of the chair of chemistry.

It may be conceived, that the study of geometry, of physic, and natural history, were eminently useful to Mr. BERGMAN; they gave to his boundless ideas and prospects a more unlimited field of observation; he saw that chemistry might be made the fundamental basis of a true knowledge of nature, and to effect this, it would be necessary to enlarge the too confined bounds in which this science had been involved, but that in embracing this more extensive range, he ran a risque of multiplying the errors, if he did not at the same time endeavour to banish from it all vague and systematic explanations, to reform the language, and to give it the accuracy and exactness of some other departments of physic.

His first care was to erect, near his own laboratory, a museum, in one part of which the different productions of the mineral kingdom were ranged in order; another part contained the minerals found in Sweden, and they were dispersed according to their geographical order; in a third were placed the models of machines, of instruments, and of frames employed in the preparation of those substances, and in giving them the forms which make them useful and beneficial to mankind.

By

By these means, a pupil in a short time acquired a knowledge of the different substances according to their nature, and the proportion of their constituent parts, and ranged them in the order in which they had been distributed over the globe.

This new method of instruction, for which Mr. BERGMAN made some considerable sacrifices, is one of the great services which a profound and philosophic genius is enabled to bestow on the sciences. He soon after enriched them with innumerable discoveries.

To Mr. BERGMAN we are indebted for the first knowledge of the true nature of fixed air, which he called aerëal acid, after having proved that it possessed all the qualities of acids.

Nickel, the regulus of manganese, the terra magnesia, the terra ponderosa, were substances newly discovered, and upon which chemistry had made no ingenious remarks or experiments before the time of BERGMAN.

The acid drawn from sugar, and many other vegetable substances, had been discovered in his school, either by himself or some of his pupils.

Iron, which had been for a length of time under the chemical analysis of different artists and scholars, had only begun to be known since the discoveries of Mr. BERGMAN: he had pointed out many strange substances, almost all metallic, the existence of which were before unknown: but we must not judge of the extent of his genius by these works in particular, but by his new methods, and by his general theories.

In his dissertations upon the analysis of different waters, we may perceive, that he has materially improved upon the modes hitherto employed.

The precious stones, known by the name of gems, had nearly defeated all the efforts of analysis. Mr.

BERGMAN

BERGMAN subdued these difficulties, divided the union of their respective parts, and separated the different earths of which they were composed : aluminous, calcareous, and quartz earths, a small quantity of lime, and steel, he discovered to be their component parts ; and with these substances, common and mean in appearance, nature, by the aid of time, and by methods which are still hidden from us, has formed the jewels, which their scarcity and durability have rendered worthy of being an ornament of beauty, of gracing the heads of kings and princes.

In 1773, Mr. BERGMAN published a memoir upon crystallization, on which subject he has given us many valuable and novel ideas. This memoir is merely a short essay ; it is a sketch of a new theory, but it is the work of a great and able master. The Abbé Haüy was employed on the same subject nearly about the same time, but to a much greater extent, and it is to him that the merit is due, of having established this theory, so useful to the sciences.

Some part of the last works of Mr. BERGMAN were a learned treatise on elective attractions, and an ingenious theory of the earth ; in the course of which he displays his usual chemical and philosophical abilities.

The events of a life passed as that of Mr. BERGMAN admit of little variety. Placed as professor of chemistry in the university of Upsal, he remained stationary, excepting some few excursions he made to undertake scientific experiments in the mines, and to drink the waters, whenever his health required such remedies.

He had the honour of being elected rector of the University. This society is not only a literary body, but possesses immense tracts of land, over which it exercises a very unlimited authority, enjoying a jurisdiction over its members and pupils, and a variety of immunities

nities and privileges: this university, situated centrally in Sweden, is a kind of republic; the professors are the ruling men. At the time when Mr. BERGMAN was chief, it was divided into two grand parties, that of the divines united with the lawyers, and that of the physicians: Mr. BERGMAN, therefore, was assiduous in endeavouring to preserve peace and cordiality between them.

The king of Prussia wished to attach Mr. BERGMAN to his own academy. The learned Swede hesitated, flattering himself with a hope that his health, injured by the laborious employments of instruction and chemical researches, might probably be re-established in a milder climate, and he might there devote himself to his academical studies without interruption. But the king of Sweden had been his principal benefactor: he knew that his departure would be unpleasant to that monarch, and he declined the honourable offer: he demanded only of his king, that he might not lose the merit of this sacrifice, by an augmentation of his appointments; but his demand was not attended to.

The reputation of an illustrious teacher increases with that of his pupils; his name is presented to posterity, surrounded with those illustrious characters, who have been indebted for a part of their celebrity to his instructions. Among the noted chemists formed by Mr. BERGMAN, we shall mention Mr. Scheele.—One of the pupils of Mr. BERGMAN discovered by chance, in the house of an apothecary of Upsal, a young apprentice accused of neglecting the duties of his profession, by devoting himself entirely to his taste for chemistry: he saw this young man, and was surprised at his ingenious researches: this apprentice was Mr. Scheele. Mr. BERGMAN, informed of this event, wished to see the young man, was astonished at his knowledge and his active  
genius

genius in the pursuits of chemistry : from that moment Mr. Scheele was his favourite pupil, soon after his worthy rival, and always his sincere friend. Instead of assuming that superiority which a master renounces with the greatest regret, Mr. BERGMAN was generous enough to wish for an equality to exist between the preceptor and pupil, and far from seeking to arrogate to himself any right to the discoveries of Mr. Scheele, we read, in his correspondence with foreign chemists, his sorrow that the works of his friend were sometimes attributed to himself. His conduct in this respect was the same to all his pupils.

The fame of Mr. BERGMAN had attracted pupils from every part of Europe. We shall mention two French magistrates, who did honour to their offices, Messrs. de Morveau and de Virli : the latter was anxious to go into Sweden to attend Mr. BERGMAN, and to profit by his lectures ; and M. de Morveau translated a work, in which, under the modest title of " Opuscula," Mr. BERGMAN has collected together the most important of his researches.

It is the custom of the academy of Stockholm to divide among its members the office of writing eulogies on their deceased associates : Mr. BERGMAN undertook that of Waller, notwithstanding, as we have before mentioned, he was his greatest enemy ; and the greatest praise is due to our excellent chemist, for forgetting in a moment the injuries he had received.

The passion of Mr. BERGMAN for the cultivation of the sciences had very much injured a constitution naturally very delicate, and but little attended to. Some artificial mineral waters had relieved his disorder a few times, and those chemical discoveries, which had assisted in destroying his health, assisted also in the temporary alleviation of his complaints. The waters of Medewi,

in Sweden, once saved his life; but when he again had recourse to this remedy, they failed in their effect, and on the 8th of July, 1784, he sunk under the weight of his infirmities, a victim to his zeal for chemical investigations. He had not then attained his fiftieth year, and his name will ever remain distinguished in Europe.—Vide “*Histoire de l’Académie Royale des Sciences*,” 1787, p. 31, &c.

BERNIER (FRANCIS)

A Native of Angiers, and Physician to the Great Mogul  
during Twelve Years,

Returned to France in 1670, came over to England in 1685, and died at Paris in 1688.

St. Evremond says, that he never knew a more agreeable philosopher; and his figure, his person, and conversation rendered him worthy of this honourable epithet. The following are his works:

1st. “*Travels*,” in four volumes, which bear a distinguished rank among the histories of travellers, by the many curious and useful particulars which he has related.

2d. “*An Abridgment of the Philosophy of Gassendi*” (his master) in eight volumes, which the philosophy of Descartes, at that time extremely fashionable, prevented from being received so favourably as it doubtless merited.

3d. “*A History of the last Revolution of the States of the Great Mogul*,” 2 volumes, 12mo, 1670, &c. Vide “*Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif*,” tom. i, p. 286, &c.

## B E R T I N (EXUPERE-JOSEPH)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Associate-  
Veteran of the Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Tremolai near Autrain, in the diocese of Rennes, the 21st of September, 1712, of Francis Bertin, doctor of medicine, and Maria Pietre his second wife.

M. BERTIN, the youngest of seven children, lost his father when he was only three years old, and with him perished the prospect of the education he would have received; for M. Bertin, the father, united with the sciences requisite for his profession the knowledge of ancient and modern languages: born with a zeal for communicating instruction, he had formed under his intuition a kind of domestic seminary, wherein he superintended the education of his own children, and that of several young men of family, whom their parents had entrusted to his care.

The young BERTIN inherited from his father the same ardour for study, and the same inclination for instructing others. When he was nine years old he was charged with instructing the children of his own age in the Catechism, and Elements of the Latin tongue: beside the little vanity of acting the part of a master, a vanity much the more excusable in a child, as it is not uncommon to preserve the same when a man, M. BERTIN found the advantage of an intimate knowledge of the Latin tongue.

The course of philosophy, which M. BERTIN had gone through at Rennes, did not procure him an accurate acquaintance with the elementary principles of geometry, or any solid ideas of physic, which at that time began to make some progress in the colleges of the province; yet these ideas, imperfect as they were,

were sufficient to develop the peculiar genius of M. BERTIN. He wished to devote his whole time to the study of medicine, the only profession which a dependent young man could embrace, who wished to cultivate the sciences: his family, therefore, resolved to send him to Paris, but poverty obliged him to remain a year at Tremolai, and at an age when the want of employment is most dangerous; when this year of idleness might have decided the destiny of his future life. But he came off victorious from this trial. He had bought the Anatomy of Verheinen, he studied it, and quickly got it by heart, and that so perfectly, that having occasion to assist at the opening of a body, the gentlemen of the faculty, who had been called in, being obliged to have recourse to his knowledge, were astonished to find him a better anatomist than themselves.

Arrived at Paris, M. BERTIN took his lodgings with the students in medicine and surgery. Being separated from them only by a single wall, their conversations were frequently very noisy, and had not always the sciences for their subject; they consequently very much disturbed young Bertin's solitude: to remedy this, he had recourse to his talent for instruction; he offered to repeat to them the lectures which they had received together, upon condition, that they should allow him time to render himself worthy of being their master: this offer was eagerly accepted, and their gratitude permitted him to employ in instructing himself the hours, which remained after having repeated the day's lecture.

M. BERTIN was admitted doctor in physic at Rheims, in 1737, and at Paris in 1741. The faculty at Rheims rejoiced at seeing upon their list a name, which promised one day to become celebrated. The faculty of Paris entrusted to him, when he was only a bachelor, the

the honour of presiding, with M. Hunauld, over the examinations of other bachelors, a right reserved for the doctors only by a long established custom. M. BERTIN, nevertheless, was not yet known by any distinguished works: the body which treated him with such honourable marks of distinction was not hurried on by the irresistible force of public opinion, and did not relinquish the idea it had formed, that M. BERTIN would in a short time become an ornament to the profession. He was endowed with a retentive memory; an indefatigable ardour for study, and a constitution which rendered him capable of long and profound application. His preceptors, his fellow-students, his pupils, considered him as destined to the rank of the most celebrated anatomist, and he himself had every reason to hope for those lucrative advantages in the capital, which merit may obtain in his profession more certainly than in any other; yet he was born with a constitutional timidity, which proved an obstacle to every thing he undertook. He was offered, and accepted the post of first physician to the Hospodar of Walachia and Moldavia.—The first letter which M. BERTIN wrote from this court already breathed the sense of terrou, with which the manners of that country inspired him. “You will find some confusion in “my letter,” says he, in his epistle to the minister who had procured him the office, “but my excuse “must be, that they are going to oblige me to assist “in the punishment of my predecessor.” Fortunately for M. BERTIN, the Hospodar was recalled in a few years, and he wished his physician to accompany him to Constantinople, but some flattering hopes of prosperity presenting, M. BERTIN did not feel sufficient courage to brave the dangers of despotism, and declined the offer. He set out on his return to France, and travelled in safety through Hungary. Being arrived at

Vienna, he was presented to the Empress by one of her physicians, and that princess, then at war with France, offered to lend him an escort to attend him as far as the frontiers. Accustomed to the anarchy and robbery of the Ottoman empire, M. BERTIN, unfortunately ignorant of the language of his guards, imagined they had formed a conspiracy against his life; so that he escaped from them, and sought for safety in a deep marsh, where he remained a long time plunged up to the neck in water: his guards after a long search found him in this unpleasant situation; they encouraged him, and at length he arrived in France, where this imaginary terror must expose him to frequent misfortunes. His frame was undoubtedly susceptible of receiving the most violent impressions from the slightest causes, and it possessed not the power necessary to resist or subdue them.

In 1744, M. BERTIN, a short time after his arrival in Paris, was chosen associate anatomist to the Academy, without having passed through the degree of assistant, according to the usual custom. He had made himself known to this society in 1737, by a description of the anastomosis of the epigastric and mamillary veins; this subject was already known, but the manner in which he had presented it, the explanation of many important phenomena of the animal œconomy, which he had discovered in his physiological researches, and the age of the author, who had not yet attained his 25th year, stamped a respectable character on his first essays. In the mean time he had the modesty not to let them appear in print; and the first memoir which he published was a description of the kidneys, a work valuable for its precision and accuracy. In 1746, M. BERTIN presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir upon the stomach of the horse, in which he proved,  
that

that the impossibility of the act of vomiting in horses does not proceed from the situation of their stomach, as many have imagined, but from the action of a peculiar sphincter muscle, which prevents the regurgitation of food: he demonstrated, that by a particular disposition of the fibres of this viscus, the stomach was enabled to exercise a kind of trituration upon the substances it contained, and facilitate the digestive action of the gastric juice.

M. BERTIN asserted, that the contexture of the different muscular fibres, which compose the stomach, was nearly similar both in man and the horse; this was very different from what had been generally understood, and from what M. BERTIN had himself taught for a length of time. M. BERTIN did not publish this discovery immediately after he had made it; but when he saw the same ideas published in a work of De Haller, at some distance of time afterwards, he thought, that in justice to his own discovery he ought to put in his claim for the credit of it. De Haller answered M. BERTIN in a very polite manner, and in such terms, that no one could refuse to the French anatomist the glory of the discovery.

These first works of M. BERTIN bear the same characteristic marks of genius; we find therein a correct and profound erudition, the very important art of describing every circumstance with order and perspicuity, a singular address in his manner of giving clear and intelligent demonstrations of parts the most minute and imperceptible, and of discovering the sources of their organization.

We are now arrived at that melancholy period, when a violent disease interrupted the course of a life, which had been occupied in works beneficial to science in general. Distracted by an excess of labour which had

deprived him of sleep, teased by some literary disputes, harassed by domestic disappointments, M. BERTIN's frame, over which terror and disquietude had such great influence, could not resist these violent attacks. The access of delirium was the first symptom of his disease; he had foreseen it, and had sent for M. de Lepine, to ask his advice as a physician, and request his consolation as a friend. When M. de Lepine arrived, he found M. BERTIN agitated in mind by a dread of assassins, by whom he thought himself pursued, and surrounded with all manner of weapons; many of his friends, who were shut up in his chamber, had not the liberty of going out, and he would not have the door opened to M. de Lepine, without the greatest precaution. He continued in this state till the following day, when he appeared to be calmer; but always thinking himself pursued, he escaped from those who had the care of him, and threw himself from a window; his cloaths fortunately caught upon a pole, he remained suspended, and his fall was unattended with any injury. From this moment the disease changed its appearance; a lethargy of three days succeeded the delirium; after this time, an intermission of a few minutes, during which he appeared perfectly rational, was followed by a fresh attack, which continued four days; neither stimulants nor other proper remedies were able to afford him the slightest relief; it was scarcely possible to make him swallow a few drops of water; his limbs were soft and flexible; the pulsations of the arteries were not to be distinguished; a slight beating of the heart, a respiration slow and almost imperceptible, were the only symptoms of life which remained; when he awoke, he appeared calm, conversed with his friends, and ate with pleasure the dinner which they had taken care to provide for him, the regularity of the intermissions permitting this precaution, and after the space of about half an hour he relapsed

relapsed into his former state of lethargy. Nevertheless, in this state of apparent death, of almost total insensibility, neither his senses nor his original genius participated of the disease.

While M. BERTIN was tormented with this lethargy, his mind was a prey to more horrible agitations: born with a conscience the most scrupulous, he was constantly reflecting upon the subjects he was obliged to demonstrate, or upon the phenomena it was necessary for him to explain in his lectures, fearing to violate the integrity and importance of his duty; during his lethargy his imagination was perpetually teased with these ideas, which he had not sufficient power to repel; he diminished his strength by endeavouring to drive them from him, and in the midst of this painful combat he awoke: he then reproached himself with these dreams, as if he had committed so many crimes; he thought they would render him an object of horror or contempt to all whom he loved or respected; he passed a part of his waking and rational hours in writing to them to ask their pardon, and to implore their pity; nothing in these letters shewed any disorder in his ideas, any weakness in his understanding, but they served to shew the violence of the disease.

These attacks began to diminish in a few months; he had daily many hours of intermission: he was now able so exactly to ascertain the period of each fresh accession of lethargy, that he would dine with his friends, and return to his own house to await its approach. About a year from the commencement of the disease, his physicians recommended a journey into Britany; he accordingly, with his family, set out, and in 1750, every symptom of the complaint disappeared. During the last months of his residence in Paris, there remained only a great weakness, a deep melancholy,

and some singularities in his conduct and conversation; his mind was tranquil; he had a lively sense of the gratitude he owed to the affectionate attention of his friends, and above all, to the patience, the zeal, with which M. de Lepine had, during a whole year, given his advice, the consoler or rather the father of his unhappy friend; this was the title which M. BERTIN gave him, and by which he never after ceased to call him.

M. BERTIN was scarcely recovered from his complaint, when his genius returned in all its native vigour; nothing of what he had before known was forgotten; the immense stores of anatomy, the names of the authors whom he had read, their discoveries, their errors, his memory replaced them in the same order; the same train of ideas, the same manner of explaining them were all restored to him; and it appeared as if those years of his life, which he had passed in sickness, had been the period only of a long and turbulent dream.

The first memoir which M. BERTIN presented to the Academy of Sciences after his illness was on the foetal circulation, which he continued in two other memoirs, and none of his works contained more convincing proofs of great genius.

In 1766, M. BERTIN presented to the same Academy a memoir upon a comparison of the lachrymal glands and ducts destined to secrete and receive the tears in the human and brute creation; he also presented several other memoirs on different subjects in anatomy and physiology. We may trace in all his works the lover and indefatigable searcher after truth; he would defend the discoveries of other men against those who wished to usurp or deny them, with the same zeal as he would have defended his own. He searched attentively into the works of his predecessors, for the smallest traces

of

of the discoveries which he himself had made, that he might not claim a merit which belonged to another, and on this account he is the more excusable for the warmth, with which he sometimes defended his own right.

Lamenting the event which had so long suspended the prosecution of his works, and fearing that his late misfortune would probably diminish the literary reputation which he thought he merited, he was still unhappy. He always conceived there was a necessity of proving to the world, that he was again become what he had been before his illness; we may plainly perceive an extreme degree of solicitude in justifying himself from a suspicion, which he always feared he should never be able completely to destroy, and many passages in his works shewed, that he could not entirely divest his mind of melancholy sentiments. He sometimes indulged himself in a criticism rather too severe upon the writings of others, but we may readily perceive, that his remarks were dictated by the strictest impartiality, and an ardent love of truth.

M. BERTIN had formed a plan of a complete course of anatomy, but his health had interrupted the execution of it; he, however, renewed this work as soon as he had recovered his strength, and in 1754, he published his Osteology, which was to form the first part. He presented to the Academy of Sciences the second part of his course, which contained a description of the arteries, and the materials for continuing the work were found among his papers.

M. BERTIN now retired to Gahard, near Rennes, for the sake of his health, the air of which afforded him much refreshment. He was married, and had chosen a woman much younger than himself, but whom he had the misfortune to bury in 1773, leaving four children,

dren, whose education proved an occupation agreeable and consoling, and the only one which could have given him any pleasure in his last days.

His reputation had procured him the confidence of his province; he was consulted in all uncommon and extraordinary cases: his answers to letters of consultation frequently contained a complete anatomical description of the seat of the disease, and his remarks were ingenious and useful; diffident of his own abilities, he was always fearful of not doing enough, and generally accomplished more than could be expected even from himself.

M. BERTIN was attacked with a defluxion in his breast, the 21st of February, 1781; on the fourth day of his complaint, he was let blood, and when he had examined it, he pronounced that his disease was incurable; from that time he devoted his thoughts to a preparation for death; he always possessed a true sense of piety, and in his youth, when his passion for study was in its greatest activity, he was near renouncing all his future prospects of celebrity for the sake of embracing a religious life; but fortunately for philosophy and medicine he did not put this scheme into execution. The remainder of his life corresponded with its former part, and his death resembled his life. He answered with the most pious resignation to the prayers of the priest who attended him, but when they were finished, he could not resist expressing a wish for a farther prolongation of life, "if still," says he, repeating the words of St. Martin, "if I can still be of any service to these helpless orphans, I do not refuse the labour," and he looked affectionately at his children. Religion itself could not disapprove this impulse, which burst from the mind of a parent, leaving behind him some young children, without the protecting hand of a father, almost without fortune,

fortune, and already deprived of the soothing cares and consolations of a tender mother; the priest, exhorting him, required a more entire resignation to the will of Providence, and he added these words of the same saint, "Let thy will be done, let it be done;" having said which he expired.

The disinterestedness of M. BERTIN was such, that, in defiance of an œconomy the most severe, he was not able to leave his children more than the small patrimony which he received, augmented only by his glory, and the interest which the misfortunes of their father might inspire.—Vide "*Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*," 1781, p. 53, &c.

## BERTRAND (JOHN BAPTIST)

Physician, Member of the Academy of Marseilles, born at Martignes, July 12, 1670, died September 10 1752.

He was a skilful practitioner, and not negligent of the theory of his profession. His Historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles, in 12mo, 1721, is not the only performance of this learned physician. He wrote likewise Letters to M. Dieder on the Muscular Motion, 1732, 12mo; and Dissertations on Sea Air, 1724, 4to, containing good observations.

## BETTS (JOHN)

An eminent Physician in the Seventeenth Century,

Was son of Mr. Edward Betts by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Venables, of Rapley in Hampshire.

He was born at Winchester, and educated there in grammar learning. Thence he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, in February 1642. He took the degree of B. A. February

bruary 9, 1646. Being ejected by the visitors appointed by the parliament in 1648, he applied himself to the study of physic, and commenced Doctor in that faculty, April 11, 1654, having accumulated the degrees. He practised with great success at London, but chiefly among the Roman Catholics, he himself being of that persuasion. He was afterwards appointed physician in ordinary to King Charles II. The time of his death is not certainly known.

Dr. BETTS wrote two physical treatises; the first is entitled, "*De Ortu et Naturâ Sanguinis*, 1669 Lond." in 8vo. Afterwards there was added to it, "*Medicinæ cum Philosophiâ naturali Consensus*," Lond. 1662, in 8vo. His second piece is entitled, "*Anatomia Thomæ Parri annum centesimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem menses agentis, cum clarissimi viri Gulielmi Harvei aliorumque adstantium Medicorum Regionum observationibus*," *i. e.* "The Anatomy of Thomas Parr, who died in the 152d year and ninth month of his age, with the Observations of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, and others of the King's Physicians who were present." Vide "*Biographia Britannica*," vol. ii, p. 781, &c.

#### BEVERWICK (JOHN DE)

In Latin BEVEROVICIUS, born at Dordrecht in 1594, of a noble Family.

Brought up from his infancy under the eyes of Gerard John Vossius, he visited several universities for acquiring knowledge in the art of medicine, and took his Doctor's degree at Padua. He practised in the place of his nativity, where he likewise filled several posts with distinction. He died in 1647, aged 51; and though his course was not remarkably long, yet Daniel Heinsius, in the epitaph he made on him, calls him, "*Vitæ artifex, mortis fugator*."

His

His principal works are, 1. "De Termino Vitæ, "fatali an mobili?" Rotterdam, 1644, 8vo; and Leyden, 1651, 4to. This book made some noise at the time. In it he discusses this Question: "Whether "the term of life of every individual be fixed and "immutable, or whether it may be changed?"

2. "De Excellentiâ Sexus Feminei;" Dordrecht, 1639, 8vo.

3. "De Calculo;" Leyden, 1638-1641, 8vo.

4. "Introductio ad Medicinam indigenam;" Leyden, 1663, 12mo. This book, says Vigneul Marvelle, is a very small volume, but extremely well filled. BEVEROVICIUS proves in it, to every man's satisfaction, that, without having recourse to remedies from foreign countries, Holland should be contented with her own, in the practice of medicine.

#### B I D L O O (G O D F R E Y)

A famous Anatomical Writer, born at Amsterdam, in 1649.

After he had passed through his academical studies, he applied himself to physic and anatomy, and took his degree of doctor in physic. He soon got into considerable practice: in 1688 was made professor of anatomy at the Hague, which he quitted in 1694 for the professorship of anatomy and surgery at Leyden; and afterwards William, king of England, appointed him his physician, which he accepted on condition of holding his professorship. The king died in 1702, and BIDLOO returned to his former employments, in the discharge of which he had been interrupted by his constant attendance upon that prince.

He died at Leyden, April 1713, being 64 years of age. There was published at Leyden, 1719, a miscellaneous collection of our author's poems in Low Dutch.

BLACKMORE

## BLACKMORE (SIR RICHARD)

A Physician, and an indefatigable Writer,

Has left behind him a great number of works, theological, poetical, and physical. He received the first part of his education at a private school in the country, whence he was removed to Westminster, and afterwards to Oxford. When he had finished his academical studies, he travelled to Italy, and took his degrees in physic at Padua. He visited also France, Germany, and the Low Countries; and, after a year and a half's absence, returned to England, where he practiced physic, and was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians.

He had declared himself early a favourer of the Revolution, so that king William, in 1697, chose him one of his physicians in ordinary, and some time after conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Upon queen Anne's accession to the throne, he was also appointed one of her physicians, and continued so for some time.

Dryden and Pope have treated the poetical performances of Sir RICHARD with great contempt; the former says, that he

“ Writ to the rumblings of his coach's wheels.”

Mr. Pope thus characterizes him in his *Dunciad* :

“ But far o'er all, sonorous BLACKMORE's strain;  
Walls, steeples, skies, bray back to him again.  
In Tot'nam fields, the brethren with amaze,  
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;  
Long Chanc'ry Lane retentive rolls the sound,  
And courts to courts return it round and round,  
Thames wafts it thence to Rufus' roaring hall,  
And Hungerford re-echoes bawl for bawl.  
All hail him victor in both gifts of song,  
Who sings so loudly, and who sings so long.”

“ A just

"A just character," says the annotator upon Pope, "of Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, Knight, whose indefatigable muse produced no less than six epic poems: Prince and King Arthur, twenty books; Eliza, ten; Alfred, twelve; the Redeemer, six; besides Job, in folio; the whole book of the Psalms; the Creation, seven books; Nature of Man, three books; and many more."

But notwithstanding Sir RICHARD has been so much depreciated by these wits, some merit he certainly had. His "Poem on the Creation" is his most celebrated performance; and, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnson, has lately been inserted in the "Collection of the English Poets." Addison, after having criticised on that book of Milton, which gives an account of the work of the creation, thus proceeds, "I cannot conclude this book upon the creation, without mentioning a poem, which has lately appeared under that title. The work was undertaken with so good an intention, and executed with so great a mastery, that it deserves to be looked upon as one of the most useful and noble productions in our English verse. The reader cannot but be pleased to find the depths of philosophy enlivened with all the charms of poetry, and to see so great a strength of reason amidst so beautiful a redundancy of the imagination."

It must be mentioned too, in honour of Sir RICHARD, that he was a chaste writer, and a warm advocate for virtue, at a time when an almost universal degeneracy prevailed. He had been very free in his censures on the libertine writers of his age; and it was some liberty he had taken of this kind, which drew upon him the resentment of Mr. Dryden. He had likewise given offence to Pope; for having been informed by Curll, that

that he was the author of a "Traveſtie on the Firſt Pſalm," he took occaſion to reprehend him for it in his Eſſay on Polite Learning.

Sir RICHARD died Oct. 9, 1729. Toward the end of his life, his buſineſs as a phyſician declined; but as in his earlier years he had been the firſt in his profeſſion, and his practice very conſiderable, it is therefore highly probable he was in eaſy circumſtances in his old age. Beſide what are mentioned above, Sir Richard wrote ſome theological tracts; ſeveral treatiſes on the Plague, Small Pox, Conſumptions, the Spleen, Gout, Dropſy, &c., and many ſmall poetical pieces.

#### BLACKWELL (ALEXANDER)

Son of a dealer in knit hoſe at Aberdeen, where he received a liberal education, ſtudied phyſic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of M. D., and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. On his return home, happening to ſtay ſome time at the Hague, he contracted an intimacy with a Swediſh nobleman.

MARRYING a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, he propoſed practiſing his profeſſion in that part of the kingdom; but in two years, finding his expectations diſappointed, he came to London, where he met with ſtill leſs encouragement as a phyſician, and commenced corrector of the preſs for Mr. Wilkins, a printer. After ſome years ſpent in this employment, he ſet up as a printer himſelf, and carried on ſeveral large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In what manner he ſubſiſted after this event we do not learn, unleſs it was by the ingenuity of his wife, who publiſhed "A curious Herbal, containing 500

Cuts,

Cuts, of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physic, engraved on Folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added, a short Description of the Plants, and their common Uses in Physic," 1739, two volumes, folio.

In or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, and, renewing his intimacy with the nobleman he knew at the Hague, resumed the medical profession, and was very well received in that capacity, till, turning projector, he laid a scheme before his Swedish majesty for draining the fens and marshes, which was well received, and many thousands employed in prosecuting it under the Doctor's direction, for which he had some small allowance from the king. This scheme succeeded so well, that he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was suspected of being concerned in a plot with count Tessin, and was tortured; which not producing a confession, he was beheaded, August 9th, 1748, and soon after that event appeared, "A genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm, to his Correspondent in London; containing an impartial Account of Dr. ALEXANDER BLACKWELL, his Plot, Trial, Character and Behaviour, both under Examination, and at the Place of Execution, together with a Copy of a Paper delivered to a Friend upon the Scaffold."

He possessed a good natural genius, but was somewhat flighty, and a little conceited. His conversation, however, was facetious and agreeable, and he might be considered on the whole as a well-bred accomplished gentleman. Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 556.

## BLONDET,

Physician at Pithiviers, and Intendant of the Mineral Waters of Segrai, died in 1759, with the Reputation of a very able Practitioner.

He wrote two dissertations; one, on the Nature and Qualities of the Mineral Waters of his Department, 1749, 12mo; the other, on the Epidemic Disease among Cattle, 1748, 12mo.

## BOERHAAVE (HERMAN)

Was born on the 31st of December 1668, at Voorhout, a Village Two Miles distant from Leyden.

His father, James Boerhaave, was minister of Voorhout, of whom his son, in a short account of his own life, has given a very amiable character. His mother was Hagar Daelder, a tradesman's daughter of Amsterdam, from whom he might perhaps derive an hereditary inclination to the study of physic, in which she was very inquisitive, and had obtained a knowledge not common in female students. This knowledge, however, she did not live to communicate to her son, for she died in 1673, ten years after her marriage.

His father, finding himself encumbered with the care of seven children, thought it necessary to take a second wife, and in July, 1674, was married to Eve du Bois, daughter of a minister in Leyden, who, by her prudent and impartial conduct, so endeared herself to her husband's children, that they all regarded her as their own mother.

HERMAN BOERHAAVE was always designed by his father for the ministry, and with that view instructed by him in grammatical learning, and the first elements of classical literature; in which he made such a proficiency,

ficiency, that, at the age of eleven years, he was not only master of the rules of grammar, but capable of translating the Greek and Latin languages with tolerable accuracy, and not wholly ignorant of critical niceties.

At intervals, to recreate his mind, and strengthen his constitution, it was his father's custom to send him into the fields, and employ him in agriculture and rural occupations, which he continued through all his life to love and practise; and by this vicissitude of study and exercise, he preserved himself in a great measure from those diseases and depressions, which are frequently the consequences of indiscreet diligence and uninterrupted application.

The studies of young BOERHAAVE were interrupted about this time, by an accident which deserves particular mention, as it first inclined him to that science, to which he was by nature so well adapted, and which he afterwards carried to so great perfection.

In the 12th year of his age, a stubborn, painful, and malignant ulcer broke out upon his left thigh, which for near five years defeated all the art of the surgeons and physicians, and not only afflicted him with most excruciating pains, but exposed him to such sharp and tormenting applications, that the disease and the remedies were equally insufferable. Then it was that his own anguish taught him to compassionate that of others, and his experience of the inefficacy of the methods then in use incited him to attempt the discovery of others more certain. He began to practise, at least honestly, for he began upon himself, and his first essay was a prelude to his future success; for having laid aside all the prescriptions of his physicians, and all the applications of his surgeons, he at last effected a cure, by fomenting the part with salt and urine.

That he might on this occasion obtain the assistance of surgeons with less inconvenience and expence, he was brought by his father, at fourteen, to Leyden, and placed in the fourth class of the public school, after having been examined by the master; here his application and abilities were equally conspicuous. In six months, by gaining the first prize in the fourth class, he was raised to the fifth; and in six months more, upon the same proof of the superiority of his genius, he was rewarded with another prize, and translated to the sixth; whence it is usual, in six months more, to be removed to the university. Thus did our young student advance in learning and reputation, when, as he was within view of the university, a sudden and unexpected blow threatened to defeat all his expectations.

On the 12th of November, in 1682, his father died, and left behind him a very slender provision for his widow and nine children, of which the eldest was not yet seventeen years old. This was a very afflicting loss to the young scholar, whose fortune was by no means sufficient to bear the expences of a learned education, and who therefore now seemed to be summoned by necessity to some way of life more immediately and certainly lucrative; but with a resolution equal to his abilities, and a spirit not to be depressed or shaken, he determined to break through the obstacles of poverty, and supply by diligence the want of fortune.

He therefore asked, and obtained the consent of his guardians, to prosecute his studies as long as his patrimony would support him, and, continuing his wonted industry, gained another prize. He was now to quit the school for the university, but on account of the weakness yet remaining in his thigh, was, at his own entreaty, continued six months longer under the care  
of

of his master, the learned Wynschoten, where he once more was honoured with the prize.

On his removal to the university, the same genius and industry met with the same encouragement and applause. The learned Triglandius, one of his father's friends, made soon after Professor of Divinity at Leyden, distinguished him in a particular manner, and recommended him to the friendship of Mr. Van Apphen, in whom he found a generous and constant patron. He now became a diligent hearer of the most celebrated professors, and made great advances in all the sciences, still regulating his studies with a view principally to divinity, for which he was originally intended by his father; and for that reason he exerted his utmost application to attain an exact knowledge of the Hebrew tongue.

Being convinced of the necessity of mathematical learning, he began to study mathematics in 1687, but without that intense industry, with which the pleasure he found in this kind of knowledge afterwards induced him to cultivate it.

In 1690, having performed the exercises of the university with uncommon reputation, he took his degree in philosophy; and on that occasion discussed the important and arduous question of the distinct natures of the soul and body, with such accuracy, perspicuity, and subtlety, that he entirely confuted all the sophistry of Epicurus, Hobbes, and Spinoza, and equally raised the character of his piety and erudition. Divinity was still his great employment, and the chief aim of all his studies. He read the Scriptures in their original languages, and, when difficulties occurred, consulted the interpretations of the most ancient fathers, whom he read in the regular order of time, beginning with Clemens Romanus.

Having now exhausted his fortune in the pursuit of his studies, he found the necessity of applying to some profession that, without engrossing all his time, might enable him to support himself; and having obtained a very uncommon knowledge of the mathematics, he read lectures in these sciences to a select number of young gentlemen in the university. At last, his propensity to the study of physic grew too violent to be resisted; and though he still intended to make divinity the great employment of his life, he could not deny himself the satisfaction of spending some time upon the medical writers, for the perusal of which he was so well qualified by his acquaintance with the mathematics and philosophy. But this science corresponded so much with his natural genius, that he could not forbear making that his business, which he intended only as his diversion; and still growing more eager, as he advanced farther, he at length determined wholly to master that profession, and to take his degree in physic, before he engaged in the duties of the ministry.

He began this new course of study by a diligent perusal of Vesalius, Bartholine, and Fallopius; and, to acquaint himself more fully with the structure of bodies, was a constant attendant upon Nuck's public dissections in the theatre, and himself very accurately inspected the bodies of different animals. Having furnished himself with this preparatory knowledge, he began to read the ancient physicians in the order of time, pursuing his inquiries downwards from Hippocrates, through all the Greek and Latin writers.

Finding, as he tells us himself, that Hippocrates was the original source of all medical knowledge, and that all the later writers were little more than transcribers from him, he returned to him with more attention, and spent much time in making extracts from him, digesting

digesting his treatises into method, and fixing them in his memory. He then descended to the moderns, among whom none engaged him longer, or improved him more, than Sydenham, to whose merit he has left this attestation, "That he frequently perused him, and always with greater eagerness." His insatiable curiosity after knowledge engaged him now in the practice of chemistry, which he prosecuted with all the ardour of a philosopher, whose industry was not to be wearied, and whose love of truth was too strong to suffer him to acquiesce in the reports of others. Yet did he not permit one branch of science to withdraw his attention from others; anatomy did not withhold him from the prosecution of chemistry, or chemistry from the study of botany. He was not only a careful examiner of all the plants in the garden of the university, but made excursions, for his farther improvement, into the woods and fields, and left no place unvisited, where any increase of botanical knowledge could be reasonably expected.

In conjunction with all these inquiries, he still pursued his theological studies; still, as himself informs us, proposed, when he had made himself master of the whole art of physic, and obtained the honour of a degree in that science, to petition regularly for a licence to preach, and to engage in the cure of souls; and intended, in his theological exercises, to discuss this question, "Why so many were formerly converted to Christianity by illiterate persons, and so few at present by men of learning?"

In pursuance of this plan, he went to Hardewich, in order to take the degree of Doctor of Physic, which he obtained in July 1693, having performed a public disputation, "*De utilitate explorandorum excrementorum in ægris, ut signorum.*" Then returning to

Leyden, full of his pious design of undertaking the ministry, he found, to his surprise, unexpected obstacles thrown in his way, and an insinuation dispersed through the university, that made him suspected, not of any slight deviation from received opinions, not of any pertinacious adherence to his own notions in doubtful and disputable matters, but of no less than Spinosism, or, in plainer terms, of Atheism itself.

This detestable calumny owed its rise to an incident, from which no consequence of importance could be reasonably apprehended. As BOERHAAVE was sitting in a common boat, there arose a conversation among the passengers, upon the impious and pernicious doctrine of Spinosa, which, as they all agreed, tends to the utter overthrow of religion. BOERHAAVE sat and attended silently to this discourse for some time, till one of the company, wishing to distinguish himself by his zeal, instead of confuting the positions of Spinosa by argument, began to give loose to contumelious language, and violent invectives; with which BOERHAAVE was so little pleased, that at last he could not forbear asking him, whether he had ever read the author against whom he declaimed? The orator, not being able to make much answer, was checked in the midst of his invectives, but not without feeling a secret resentment against him, who had at once interrupted his harangue, and exposed his ignorance. This was observed by a stranger who was in the boat with them; he inquired of his neighbour the name of the young man whose question had put an end to the discourse, and having learned it, set it down in his pocket-book, as it soon appeared, with a malicious design, for in a few days it was the common conversation at Leyden, that BOERHAAVE had revolted to Spinosa.

BOERHAAVE, finding this formidable opposition raised  
against

against his pretensions to ecclesiastical honours or preferments, and even against his design of assuming the character of a divine, thought it neither necessary nor prudent to struggle with the torrent of popular prejudice, as he was equally qualified for a profession, not indeed of the same dignity and importance, but which must undoubtedly claim the second place among those that are of the greatest benefit to mankind; he therefore applied himself to his medical studies with fresh ardour and alacrity, reviewed all his former observations and inquiries, and was continually employed in making new acquisitions.

Having now qualified himself for the practice of physic, he began to visit patients, but without that encouragement which others, not equally deserving, have sometimes found. His business was at first not great, and his circumstances by no means easy; but still superior to any discouragement, he continued his search after knowledge, and determined that prosperity, if ever he were to enjoy it, should be the consequence not of mean art or disingenuous solicitations, but of real merit and solid learning.

His steady adherence to his resolution appears yet more plainly from this circumstance: while he yet remained in this unpleasing situation, he was invited by one of the first favourites of king William III, to settle at the Hague, upon very advantageous terms, but declined the offer, for having no ambition but in the attainment of knowledge, he was desirous of living at liberty; his time was wholly taken up in visiting the sick, studying, making chemical experiments, searching into every part of medicine with the utmost diligence, teaching the mathematics, and reading the Scriptures.

This was his method of living to the year 1701, when

when he was recommended by Mr. Van Berg to the university, as a proper person to succeed Drelincourt in the office of lecturer on the institutes of physic, and elected, without any solicitation on his part, and almost without his consent, on the 18th of May.

He now began to read public lectures with great applause, and was prevailed upon by his audience to enlarge his original design, and instruct them in chemistry. This he undertook, not only to the great advantage of his pupils, but to the great improvement of the art itself, which had been hitherto treated only in a confused and irregular manner, and was little more than a history of particular experiments, not reduced to certain principles, or connected one with another; this vast chaos he reduced to order, and made that clear and easy, which was before to the utmost degree perplexed and obscure.

His reputation began now to bear some proportion to his merit, and extended itself to distant universities, so that in 1703 the professorship of physic being vacant at Groningen, he was invited thither, but he chose to continue his present course of life, and therefore refused to quit Leyden.

BOERHAAVE had now for nine years read lectures on physic, but without the title or dignity of a professor, when, by the death of professor Hotten, the professorship of physic and botany fell to him of course; his profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical garden, which he improved so much, by the immense number of new plants he procured, that it was enlarged to twice its original extent.

In 1714 he was deservedly advanced to the highest dignities of the university, and in the same year made physician of St. Augustine's hospital in Leyden, into which

which the students are admitted twice a week to learn the practice of physic : this was of equal advantage to the sick and the students, for the success of his practice was the best demonstration of the soundness of his principles.

When he laid down his office of governor of the university, in 1715, he made an oration upon the subject of attaining to certainty in natural philosophy, in which he declares himself in the strongest terms a favourer of experimental knowledge, and reflects with just severity upon those arrogant philosophers who are too easily disgusted with the slow methods of obtaining true notions by frequent experiments, and who, possessed of too high an opinion of their own abilities, rather choose to consult their own imaginations than inquire into nature, better pleased with the delightful amusement of forming hypotheses, than the toilsome drudgery of amassing observations. This discourse, filled as it was with piety, gave such offence to a professor of Franeker, who, having long entertained a violent esteem for Des Cartes, considered his principles as the bulwark of orthodoxy, that he appeared in vindication of his darling author, and complained of the injury done him with the greatest vehemence; declaring little less than that the Cartesian system and the christian must inevitably stand and fall together; and that to say we were ignorant of the principles of things, was not merely to enlist among the sceptics, but to sink into atheism itself.

This treatment of BOERHAAVE was so far resented by the governors of his university, that they procured from the professor Franeker a recantation of the invective that had been thrown out against him. This was not only complied with, but offers were made him of more ample satisfaction, to which he returned an an-

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swer not less to his honour than the victory which he had gained, "that he should think himself sufficiently compensated, if his warned adversary received no farther molestation on his account." So far was this weak and injudicious attack from shaking a reputation, not casually raised by fashion or caprice, but founded upon solid merit, that the same year his correspondence was desired upon botany and natural philosophy by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of which, upon the death of count Marfigli, in the year 1728, he was elected a member. Nor were the French the only nation by which this great man was courted and distinguished; for two years after he was elected a fellow of our Royal Society.

In 1718 he was chosen to succeed Le Mort in the professorship of chemistry, on which occasion he pronounced an oration, "*De Chymiâ suos errores expurgante,*" in which he treated that science with an elegance of style seldom to be found in chemical writers, who seem generally to have affected not only a barbarous but unintelligible phraseology, and to have wrapped up their secrets in symbols and enigmatical expressions.

In 1722, his course both of lectures and practice was interrupted by the gout, which, as he relates it in his speech after his recovery, he brought upon himself by an imprudent confidence in the strength of his own constitution, and by transgressing those rules, which he had a thousand times inculcated to his pupils and acquaintance. Rising in the morning before day, he went immediately, hot and sweating, from his bed into the open air, and exposed himself to the cold dews. The history of his illness can hardly be read without horror. He was for five months confined to his bed, where he lay upon his back, without daring to attempt the least motion, because any effort renewed his torments, which

were

were so exquisite, that he was at length not only deprived of motion but of sense. Here art was at a stand; nothing could be attempted, because nothing could be proposed with the least prospect of success. At length, having in the sixth month of his illness obtained some remission, he took simple medicines in large quantities, and at length wonderfully recovered. His recovery, so much desired, and so unexpected, was celebrated on January 11th, 1723, when he opened his school again, with general joy, and public illuminations.

It would be an injury to the memory of BOERHAAVE, not to mention what was related by himself to one of his friends; that when he lay whole days and nights without sleep, he found no method of diverting his thoughts so effectual as meditation on his studies; and that he often relieved and mitigated the sense of his torments by the recollection of what he had read, and by reviewing those stores of knowledge which he had repositied in his memory.

In 1727 he was seized with a violent burning fever, which continued so long, that he was once more given up by his friends. From this time he was frequently afflicted with returns of his distemper, which yet did not so far subdue him as to make him lay aside his studies or his lectures, till, in 1729, he found himself so worn out, that it was improper for him to continue any longer the professorships of botany and chemistry, which he therefore resigned, April 28, and upon his resignation spoke a "Sermo Academicus," or oration, in which he asserts the power and wisdom of the Creator, from the wonderful fabric of the human body; and confutes all those idle reasoners, who pretend to explain the formation of parts, or the animal operations, to which he proves that art can produce nothing equal, or any thing parallel.

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From this time BOERHAAVE lived with less public employment indeed, but not an idle or an useless life; for beside his hours spent in instructing his scholars, a great part of his time was taken up by patients, who came, when the distemper would admit it, from all parts of Europe to consult him; or in answering letters, which in more urgent cases were continually sent to inquire his opinion and ask his advice.

Of his sagacity, and the wonderful penetration with which he often discovered and described, at the first sight of a patient, such diseases as betray themselves by no symptoms to common eyes, such wonderful relations have been spread over the world, as, though attested beyond doubt, can scarcely be credited. We mention none of them, because we have no opportunity of collecting testimonies, or distinguishing between those accounts which are well authenticated, and those which owe their rise to fiction and credulity. Yet so far was this great master from presumptuous confidence in his abilities, that in his examination of the sick he was remarkably circumstantial and particular. He well knew, that the origins of distempers are often at a distance from their visible effects; that to acquiesce in conjecture where certainty may be obtained, is either vanity or negligence; and that life is not to be sacrificed either to an affectation of quick discernment, or of crowded practice, but may be required, if trifled away, at the hand of the physician.

About the middle of the year 1737, he felt the first approaches of that fatal illness that brought him to the grave, of which we shall insert an account, written by himself, September 8, 1738, to a friend in London, which deserves not only to be preserved, as an historical relation of the disease which deprived us of so great a man,

a man, but as a proof of his piety and resignation to the divine will.

“ *Ætas, labor, corporisque opima pinguetudo, effecerant, ante annum, ut inertibus refertum, grave, hebes, plenitudine turgens corpus, anhelum ad motus minimos, cum sensu suffocationis, pulsu mirificè anomalo, ineptum evaderet ad ullum motum. Urgebat præcipuè subsistens prorsus & intercepta respiratio ad prima somni initia; unde somnus prorsus prohibebatur, cum formidabili strangulationis molestiâ. Hinc hydrops pedum, crurum, femorum, scroti, præputii, & abdominis; quæ tamen omnia sublata. Sed dolor manet in abdomine, cum anxietate summâ, anhelitu suffocante, et debilitate incredibili; somno pauco, eoque vago, per somnia turbatissimo; animus verò rebus agendis impar. Cum his luctor fessus, nec emergo; patienter expectans Dei jussa, quibus resigno data, quæ sola amo, et honoro unicè.*”

In this last illness, which was to the utmost degree lingering, painful, and afflictive, his constancy and firmness did not forsake him. He neither omitted the necessary cares of life, nor forgot the proper preparations for death. Though dejection and lowness of spirits were, as he himself informs us, part of his distemper, yet even these in some measure gave way to that vigour which the soul derives from a consciousness of innocence. About three weeks before his death, he received a visit at his country-house from the reverend Mr. Schultens, his intimate friend, who found him sitting without doors with his wife, sister, and daughter. After the compliments of form, the ladies withdrew, and left them to private conversation; when BOERHAAVE took occasion to tell him what had been, during his illness, the chief subject of his thoughts. He had never doubted of the spiritual and immaterial nature

ture of the soul, but declared, that he had lately had a kind of experimental certainty of the distinction between corporeal and thinking substances, which mere reason and philosophy cannot afford, and opportunities of contemplating the wonderful and inexplicable union of soul and body, which nothing but long sickness can give. This he illustrated by a description of the effects which the infirmities of his body had upon his faculties, which yet they did not so oppress or vanquish, but his soul was always master of itself, and always resigned to the pleasure of its Maker. He related, with great concern, that once his patience so far gave way to extremity of pain, that after having lain fifteen hours in exquisite tortures, he prayed to God that he might be set free by death.

Such were his sentiments and such his conduct in this state of weakness and pain. As death approached nearer, he was so far removed from terror or confusion, that he seemed even less sensible of pain, and more cheerful under his torments, which continued till the 23d day of September, 1738, on which he departed, between four and five in the morning, in the 70th year of his age.

Thus died BOERHAAVE, a man formed by nature for great designs, and guided by religion in the exertion of his abilities. He was of a robust and athletic constitution of body, so hardened by early severities and wholesome fatigue, that he was insensible of any sharpness of air, or inclemency of weather. He was tall, and remarkable for extraordinary strength. There was in his air and motion something rough and artless, but so majestic and great at the same time, that no man ever looked upon him without veneration, and a kind of tacit submission to the superiority of his genius. He was always cheerful, and desirous of promoting mirth by a facetious and humourous conversation. He was never

soured

soured by calumny and detraction, or ever thought it necessary to confute them; for they are sparks, said he, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves. He was not to be overawed or depressed by the presence, frowns, or insolence of great men, but persisted on all occasions in the right, with a resolution always present and always calm. He was modest, but not timorous, and firm without rudeness. His method of life was to study in the morning and evening, and to allot the middle of the day to his public business. He rose at four in the summer, and five in the winter. His usual exercise was riding, till in his latter years his distempers made it more proper for him to walk; when he was weary he amused himself with playing on the violin. His greatest pleasure was to retire to his house in the country, where he had a garden of eight acres, stored with all the herbs and trees which the climate would bear; here he used to enjoy his hours unmolested, and prosecute his studies without interruption. He knew the importance of his own writings to mankind; and lest he might, by a roughness and barbarity of style, too frequent among men of great learning, disappoint his own intentions, and make his labours less useful, he did not neglect the arts of eloquence and poetry. Thus was his learning at once various and exact, profound and agreeable. He was not only skilled in the learned, but was able to converse in many of the modern languages, and to read others which he could not speak.

But his knowledge, however uncommon, holds, in his character, but the second place; his virtue was yet more uncommon than his learning: he was an admirable example of temperance, fortitude, humility, and devotion; his piety, and a religious sense of his

dependance on God, were the basis of all his virtues, and the principle of his whole conduct. As soon as he rose in the morning it was, throughout his whole life, his daily practice to retire for an hour to private prayer and meditation; this gave him spirit and vigour in the business of the day, and this he therefore recommended as the best rule of life.

He married, September 17, 1710, Mary Drolenveaux, the only daughter of a burgomaster of Leyden, by whom he had Joanna Maria, who survived her father, and three other children, who died in their infancy.

The genuine works of BOERHAAVE, according to his own catalogue of them, are as follows; and he declares, in 1732, that all others under his name are spurious, unless some few prefaces to new editions of books:

“Oratio de commendando Studio Hippocratico, habita, et impressa Lugd. Bat. 1701, apud Abrah. Elsevier.”

“—— de Ufu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicinâ, 1703, apud Johan. Verbeffel.”

“—— qua repurgatæ Medicinæ facilis asseritur Simplicitas, 1709, apud Johan. Vander Linden.”

“—— de Comparando Certo in Physicis, 1715, apud Pet. Vander Aa.”

“—— de Chymiâ suos Errores expurgante, 1718, apud. Pet. Vander Aa.”

“—— de Vitâ & Obitu Clarissimi Bernardi Albini, 1721, apud Pet. Vander Aa.”

“—— quam habui, quum, honestâ Missione impetratâ, Botanicam et Chymicam Professionem publicè ponerem, 1729, apud Isaacum Severinum.”

“—— de Honore Medici, Servitute, 1731, apud Isaacum Severinum.”

“Institutiones

"Institutiones medicæ in Usus annuæ Excercitationis domesticos, 1708, apud Johannem Vander Linden, P. & F."

"Qui dein auctior aliquoties recusatus, in 8vo."

"Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis, in Usum Doctrinæ domesticæ, 1709, apud Johannem Vander Linden."

"Qui dein auctior aliquoties recusatus, in 8vo."

"Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno Batavo, reperiuntur, 1710, apud Cornelium Boutestein, in 8vo."

"Libellus de Materiâ Medicâ, et Remediorum Formulæ, 1719, apud Isaacum Severinum." Qui iterum prodit in 8vo.

"Index alter Plantarum, quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno Batavo, aluntur, 1720, apud Pet. Vander Aa, in 4to."

"Atrocis, nec descripti prius, Morbi Historia, secundum Medicæ Artis Leges conscripta, 1724, apud Boutestein, in 8vo."

"Atrocis, rarissimique Morbi Historia altera, 1728, apud Samuelem Luchtmans et Theodorum Haak, in 8vo."

"Tractatus Medicus de Lue Aphrodisiacâ, præfixus Aphrodisiaco, 1728, apud Joh. Arn. Langerak, & Joh. and Herm. Verbeek, in folio."

Beside these, he communicated to the royal society, and to the royal academy of sciences, some observations upon quicksilver, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions.

Having given this account of the life and writings of BOERHAAVE, we shall take some notice of his capital works, which are his Institutes, his Aphorisms, and his Chemistry.

His Institutes were designed as little more than a syllabus to his lectures; they are written in a very concise and close style, but abound in matter, containing all the modern discoveries to the period of his life in anatomy, physiology, and whatever relates to the laws of the animal economy.

His Aphorisms, as he tells us himself, are collected from the Greek medical writers, the Arabians, and some few of the moderns; and his reasonings are founded on the structure of the parts, and the laws of mechanics. He was convinced, by daily experience, and a fund of good sense, that the Greek physicians, by diligent observation, had determined with great accuracy how nature acts in producing the symptoms of distempers, and her methods of relieving herself, either with or without the assistance of art; and that their experience had furnished them with very successful methods of cure. The two points, therefore, which he seems to have had perpetually in view, were, to establish on mechanical principles, as much as was possible, the doctrine of the Ancients with respect to the diagnostics and prognostics of diseases, and shew that they could not be otherwise than they have represented them. But the second view is of more importance than the first, it being no less than to demonstrate, that the methods of cure pursued by the ancient physicians were generally the best that could possibly have been contrived with the materials with which they were acquainted, though for reasons to which they were probably strangers. This appears to us the distinguishing character of BOERHAAVE, and by this he has done almost as much service to physic, as his predecessors for some centuries had done mischief.

With

With respect to his Chemistry, it may be justly said, that his theory was more philosophical, exact, and full, and his processes more methodical and regular, than those of any preceding author on the subject. It is remarkable, that, in this work, he has made many chemical operations subservient to the establishing several important doctrines of the ancients, and to the confirmation of their practice. We shall conclude with remarking, that this work alone would have been sufficient to raise the character of any other man, but is, however, that in which BOERHAAVE shines much less than in his Institutes and Aphorisms, the last of which is perhaps more useful than any one book written upon physic, and has had the honour of being translated into Arabic, as is said, by the Mufti, and printed at Constantinople.

## BOND (JOHN)

A celebrated Commentator and Grammarian,

Was born in Somersetshire, in 1550. He was educated at Winchester school, and in 1569 was entered a student at New College in Oxford, where he became highly esteemed for his academical learning. In 1579, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and soon after the warden and fellows of his college appointed him master of the Free School of Taunton, in Somersetshire.

HERE he continued many years, and several of his scholars became eminent both in church and state. Being at length, however, tired with the fatigue of this irksome employment, he turned his thoughts to the study of physic, and practised it with great reputation. He died at Taunton, the third of August, 1612, and

was buried in the chancel of the church, with the following epitaph over his grave :

Qui medicus doctus, prudentis nomine clarus,  
Eloquii splendor, Pieridumque decus,  
Virtutis cultor, pietatis vixit amicus,  
Hic jacet in tumulo ; spiritus alta tenet.

Mr. BOND has left, "Annotationes in Poemata Quintii Horatii, Lond. 1606," 8vo, Par. 1621, 8vo. His "Perfius" was printed two years after his death, in 8vo, under the following title : "Auli Perfii Flacci "Satyræ sex, cum posthumis Commentariis Johannis "Bond." Mr. Wood is of opinion, that beside these he wrote several other pieces, which were never published. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

#### BONET (THEOPHILUS)

A famous Medicinal Writer, born at Geneva, 1620.

HE took his degree in physick in 1643, after he had gone through most of the first universities. He was for some time physician to the duke of Longueville, and skill in his profession got him considerable practice ; but being seized with an excessive deafness, he was obliged to retire from business. In this retirement he found leisure to collect all the observations he had made during a practice of forty years.

1. The first work he published was, "Pharos Medicorum, &c." It consists of practical cautions, extracted chiefly from the works of Bellonius ; and he notes many errors which prevailed among the generality of physicians. He gave another edition of it with many additions. It was also printed at Geneva, 1687, under the Title of, "Labyrinthe Medici Extricati, &c."

2. In

2. In 1675 he published "*Prodromus Anatomiae practicae, five de abditis Morborum Causis, &c.*" This piece is part of the following, entitled,

3. "*Sepulchretum, five Anatomia practica ex Cadaveribus Morbo denatis.*" He has collected in this work a great number of curious observations upon the diseases of the head, breast, belly, and other parts of the body.

4. "*Mercurius Compitalius, five Index Medicopracticus, per Decisiones, Cautiones, &c.* Geneva, 1682," fol.

5. "*Medicina Septentrionalis collatitia.* Geneva," fol. in two volumes; the first published in 1684, and the second in 1686. It is a collection of the best and most remarkable observations in physic, that had been made in England, Germany, and Denmark, which our author has reduced under certain heads, according to the several parts of the human body.

6. "*Polyalthes, five Thesaurus Medico-practicus ex quibuscumque Rei Medicæ Scriptoribus congestus, &c.* Geneva, 1691," in fol. three volumes.

7. "*Theodori Turqueti de Maerne Tractatus de Arthritide, una cum ejusdem aliquot consiliis.*"

8. "*Jacobi Rohaulti Tractatus Physicus e Gallico in Latinum Versus.* Geneva, 1675," 8vo.

Dr. BONET died of a dropsy the 29th of March, 1689.

#### BONTIUS (GERARD)

Professor of Medicine in the University of Leyden, in the latter Part of the Sixteenth Century,

Was a man of profound erudition, and well versed in the Greek language.

He was born at Ryfwick, a small village of Guelderland, and died at Leyden, September, 1599, in his

63d year. BONTIUS is the inventor of a composition of pills, which, from his name are called, *Pilulæ Tartareæ Bontii*. The Dutch for a long time kept this composition a secret; but they have been analysed by the industry of some physicians, and the ingredients are now well known.

B O R D E (ANDREW)

Who styled himself in Latin *ANDREAS PERFORATUS*,

Was born at Pevensey, in Suffex, towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was educated at Oxford, and, before he had taken a degree, entered among the Carthusians in or near London. After some time he left them, applied to the study of physic at Oxford, and then took a ramble through most parts of Europe, and part of Africa. On his return, he settled at Winchester, and practised in his profession with considerable reputation.

IN 1541 and 1542, we find him residing at Montpellier, where he probably took the degree of Doctor, in which he was soon after incorporated at Oxford. He then lived for some time at Pevensey, and afterwards returned to Winchester. Here he constantly practised the austerities of the order to which he had formerly belonged, and professed celibacy, writing with vehemence against such ecclesiastics as broke their vows by marriage. This, perhaps, was the reason, why he was accused by a married bishop of violating his own pretensions to chastity by more illicit indulgences. It is certain, that his character was very odd and whimsical, as will appear more particularly from the books he wrote; yet we are told, that he was esteemed in his time both as a man of great wit and learning, and an excellent physician. In the latter capacity he

is said to have served king Henry VIII. As Winchester was then a royal residence, he perhaps might be his majesty's titular physician for that place. He is also mentioned as a member of the college of physicians. That he was not, however, of such eminence, as to rank with the first of his profession, may be inferred from his becoming a prisoner in the Fleet, where he died in April 1549. Bale, who bore no good will to any person attached to popery, intimates, that BORDE hastened his death by poison, on the discovery of his keeping a brothel for his brother bachelors.

BORDE was the author of several works, very various in their subjects. One of the most considerable of them is entitled, "A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge," professing to teach all kinds of languages, the customs and fashions of all countries, and the value of every species of coin. It is written partly in verse and partly in prose; and is divided into thirty-nine chapters, before each of which is a wooden cut, representing a man in the habit of some particular country. His well known satire on the Englishman, who, to express the inconstancy and mutability of his fashions, is drawn naked, with a piece of cloth and a pair of sheers in his hand, is borrowed, as we are informed, from the Venetians, who characterised the French in this manner. To the seventh chapter is prefixed the effigies of the author, under a canopy, with a gown, a laurel on his head, and a book before him. The title of the chapter declares, that therein is shewn how the author dwelt in Scotland and *other islands*, and went through and round about Christendom. This singular work was printed in London in 1542.

The first of his medical works is entitled, "The  
"Breviarie

“Breviarie of Health.” It was published in 1547; and Fuller supposes it the earliest medical piece written in English. It has a prologue addressed to physicians, which begins in this curious style: “Egregious  
 “doctors, and masters of the eximious and arcane  
 “science of phyfic, of your urbanity exasperate not  
 “yourselves against me, for making this little volume.” The work itself contains a short account, in alphabetical order, of all diseases and their remedies, adapted to the use of the vulgar. It is a very trifling and weak performance, extremely coarse in language, and injudicious in matter, though perhaps not more so than some much later works of the same kind. The appellations of diseases in Arabic, Greek, and Latin, and the barbarous medical dialect, are professed to be given; but from the ignorance of the author, or blundering of the printer, the words are almost all made barbarous. That a good share of this, however, belongs to the author, appears from many strange mistakes, which could only proceed from him, of which one of the most curious is, his derivation of the word *gonorrhœa* from *Gomorrha*. He does not confine his attention to diseases of the body, but also treats of those of the mind, as in the following instance, which may serve for a specimen of his manner:

“The 174 chapiter doth shewe of an infirmitie  
 “named hereos. Hereos is the Greeke worde. In  
 “Latin it is named amor. In English it is named  
 “love sicke, and women may have this sicknesse as  
 “well as men. Yong persons bee much troubled  
 “with this impediment.

“The cause of this Infirmitie.

“This infirmitie dothe come of amours, which is a  
 “fervent love to have a copulation with the parry that

“is

" is loved, and if it cannot be obteyned, some be so  
 " foolish that theye be ravished of their wittes.

" A Remedy.

" First, I do advertise every person not to set to the  
 " hart that another doth set at the hele ; let no man set  
 " his love so far, but that he may withdraw it by time,  
 " and muse not, but use mirth and merry company,  
 " and be wise and not folish."

A more effectual remedy is given under the head  
 Satyriasis, for which he recommends leaping into a  
 great vessel of cold water, and applying nettles to the  
 offending part.

A second part of this work, containing some articles  
 omitted in the first, is termed, " The Extravagants."  
 They are printed together in 4to, Lond. 1575. At  
 the conclusion of the first part he says, " Here endeth  
 " the first boke, examined in Oxford in June 1546."  
 What is meant by this examination we cannot tell.

Another medical work of this author's is entitled,  
 " Compendious Regimēte, or Dietary of Health,  
 " made in Mount Pyllor." This piece, in the edition  
 we have of it, is printed in January 1562, several years  
 after the author's death. It is very comprehensive in  
 its subject, containing advice concerning the situation  
 and method of building a house, the regulating a fa-  
 mily, and the ordering of economical matters, as well  
 as directions relative to the non-naturals. There is a  
 good deal of plain sense, but very little new or inge-  
 nious in his precepts. The only part, in which any  
 thing appears worth quoting, is that where he treats on  
 the article of diet usual in his time.

His account of ale, which he calls natural drink for  
 an Englishman, is, that it is made of malt and water,  
 and yest, barme, or gods-good; and they who put  
 any thing more to it, he says, sophisticate it. This  
 should

should not be drunk under five days old. Beer, he tells us, is made of malt, hops, and water, and is natural drink for a Dutchman, and of late is much used in England, to the detriment of many Englishmen. Speaking of "wylde beastes fleshe," he says, "I have gone roundeabout Christendome, and overthwarte Christendome, and a thousand or two and more myles oute of Christendome, yet there is not so much pleasure for harte and hynde, bucke and doe, and for roebucke and doe, as is in Englande; and although the fleshe be disprayed in physicke, I praye God to sende me parte of the fleshe to eat, physicke notwithstanding." Under the heads of roots, herbs, and fruits, he mentions most of those in common use at this day, notwithstanding the prevailing notion of the low state of gardening among us at that period. The title of the book, from which it would seem to have been drawn up at Montpellier, renders, indeed, his evidence somewhat doubtful, though it sufficiently appears from the contents to have been in general designed for the particular use of his countrymen. As potatoes are not at all mentioned among the articles of vegetable diet, they probably were but just then introduced, and not commonly known.

He is said also to have written "A Book of Prognostics," and another of "Urines." But what is the most singular for a man of his character is his being the publisher of a famous jest-book, called, "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," and likewise of "The History of the Miller of Abingdon and the Cambridge Scholars," the same with that related by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales. These publications agree better with the bishop's account of his conduct, than with his Carthusian mortifications.

He left behind him in manuscript, a kind of "Tour of Europe," describing the distances from place to place, and the most remarkable objects on the road.— Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, 1780," p. 52, &c.

## BORDENAVE (TOUSSAINT)

Professor Royal and Director of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, Associate-veteran of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Imperial Academy of Florence,

Was born at Paris on the 10th of April 1728, of Pierre Bordenave, surgeon, and Edmee Margaret Haute-rive.

NOTWITHSTANDING his father designed him to practise his own profession, that of surgery, having been the occupation of his ancestors for several generations, he made him pursue a course of ordinary studies, to enable him to understand the languages, in which the most celebrated ancient anatomists had written, and to learn the philosophic sciences, the grand foundation of the arts, and of knowledge in general.

It was at that time a matter of argument among the French, whether it were necessary for a surgeon to be acquainted with the principles of erudition and learning; and what will probably astonish posterity, this dispute was seriously debated in an enlightened age; to this simple question, however, were added some others, which appear more complicated: It was demanded, whether it were beneficial or prejudicial, that the same man should exercise at once the different branches of the art of healing, or whether each department of the  
same

same art ought to belong to a distinct body of practitioners, who should entirely devote themselves to their respective studies, and enjoy the privilege of preventing patients from entrusting themselves to those, who wished to superintend the care of their lives.

The son of M. BORDENAVE, having entered upon the career of his studies at a time when the knowledge of the learned languages was become one of the requisites in the education of a surgeon, had, in this respect, some advantages over a number of his fellow-associates senior to himself, and he was indebted to the facility with which he spoke the Latin language, for the distinguished reputation he acquired in his own academy, and in all the colleges.

The honourable posts of professor and director of the academy of surgery, which he held, and a very extensive practice, were scarcely sufficient employment for the active industry of M. BORDENAVE. He not only published, in the memoirs of the academy of surgery, many observations upon extraordinary cases occurring in the course of his practice, some essays upon the treatment of gunshot wounds, and many surgical queries, but was employed in a number of researches, principally anatomical; had made experiments to elucidate the doctrine of Haller, upon the distinction between sensibility and irritability; had written a work defending the opinion of that illustrious anatomist upon the formation of the bones, against that of M. Duhamel; had translated, for the advantage of his pupils, the Elements of Physiology of Haller; and afterwards published a new work upon the same science, valuable for its precision, method, and perspicuity.

M. BORDENAVE was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1774, as associate-veteran, and published, in the

the collections of that learned body, many surgical observations, and two memoirs; one on respiration, the other on the necessity of opening women who die in a state of pregnancy, having often observed that the infant may survive the mother a sufficient length of time for this operation to save its life.

He was also a magistrate of Paris, an office which no surgeon before him had the honour of obtaining. The magistrates are the representatives and protectors of the people, and exercise a ministry resembling rather a paternal authority than a magistracy. He was ever faithful to this trust, and was particularly solicitous in every thing conducive to the general health of the city.

Being attacked with a fit of apoplexy, M. BORDENAVE died on the 12th of March, 1782, after an illness of eight days, leaving behind him two daughters, one of whom was married to M. de Vallancourt, the other to M. Sorbet.

Vide "Histoire de l' Académie Royale des Sciences," 1782, p. 78, &c.

## BORGARUTIUS (PROSPER)

An eminent Italian Physician,

Lived in the sixteenth century, and published some works, the first of which was a Treatise on Anatomy. He composed it in his native language, and finding it well received, translated it into Latin, with the addition of several new observations, which he had made while he taught anatomy at Padua.

He not only communicated to the public the discoveries he had made by the dissection of bodies, but studied medicine also, and printed something on that subject.

subject. He took a journey to the court of France in 1567, and found at Paris the manuscript of the "*Chirurgia Magna*" of Vesalius. He bought it, and then, correcting and digesting it into order, published it at Venice, 1569, in 8vo.

The trouble he was involved in during the printing of his own *Treatise of Anatomy*, and the vexation he met with from the printers, made him in a fret take an oath, that he would never more have any thing to do with them; but when he had gotten from under the press he broke his word, and in this compares himself to those women, who in the pains of child-birth protest they will never expose themselves to the like any more, nevertheless, when the pain is over, forget their protestations. Every body knows the story of the woman that made a protestation of this nature, who yet was no sooner delivered, than she desired that the blessed candle, which was burning on the table, might be put out; "for," says she, "it may serve me another time." It is well known, says Mr. Bayle, that there are particular and indispensable reasons, which very justly discharge a woman from any thing she may have sworn on such an occasion. It is not, says he, the same thing as it is with vows made at sea in a storm, which are commonly forgotten as soon as the parties are safe on shore.

B O R L A S E (DR. EDMUND)

Son of Sir John Borlase, Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland,

Was born in the seventeenth century, and educated in the University of Dublin; he then travelled to Leyden, where he commenced doctor of physic in 1650. He was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Oxford.

Oxford. At last he settled at Chester, where he practised physic, with great reputation and success; and where he died, in 1682.

Among several books which he wrote and published, are, 1. "Latham Spaw, in Lancashire, with some remarkable Cases and Cures effected by it." London, 1670, 8vo; dedicated to Charles earl of Derby.

2. "The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England: With the Governors since the Conquest by King Henry II, Ann. 1172, and some Passages in their Government. A brief Account of the Rebellion, Ann. Dom. 1641. Also the Original of the University of Dublin, and the College of Physicians." London, 1675, in a large octavo.

3. "The History of the execrable Irish Rebellion, traced from many preceding Acts, to the grand Eruption, Oct. 23, 1641; and thence pursued to the Act of Settlement, 1672." Lond. 1680, folio. Mr. Wood tells us, that much of this book is taken from another, entitled "The Irish Rebellion; or the History of the Beginnings, and first Progress of the general Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of Ireland, Oct. 23, 1641;" Lond. 1646, 4to; written by Sir John Temple, master of the rolls, one of his majesty's privy council in Ireland, and father of the celebrated Sir William Temple.

4. "Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the War of Ireland. By which the Government of that Time, and the Justice of the Crown since, are vindicated from Aspersions cast upon both."—Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

BORRI (JOSEPH FRANCIS)  
A famous Chemist, Quack, and Heretic,

Was a Milanese, and born in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He finished his studies in the seminary at Rome, where the Jesuits admired him as a prodigy for his parts and memory. He applied himself to chemistry, and made some discoveries; but, plunging himself into extravagant debaucheries, was obliged at last to take refuge in a church. This was in 1654.

A LITTLE time after, he set up for a religious man, and affecting an appearance of great zeal, lamented the corruption of manners which prevailed at Rome, saying, that the distemper was come to the height, and that the time of recovery drew near; a happy time, wherein there would be but one sheepfold on the earth, whereof the pope was to be the only shepherd. "Whoever shall refuse," said he, "to enter into that sheepfold, shall be destroyed by the pope's armies. God has predestinated me to be the general of those armies: I am sure, that they shall want nothing. I shall quickly finish my chemical labours, by the happy production of the philosopher's stone; and by that means I shall have as much gold as is necessary for the business. I am sure of the assistance of the angels, and particularly of that of Michael the archangel. When I began to walk in the spiritual life, I had a vision in the night, attended with an angelical voice, which assured me, that I should become a prophet. The sign that was given me for it was a palm, that seemed to me quite surrounded with the light of paradise."

He communicated to his confidants the revelations,  
which

which he boasted to have received: but after the death of Innocent X, finding that the new pope, Alexander VII, renewed the tribunals, and caused more care to be taken of every thing, he despaired of succeeding at Rome, and therefore left that city, and returned to Milan. Here he acted the devotee, and by this gained credit with several people, whom he caused to perform certain exercises, which bore a wonderful appearance of piety. He engaged the members of his new congregation, to take an oath of secrecy to him; and when he found them confirmed in the belief of his extraordinary mission, he prescribed to them certain vows, by the suggestion of his angel, as he pretended. One of those vows was that of poverty; for the performance of which he caused all the money that every one had to be consigned to himself. The design of this crafty impostor was, in case he could get a sufficient number of followers, to appear in the great square of Milan; there to represent the abuses of the ecclesiastical and secular government; to exhort the people to assume their liberty, and then, professing himself of the city and country of Milan, to pursue his conquests as well as he could. But his design miscarried by the imprisonment of some of his disciples; and as soon as he was advised of this first step of the inquisition, he fled with all imaginable haste. Being proceeded against for contumacy in 1659 and 1660, he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt in effigy, with his writings, in the field of Flora, at Rome, on the 3d of January 1661. He is reported to have said, that "he never was so cold in his life as on the day that he was burnt at Rome:" a piece of wit, however, which has been ascribed to several others.

He had dictated a treatise on his system to his followers; but took it from them, as soon as he perceived

the motions of the inquisition, and hid all his papers in a nunnery. Here they fell into the hands of the inquisition, and were found to contain doctrines very absurd and very impious : as, “ that the Son of God, “ through an ambitious principle, and to become equal “ to his Father, moved him to create beings ; that Lucifer’s fall proceeded from his refusing to adore Jesus “ Christ, and the holy virgin, in idea ; that the angels who adhered to Lucifer remain in the air ; that “ God made use of the ministry of rebellious angels, “ for the creation of animals and elements ; that the “ souls of beasts are a production, or rather an emanation, of the substance of the wicked angels, which is “ the reason why they are mortal ; that the holy virgin “ proceeded from the bosom of the divine nature, and “ was a real goddess, since otherwise she could not be “ the spouse of the Holy Ghost, because of the disproportion of natures,” &c.

Borri staid some time in the city of Strasburgh, to which he had fled : and where he found some assistance and support, as well because he was persecuted by the inquisition, as because he was reputed a great chemist. But this was not a theatre large enough for Borri ; he went, therefore, to Amsterdam, where he made a great noise. Here he appeared in a stately and splendid equipage, and took upon him the title of excellency ; people flocked to him, as to the physician who could cure all diseases, and proposals were concerted for marrying him to great fortunes, &c. But the tables turned, and his reputation began to sink, either because his miracles, as Mr. Bayle says, no longer found any credit, or because his faith could work no more miracles. In short, he broke ; and fled in the night from Amsterdam, with many jewels and sums of money, which he had pilfered, to Hamburgh, where queen

Christina

Christina was at that time. Here he put himself under her protection, and persuaded her to venture a great deal of money, in order to find out the philosopher's stone, which, as the reader will easily imagine, came to nothing. Afterwards he went to Copenhagen, and incited his Danish majesty to search for the same secret, by which means he acquired that prince's favour so far, as to become very odious to all the great persons of the kingdom.

Immediately after the death of the king, whom he had led into great expences to no purpose, he left Denmark, for fear of being imprisoned, and resolved to go into Turkey. Arriving at the frontiers at a time when the conspiracy of Nadafti, Serini, and Frangipani, was discovered, he was taken for one of the accomplices, and secured; and his name was sent to his imperial majesty, to know whether he were one of the conspirators. The pope's nuncio had audience of the emperor at the same time that this information arrived; and as soon as he heard Borri mentioned, he demanded, in the pope's name, that the prisoner should be delivered to him. The emperor consented to it; ordered, that Borri should be sent to Vienna; and afterwards, having first obtained a promise from the pope, that he should not be put to death, he sent him to Rome; where he was tried, and sentenced to perpetual confinement in the prison of the inquisition. He made abjuration of his errors in the month of October 1672.

Some years after, he obtained leave to come out, to attend the duke d'Estree, whom all the physicians had given over; and the unexpected cure he wrought upon him occasioned it to be said, that an arch-heretic had performed a great miracle in Rome. It is said also, that the queen of Sweden sent for him sometimes,

but that after the death of that princess, he went no more abroad, and that none could speak with him without special leave from the pope. The Utrecht gazette, as Mr. Bayle relates, of the 9th of September, 1695, informed the public, that Borri was lately dead in the castle of St. Angelo, being seventy-nine years of age. It seems, the duke d'Estée, as a recompence for recovering him, had procured Borri's prison to be changed from that of the inquisition to the castle of St. Angelo.

Some pieces were printed at Geneva, 1681, which are ascribed to him; as, 1. "Letters concerning Chemistry;" and, 2. "Political Reflections." The first of these works is, entitled "La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavagliere Gioseppe Francesco Borri Milanese." The second, "Istruzioni politiche, del Cavagliere G. F. B. M. date al Re di Danimarca." We learn from the life of Borri, that, when he was at Strasburgh, he published a letter, which went all over the world. Two others of his letters are said to have been printed at Copenhagen in 1699, and inscribed to Bartholinus; one of them "De Ortu Cerebri et Ufu Medico;" the other "De Artificio Oculorum Humores restituendi." The "Journal des Savans" of the second of September, 1669, speaks fully of these two letters. Konig also ascribes another piece to him, entitled "Notitiæ Gentis Burrhorum."

Sorbierre saw Borri at Amsterdam, and has left us a description and character of him. He says, that "he  
" was a tall black man, pretty well shaped, wore good  
" clothes, and spent a good deal of money: that he did  
" not want parts, and had some learning; was without  
" doubt somewhat skilled in chemical preparations, had  
" some knowledge in metals, some methods of imitat-  
" ing pearls or jewels; and, it may be, some purgative  
" and

“and stomachic remedies; but that he was a quack,  
 “an artful impostor, who practised upon the credulity  
 “of those of whom he most stood in need; of mer-  
 “chants as well as princes, whom he deluded out of  
 “great sums of money, under pretence of discovering  
 “the philosopher’s stone, and other secrets of mighty  
 “importance; and that the better to carry on this  
 “scheme of knavery, he had assumed the mask of re-  
 “ligion.”—Vide “Borri’s Life,” as quoted by Mr.  
 Bayle.—Sorbierre’s “Relation d’un Voyage en Angle-  
 terre,” p. 155.

## BORRICHIOUS,

A very learned Man, Son of a Lutheran Minister in Denmark,

Was born in 1626. He was sent to the university of Copenhagen, in 1644, where he remained six years, during which time he applied himself chiefly to physic. He taught publicly in his college, and acquired the character of a man indefatigable in labour, and of excellent morals. He gained the esteem of Caspar Brochman, bishop of Zealand, and of the chancellor of the kingdom, by whose recommendation he obtained the canonry of Lunden.

He was then offered the rectorship of the famous school of Heshow, but refused it, having formed a design of travelling, and perfecting his studies in physic. He began to practise as physician during a terrible plague in Denmark, which made great havock in the capital. The contagion ceasing, he prepared for travelling as he intended, but was obliged to defer it for some time, Mr. Gerstorf, the first minister of state, having insisted on his residing in his house in the quality of tutor to his children. He continued in this capacity five years, and then set out upon his travels. Before

his departure he had the honour to be appointed professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany. He left Copenhagen in November, 1660, and, after having visited several eminent physicians at Hamburgh, went to Holland, where he continued a considerable time. Hence he proceeded to the Low Countries, to England, and to Paris, where he remained two years. He visited also several other cities of France, and at Angiers had a doctor's degree in physic conferred upon him. He afterwards passed the Alps, and arrived at Rome in October, 1665, where he remained till March, 1666, when he was obliged to set out for Denmark. Passing through Germany, he arrived in his native country in October, 1666. The advantages Borrichius reaped in his travels were very considerable, for he had made himself acquainted with all the learned men in the different cities through which he passed.

At his return to Denmark he resumed his professorship, in the discharge of which he acquired great reputation, for his assiduity and universal learning; and the books which he published are proofs of these. He was made counsellor in the supreme council of justice in 1686, and counsellor of the royal chancery in 1689. This same year he had a severe attack of the stone, and the pain every day increasing, he was obliged to be cut for it; the operation, however, did not succeed, the stone being so large, it could not be extracted. He bore this affliction with great constancy and resolution till his death, which happened in October, 1690.

The most remarkable of his writings are as follow:

1. "Cabala characteralis." 2. "Disputatio de Artis poeticæ Naturâ." 3. "Dissertationes academicæ."
4. "Parnassus in Nuce." 5. "Dissertatio de Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ." 6. "Hermetis, Ægyptiorum ac Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringgii

Animad-

*Animadversionibus vindicata.*" 7. "*Cogitationes de variis Latinæ Linguæ Ætatibus.*" 8. "*Conspectus Chemicorum illustriorum Scriptorum.*" 9. "*Brevis Conspectus Scriptorum Latinæ Linguæ præstantiorum.*" 10. "*De antiquâ Urbis Romæ Facie Dissertatio.*" 11. "*Tractatus de Ufu Plantarum indigenarum in Medicinâ.*" &c.

## BOUDEWINS (MICHAEL)

Doctor of Physic,

Was a native of Antwerp, where he practised, and acquired considerable reputation.

He was pensionary physician to the city and hospital of Antwerp, president of the college of physicians, and lecturer in surgery and anatomy. He is the author of a work equally useful to divines and physicians. In this work he treats with great perspicuity and judgment some cases in physic, in a great degree connected with morality. The title is as follows, "*Ventilabrum Medico-theologicum,*" Anvers, 1666, 4to. BOUDEWINS died in that city, in 1681. Vide "*Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif.*" Supplement to the first volume, p. 15, &c.

## BOUVART (MICHAEL PHILIP)

Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Paris, Associate-veteran of the Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Chartres, on the 11th of January, 1721, of Claude Bouvart, and Genevieve-Gabrielle le Beau.

His family for many generations practised physic at Chartres. One of them had been first physician to Lewis XIII; and some of his descendants occupied many important offices in the magistracy and administration,

stration, wherein they were distinguished by many qualifications which seemed attached to their name, by their parts and knowledge, by their attention to their duties, their disinterestedness, the simplicity of their manners, and their remarkable probity.

M. BOUVART prepared himself to practise in his native town the profession of his ancestors, and, being entrusted with the care of a small hospital, began to instruct himself in the principles of medicine with the greatest advantage, as the number of patients whom he attended being but few, gave him an opportunity of making accurate observations on the symptoms of diseases, and the effects of remedies, and taught him how to lay up a solid and certain basis of general results which might form his experience, and direct his future practice. M. de Genne, his countryman, and the friend of his earliest youth, went to the capital to exercise his genius at the bar, and M. BOUVART soon followed him; at Paris, therefore, he learned the medical sciences.

A twofold prospect seemed open to the choice of M. BOUVART, that of the sciences, and that of physic: in 1743, being appointed professor to the royal college, he might have expected, in pursuing the study of the sciences, a more speedy advancement in reputation, and a more peaceable life, while the gloomy scenes of misery and disease would not have embittered his days: "I was desirous of reputation in my youthful days," said M. BOUVART to M. de Genne, "but I was quickly undeceived, and I am now only ambitious of the glory of being useful to my fellow-creatures."

We meet with numberless instances of men, obstinately persevering in the pursuit of a particular branch of study, for which they were not born, and eagerly searching

searching after a glory, which always shuns them; they misapply talents, which would shine in other occupations, and pay for the error of their youth or vanity, by the loss of the most valuable part of their time. M. BOUVART was more fortunate: in defiance of his first success, which was not by any means flattering, he determined to persevere in the study of the profession, in which he perceived he was destined to be eminently conspicuous: he possessed a singular ingenuity and quickness, which enabled him to detect a disease of which the most skilful physicians had for a long time been ignorant, and he frequently discovered, by a single glance at a patient, a danger which no one suspected, and pointed out in an instant both the cause and the remedy.

But in abandoning the cultivation of the sciences, he renounced those advantages, which his merit had procured him; he resigned his chair in the royal college, and solicited the honour of associate-veteran of the academy of sciences.

Obliged to see daily a number of patients dispersed through a large town; to observe at once the symptoms and the progress of innumerable diseases; to recall to mind, at every visit, the whole history of each; to take a principal part in any unforeseen accidents; to employ the interval of his visits in reflecting upon the remedies, proper to resist the dangers he foresaw; and to make, in the few hours which he passed alone, some inquiries into the extraordinary cases, that, in so extensive a practice, were continually falling under his observation; sent for repeatedly in consultations; receiving from all parts of France, and even of Europe, a multitude of questions, which required immediate answers; our physician, whose whole time was so much devoted to practice, could find few opportunities

portunities for the writing of many works: those therefore of M. BOUVART are very few in number.

We only find one memoir of M. BOUVART in the collections of the academy of sciences. M. Tennent, having observed some analogy between the effects of the bite of the rattle-snake, and the symptoms of pleurisy, had thought of employing in this disease the polygala of Virginia, known by the savages as a specific against the bite of that serpent. The experiment was very successfully tried in America: M. BOUVART repeated it in France; and making, in the method of administering the remedy, some changes, which observation and medical theory indicated, he succeeded so far as to render the use of it more certain in its effects: and it may be mentioned, that he found this root no less successful in dropsy.

The only works, which M. BOUVART published separately, are upon polemical subjects, the success of which is so transient, and a durable reputation resulting from them so rare: in which it is a difficult matter for a man not to weaken the esteem for his character, at the same time that he augments the celebrity of his talents.

A physician being sent for to Paris as an inoculator, soon excited in that city the greatest enthusiasm. His method of treatment, entirely different from that of the French physicians, brought to him a great number of patients: a new mode both pleased, and at the same time surprised them: he conducted those under his care through the disease by attention to regimen, air, and exercise, more especially than by medical remedies: his treatment was gentle, and the convalescence of his patients by no means painful. The success attending this method, procured him an almost universal confidence. M. BOUVART, however, could not approve  
this

this method: his own was active; while that of M. Tronchin was mild and gentle. During this contest between the medical practice of France, and that of the stranger, M. Tronchin published a treatise upon the Colica Pictonum. M. BOUVART refuted his theory; and this answer might have been quoted as a model of the kind, if the author had known how to diffuse over his severe pleasantries, and the satirical railleries with which he overwhelmed his adversary, those gaieties and graces, which alone could plead their pardon.

We are sorry to enumerate M. BOUVART among the enemies of inoculation. He was witness of the successful progress which this practice was making in France, and different countries of Europe; and he had the misfortune, to be constantly one of its most violent opponents, balancing the few doubtful and rare accidents attending it, against its constant and innumerable cases of success. It is distressing to find some men, respectable for their genius and learning, constantly in the number of those, who are inimical to great and useful discoveries. M. BOUVART saw both the beginning and termination of the disputes upon inoculation, without having changed his opinion: but convinced of the absurdity of endeavouring to make proselytes to his ideas, he had ceased to oppose the stream, and embraced the last consolation of those, who have vainly combated against ingenious and useful novelties, the hope of seeing them pass out of fashion.

M. BOUVART possessed an advantage, not always accompanying a very extensive knowledge, or reputation of professional character, that of having an abundance of ready wit. He always expressed himself with an acuteness of thought, which the coldness of his tone, and the smoothness of his voice, rendered more striking.

Independent

Independent in fortune, he neither flattered his superiors, nor feared the vengeance of his enemies. A tender father, a true and faithful friend; severe in his sentiments of probity, implacable in his aversion to meanness and jealousy; he appeared to indifferent persons inattentive to his own interest: his intimate friends only knew the sensibility of his heart, and they had learnt it more effectually by the nobleness of his actions, than by the tenour of his conversation. He was scrupulously attentive, but without the least tincture of complaisance; his thoughts were always directed to the safety of his patients, and not to the administering of consolation. The character and disposition of M. BOUVART rendered him a physician peculiarly adapted to the treatment of desperate diseases, where the patient is submissive, the friends less fond of reasoning, the administration of remedies less certain, and the termination more rapid. In chronic diseases, the patience of M. BOUVART, or that of the sufferer, seldom lasted long enough for him to be able to discover the success of his treatment. He entertained an idea, that none could be a profound scholar, or illustrious by any ingenious discoveries, and not be in reality a physician; this honourable title he allowed to a very small number of men, and avowed his esteem for them as frankly and as openly, as he did his disdain for those who were mere pretenders to knowledge. When he was in consultation with his brethren of the faculty, he was too much occupied in conversation with his patient, to learn the sentiments of those with whom he consulted: he supported his opinions with all the authority of sound reason, and he too frequently forgot, that reason never possesses more influence, than when it is offered, not as a law which must be obeyed, but as an opinion which merits a candid examination. The strength of his own conviction, made him suspect those

those who differed from his ideas of the grossest ignorance. He was a very severe observer of the ancient custom of wishing to consult the members of the faculty only, or those who had the privilege of practising in Paris: a custom, which would have excluded from consultation the illustrious Boerhaave, Sydenham, Stahl, Morgagni, if they had travelled into France, and their professional advice had been requested.

After these characteristic traits which we have mentioned, it may be presumed, that M. BOUVART possessed some sincere friends, some enthusiastic admirers, and many inveterate enemies.

An immense practice, and a wealthy marriage, had procured him a considerable fortune; the use he made of it was not confined to acts of ostentation and prodigality, but to the diffusion of comfort and relief to the indigent and distressed. In the mean time, he was very severe on the avarice of the rich: one of this description sent by his valet-de-chambre a very small and shabby fee for a long attendance: M. BOUVART returned it, saying, "tell your master, that I prescribe medicines gratis to the poor." If he were thus severe to his avaricious patients, to others he knew how to be profusely generous. A banker in Paris, after experiencing some considerable losses, was at the point of stopping payment, and the violent disappointment which it occasioned affected his health. At the first glance M. BOUVART suspected the cause of his indisposition: in vain he attempted to force the secret from his patient: he, however, learned from the banker's wife, that, to give satisfaction to his creditors, he was in need of twenty thousand livres, which he could not procure from any of his friends, and that the expiration of the time appointed was approaching. M. BOUVART heard this without speaking a word, quitted the house, and  
immedi-

immediately returning, brought with him the sum, and thus cured his patient.

A very few hours of sleep, and an hour for each meal, were all that M. BOUVART allowed to the intermissions of his labours, and he stole these either from the fatigues of his practice, or the toils of his closet. This manner of living he continued till he was near seventy years old, when he first began to perceive his faculties weaken. By degrees he lost his memory, and daily grew more feeble. He judged of his own situation exactly as he would have done of that of a patient: "My career is finished," said he, "and I have nothing more to desire, than sufficient fortitude to enable me to bear my sufferings with a resolution becoming a man." His infirmities, gaining ground, were accompanied with some diseases, for which his friends proposed remedies: he, however, refused them, saying, "I have loved life, only that I might be able to make myself useful to others: the remedies, which my broken constitution has not power to assist, would harass the short remains of my existence, and only prolong it to my sorrow."—A fever of a short duration terminated his life and sufferings on the 19th of January, 1787.—Vide "*Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*," 1787. p. 61, &c.

BOYER (JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS)

Physician in Ordinary to the King of France,

Was born in 1693, at Marseilles. The plague, which desolated that city in 1720, afforded him an opportunity of signalizing his zeal and talents, and he was rewarded with a pension from the royal treasury. He was frequently sent for to Paris, Spain, Germany, and to the different provinces of France, to treat some con-

tagious or desperate diseases. The faculty of medicine at Paris, in 1756, elected him their senior, and during the period of his seniorship he published a new edition of his "Codex Medicamentarius, seu Pharmacopœia Parisiensis," in 4to. a work as useful as it is well written. This valuable physician died in 1768, with the reputation of a good citizen and an affectionate parent.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif," in the supplement to the first volume, p. 16, &c.

## B R A D Y (ROBERT)

A noted Historian and Physician in the last Century,

Was born in the County of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius College, Cambridge, February the 20th, 1643. He took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1653, and was created doctor in that faculty, Sept. 5. 1660, by virtue of the king's mandatory letters. On the 1st of December the same year, he was, in pursuance of king Charles's mandate, elected master of his college, upon the resignation of Dr. Beachcroft. About the year 1670, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London. Some time after he was chosen regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge.

In 1679, he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is published among that learned person's works. But his largest and most considerable performance consisted of "An Introduction to the old English History," and "A complete History of England, from the first Entrance of the Romans, unto the End of the Reign of King Richard II," in 3 vols, folio, about which he was employed several years. In the year 1681, he was chosen one of the representatives for the university

of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford: and again in 1685, in the parliament of king James II. He was likewise physician in ordinary to this king, and on the 22d of October, 1688, was one of those persons, who gave in their depositions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales.

This learned physician died on the 19th of August, 1700. He was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent searcher into ancient records. But he hath also been charged with several faults. The chief is, that, throughout his complete history, as he calls it, he is so wholly taken up in endeavouring to prove the novelty of parliaments, that his book does by no means answer the title. For, in order to please an arbitrary court, to which the house of commons has always been an invincible check; and to represent the origin of that august body as grounded upon the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, in king Henry III's reign, he has taken great pains to prove, "That the Commons  
" of England, represented by knights, citizens, and bur-  
" gesses in parliament, were not introduced, nor were  
" one of the three estates in parliament, before the  
" 49th of Henry III.; and, that before that time, the  
" body of the Commons of England, or freemen col-  
" lectively taken, had not any share or votes, in mak-  
" ing of laws for the government of the kingdom, nor  
" had any communication in affairs of state, unless they  
" were represented by the tenants in capite." Another point which he strenuously maintains, and endeavours to support with heaps of quotations out of ancient historians and records, is, "That William, duke  
" of Normandy, did by degrees, though not at first,  
" make an absolute conquest of the English nation.  
" That he altered the whole constitution: brought a  
" new law, and imposed it on the people; and from  
" him,

“ him, and his Normans, we received our tenures, the  
 “ manner of holding our estates in every respect, and  
 “ the customs incident to those estates. And further,  
 “ he took away from the English their estates,  
 “ and gave them to his Normans; and this he did  
 “ from his first coming in.” All which Brady asserted  
 and maintained, with a view, as was thought, of en-  
 larging the prerogative, of overthrowing all pretences  
 to an original compact, and all claims of rights and  
 privileges, enjoyed by our Saxon ancestors; and of re-  
 presenting the English nation as a parcel of slaves,  
 who depend for their estates and fortunes upon the  
 king. Vide “ Biographia Britannica,” vol. ii, p.  
 960.

## BRAILLIER (PETER)

An eminent Apothecary at Lyons,

Who dedicated to Claude de Gouffier, Count of  
 Maulevrier, master of the horse to the king of France,  
 in 1557, a book “ Of the Abuses and Ignorance of  
 “ Physicians,” against the pseudonymous author of a  
 treatise “ Of the Abuses and Cheateries of Apotheca-  
 “ ries,” disguised under the name of Licet Benancio.  
 Braillier attributed it to a physician in that city, who  
 would not make himself known. He finds fault with  
 some errors which had crept into the practice of the  
 profession, he reproaches the physicians with ignorance,  
 principally for their being unacquainted with the  
 Greek language and with chemistry; and he main-  
 tains, that the physicians ought to explore the native  
 and indigenous medicines of France, rather than pre-  
 scribe foreign and unknown remedies, of the effects of  
 which they must be ignorant. These two treatises  
 may serve as a history of medicine, before the reforma-

tion introduced by the study of the Greek language, and the doctrine of Paracelsus. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif;" supplement to the first volume, p. 16, &c.

## BRANDT (SEBASTIAN)

A German Chemist.

Born in 1458, died May 2, 1521, as he had lived, labouring at the furnace of the magnum opus. Thinking he might find the philosopher's stone in the preparation of urine, he passed a great part of his life over that liquor, without making any discovery. At last, after a strong distillation of urines, he found in his recipient a shining substance, since called phosphorus. Brandt shewed this substance to Kunckel, chemist to the elector of Saxony, and to several other persons; but concealed the process by which he obtained it. After his death, Kunckel found no great trouble in guessing what was the subject of phosphorus.

## BRASAVOLA (ANTONIUS MUSA)

A celebrated Physician, born at Ferrara, in 1500, of a noble Family.

His knowledge was not confined to medicine. In consequence of his having maintained at Paris, for three days successively, "Theses de omni scibile," the surname of Musa was given him by Francis I. He was physician to that prince, who made him chevalier of the order of St. Michael: to the emperor Charles V, who bestowed on him the title of count palatine; and to Henry VIII of England. He was not of less consequence in his own country. Successively first physician to the popes Paul III, Leo X, Clement VII, and Julius III; cherished and favoured by all the other  
princes

princes of Italy, and particularly by the dukes of Ferrara; he was proceeding in this brilliant career, when he died at Ferrara in 1555, at the age of 55, after having long been professor of medicine there with universal applause: leaving a great number of works, principally on medicine; and among others,

1. "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates and Galen," printed at Basle in 1542, folio.

2. "Index refertissimus in Galenii Libros." Venice 1623, folio, which Castro, in his Biblioth. Med. styles, "opus indefesse elucubrationis & utilitatis inexplicabilis."

#### BRIGGS (WILLIAM)

An eminent Physician,

Was son of Augustine Briggs, Esq.; who was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and had been four times member of parliament for the city of Norwich, where this son was born. At thirteen years of age he was sent to Bennet college in Cambridge, and placed under the care of Dr. Thomas Tenison, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He took both his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow of his college, November, 1668.

His genius leading him to the study of physic, he travelled into France, where he attended the lectures of the famous anatomist Monsieur Vieussens at Montpellier; and, after his return, published his "Ophthalmographia" in 1677. The year following he was created doctor of physic at Cambridge, and soon after made fellow of the college of physicians of London. In 1682 he resigned his fellowship to his brother; and the same year was by Charles II appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital. In 1684, he

communicated to the royal society "Two remarkable Cases relating to Vision," which were likewise printed in their "Transactions;" and in 1685 published a Latin version of his "Theory of Vision," at the desire of Mr. afterwards Sir Isaac Newton, with a commendatory epistle from him prefixed to it. For completing this curious and useful subject relating to the eye, he promised, in the preface, two other treatises, one "De Ufu Partium Oculi;" and the other "De ejusdem Affectibus;" neither of which, however, appears to have been published: but in 1687, came out a second edition of his "Ophthalmographia."

He was afterwards made physician in ordinary to king William, and continued in great esteem for his skill in his profession, till he died Sept. 4, 1704. He married Anna, sole daughter and heiress of Edmund Hobart, Gent. grandson to Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of James I, by whom he left three children, Mary, Henry, and Hannah. His motto was, "Virtus est Dei."

## B R I S S O T (PETER)

A French Physician of Eminence,

Was born at Fontenai-le-Compte, in Poitou, 1478. About 1495, he was sent to Paris, where he went through a course of philosophy under Villemar, a famous professor of those times. By his advice Brissot resolved to become a physician, and studied physic there for four years. He then began to teach philosophy in the university of Paris; and after he had done this for ten years he left it off, in order to prepare for the examinations necessary to his doctor of physic's degree, which he took in May, 1514.

Being

Being one of those men who are not contented with custom and tradition, but choose to examine for themselves, he made an exact comparison between the practice of his own times, and the doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen: and he found, that the Arabians had introduced many things into physic, that were contrary to the doctrine of these two great masters, and also to the knowledge which reason and experience might furnish. He set himself therefore to reform physic; and for this purpose undertook publicly to explain Galen's books, instead of those of Avicenna, Rhasis, and Mesue, which were commonly explained in the schools of physic. In this work of reformation he found himself obstructed by his ignorance of botany; and therefore resolved to travel, in order to acquire the knowledge of plants, and render himself capable of correcting pharmacy.

But before he left Paris, he undertook to convince the public of an inveterate error. The constant practice of physicians, in the pleurisy, was to bleed from the arm, not on the side where the distemper was situated, but on the opposite side. Brissot disputed about it in the physic schools, confuted that practice, and shewed, that it was falsely pretended to be agreeable to the doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. He left Paris in 1518, and went to Portugal. He stopped there at Eboræ, where he practised physic; but his new way of bleeding in the pleurisy, notwithstanding the great success he had found by it, did not please every body. He received a long and disobliging letter about it from Denys, physician to the king of Portugal; but he justified it by an apology, which he would have published, if death had not prevented him in 1522. It was printed three years after at Paris, and reprinted at Basil in 1529. Renatus Moreau published a new edition

edition of it at Paris in 1622, with a treatise of his own, "De Missione Sanguinis in Pleuritide," and the "Life of Brissot;" out of which these memorials of him are taken. He never would marry, being of opinion, that matrimony did not well agree with study. One thing is related of him which deserves to be noticed, because it is singular; and it is, that he did not love gain. He cared so little for it, they say, that when he was called to a sick person he looked into his purse, and if he found but two pieces of gold in it refused to go. This was owing to his great love of study, from which it was very difficult to take him.

It is remarkable, that the dispute between Denys and Brissot raised a kind of civil war among the Portuguese physicians. The business was brought before the tribunal of the university of Salamanca, where it was thoroughly discussed by the faculty of physic; but while they were canvassing the reasons pro and con, the partizans of Denys had recourse to the secular power, and obtained a decree forbidding physicians to bleed on the same side in which the pleurisy was seated. At last the university of Salamanca gave their judgment; importing, that the opinion of Brissot was the true doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. The followers of Denys appealed to Cæsar about 1529; they thought themselves superior both in authority and number, so that the matter was brought before Charles V. They were not contented to call the doctrine of their adversaries false; they said, moreover, that it was impious, mortal, and as pernicious to the body as Luther's schism to the soul. They not only endeavoured to blacken the reputation of their adversaries by private arts, but also openly accused them of ignorance and rashness, of attempts on religion, and of being down-  
right

right Lutherans in physic. It fell out unluckily for them, that Charles III, duke of Savoy, happened to die of a pleurisy, after he had been bled according to the practice which Brissot opposed. Had it not been for this, the emperor, it is thought, would have granted every thing that Brissot's adversaries desired of him; but this accident caused him to leave the matter undecided. Two things occur in this relation, which all wise men must needs condemn; namely, the base, the dissingenuous, the unphilosophic custom of interesting religion in disputes about science; and the folly and absurdity of magistrates being concerned in such disputes. A magistrate is, for the most part, a very incompetent judge of such matters; and as he knows nothing of them, so he ought to imitate Gallio in this respect at least, not to care for them; but to leave those, whose business it is, to fight it out among themselves. Besides, authority has nothing to do with philosophy and the sciences; it should be kept at a great distance from them, for the same reason that armed forces are removed from a borough at the time of a general assize; namely, that reason and equity may have their full play.

## BROCKLESBY (RICHARD, M. D. F. R. S.)

Was the only son of Richard Brocklesby, Esq. of the city of Cork, who possessed a landed estate in that county, on which he lived to considerable old age with much hospitality and respect. Being educated a Quaker, he married a Miss Mary Alloway, of Minehead, Somersetshire, who was of the same persuasion; and he and his wife being on a visit to her parents, on the first year of their marriage, Richard, of whom we are at present speaking, was born there on the 11th of August,

guft, 1722, O. S. We notice thefe particulars with accuracy, becaufe it was generally underftood that Dr. BROCKLESBY was an Irishman; and from his being partly educated in that country, his manners and early dialect may have ftrengthened this fuppoſition; but the fact is, that he was born at Minehead, and remained in that town till he was three years old.

On his being brought over to Ireland, he was privately inſtructed in his father's houſe at Cork, in the rudiments of the Engliſh tongue, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and thence was ſent to Ballytore ſchool in the north of Ireland, the ſame ſchool in which the late Mr. Edmund Burke was educated, and which had the credit of giving to the learned profeſſions in Ireland ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the preſent times. The doctor being more than ſeven years older than Mr. Burke, they were not of courſe ſtudents at the ſame time; but the latter, treading upon the heels of the former, knew him by report, as well as by many traditional anecdotes, common in all great ſchools, which many years afterwards produced an acquaintance, that terminated in a friendſhip favourable to both parties.

Having completed his clafſical education at Ballytore ſchool, through which he paſſed with great credit and induſtry, his father, intending him for the profeſſion of phyſic, ſent him to Edinburgh, where after continuing the uſual time he proceeded to Leyden, there he graduated under the celebrated Gaubius, who gave ſuch a ſanction to his young pupil's progreſs in his ſtudies, that he correſponded with him for ſeveral years afterwards; a circumſtance no leſs creditable to the doctor's merit, than uſeful to him in the courſe of his profeſſion. His diploma is dated on the 28th of June, 1745, and the ſame year he publiſhed his firſt literary

literary work, entitled "Dissertatio Inaug. de Salivâ Sanâ et Morbosâ."

The doctor's first residence in London was in Broad Street; and as the profession was then filled with many men of eminence, long practice, and family connections, he had to struggle against many difficulties.

In 1746 he published an essay concerning the mortality of the horned cattle, and in the beginning of April, 1751, was admitted a licentiate of the college of London. The doctor now began to acquire reputation and practice; and as his manners were naturally mild and conciliating, his knowledge well founded, and his talents well known as an author, he soon became acquainted with the leading men in the profession.

On the 18th of September, 1754, he obtained an honorary degree from the university of Dublin, and was admitted at Cambridge *ad eundem* the 16th of December following. In virtue of this degree at Cambridge, he became a fellow of the college of London on the 25th of June, 1756, and on the 7th of October, 1758, on the recommendation of Dr. Shaw, favoured by the patronage of the late lord Barrington, he was appointed physician to the army. In this capacity he attended in Germany the greater part of what is called "the seven year's war," where he was soon distinguished by his knowledge, his zeal and humanity; and particularly recommended himself to the notice of his grace the duke of Richmond, the late lord Pembroke, and others. On the 27th of October, 1760, he was appointed physician to the hospitals for the British forces, and returned to England some time before the peace of 1763.

On his return he settled in Norfolk-street in the Strand, where he was considered as a physician of very  
extensive

extensive experience, particularly in all diseases incident to the army. His practice spread in proportion to his reputation; insomuch that, beside the ordinary produce of his profession, he had the care of six noble families, at the stipulated income of one hundred pounds each, which, with his half pay, and an estate of about £.600 per annum, now devolved to him by the death of his father, enabled him to live in a very handsome manner, and his table was frequently filled with some of the most distinguished persons for rank, learning, and abilities in the kingdom.

In 1763, the late Mr. Wilkes having a duel with Samuel Martin, Esq., the member for Camelford, wherein the former was wounded in the belly with a pistol shot, Dr. BROCKLESBY was the physician called in by Mr. Wilkes, and confirmed by the house of commons; but the house afterwards becoming impatient for Wilkes's appearance, in consequence of a previous complaint urged against him as the author of the North Briton, N° 45, they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins also to attend him, to observe the progress of his cure, and report the same to the house. Dr. Heberden, with his usual politeness, wrote a note to his friend BROCKLESBY, acquainting him with the circumstance, and Dr. BROCKLESBY enclosed the same, with a copy of the order of the house, to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to appoint an hour for their joint attendance on the Monday following: but Wilkes, attached to his favourite physician, and of too proud a spirit to be dictated to in a matter of private concern, wrote the following card to Dr. Heberden, which we insert as a proof of the good opinion Wilkes had of the doctor's abilities, independent of all party connections:

"Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and

" concern of the house of commons, not only for his  
 " health but for his speedy recovery. He is attended  
 " by Dr. BROCKLESBY, of whose integrity and ability  
 " he has had the experience of many years, and on  
 " whose skill he has the most perfect reliance. Mr.  
 " Wilkes cannot but still be of opinion that there is a  
 " peculiar propriety in the choice he at first made of  
 " Dr. BROCKLESBY, for the cure of what is called a  
 " gunshot wound, from the circumstance of the doc-  
 " tor's having been several years physician to the  
 " army; but at the same time entertains a real esteem  
 " for Dr. Heberden's great merit: and though he  
 " cannot say that he wishes to see the doctor at pre-  
 " sent, he hopes in a few weeks he shall be well  
 " enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in  
 " Great George-street."

Wilkes wrote somewhat of a similar note to Mr.  
 Hawkins: but in justification of the character of Dr.  
 BROCKLESBY and Mr. Graves, he sent for Dr. Duncan,  
 one of his Majesty's surgeons in ordinary, and Mr. Mid-  
 dleton, one of his Majesty's serjeant surgeons, who at-  
 tended him accordingly: the reason he humorously gave  
 for sending for these two gentleman was, " That, as  
 " he found the house thought it proper he should be  
 " watched, he himself thought two Scotchmen the  
 " most proper for his spies." Wilkes's sudden re-  
 covery gave great increase to the doctor's rising repu-  
 tation; and what perhaps rendered his popularity of a  
 still more permanent nature, was his well known and  
 sincere attachment to his country: for though he was  
 a member, in common with some of the most distin-  
 guished characters in the kingdom, of " The Consti-  
 tutional Club," and a warm protector of Wilkes re-  
 specting *General Warrants and the Middlesex Election*,  
 he never once deviated from the respect he owed his  
 sovereign and the laws; and as one proof out of many  
 of

of this sincerity, he quitted that club the moment it branched out into other doctrines, and under other leaders.

We could give many instances of Dr. BROCKLESBY's acts of benevolence, were it necessary to detail them here. We will, however, beg leave to mention one circumstance in justice to departed worth.

Beside giving his advice to the poor of all descriptions, he had always upon his list two or three poor widows, to whom he granted small annuities, and who, on the quarter day of receiving their stipends, always partook of the hospitalities of his table. To such of his relations as wanted his assistance in their business or professions, he was not only liberal, but so judicious in his liberalities, as to supersede the necessity of a repetition of them. To his friend Dr. Johnson, when it was in agitation among his friends to procure an enlargement of his pension, the better to enable him to travel for the benefit of his health, he offered an establishment of £.100 per annum during his life, and upon Dr. Johnson's declining it, he made him a second offer of apartments in his own house, for the more immediate benefit of medical advice.

To his old and intimate friend Edmund Burke, he had many years back bequeathed by will the sum of one thousand pounds; but recollecting that this event might take place, which it afterwards did, when such a legacy could be of no service to him, he, with that judicious liberality for which he was always distinguished, gave it to him in advance *ut pignus amicitiae*: it was accepted as such by Mr. Burke, accompanied with a letter, which none, but a man feeling the grandeur and purity of friendship like him, could dictate.

Passing through a life thus honourably occupied in the liberal pursuits of his profession, and in the confidence

dence and friendship of some of the first characters of the age for rank or literary attainments, the doctor reached his 73d year; and finding the infirmities generally attached to that time of life increase upon him, he gave up a good deal of the bustle of business. Though debilitated beyond his years, particularly for a man of his constant exercise, and abstemious and regular manner of living, he kept up his acquaintance and friendships to the last, and in a degree partook of the pleasantries and convivialities of the table. The friends, who knew his habits, frequently indulged him with a nap in his arm-chair after dinner, which greatly refreshed him; he would then turn about to the company, and join in the conversation, either by anecdote or observation, entirely free from the laws or severities of old age.

In the beginning of December, 1797, he set out on a visit to Mrs. Burke at Beaconsfield, the long frequented seat of friendship and hospitality. On proposing this journey under so infirm a state, it was hinted by a friend, that the distance, or the lying out of his own bed, might fatigue him too much, he instantly caught the force of this suggestion, and with his usual placidity replied, "My good friend, I perfectly understand the hint, and am thankful to you for it; but where's the difference, whether I die at a friend's house, at an inn, or in a post-chaise? I hope I am every way prepared for such an event, and perhaps it would be as well to elude the expectation of it." He therefore began his journey the following day, and arrived at Beaconsfield the same evening, where he was cordially received by the amiable mistress of the mansion, as well as by doctors Lawrence and King, who happened to be there on a visit. Here he remained  
till

till the eleventh of December, on which day he returned to his house in London.

His two nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, were arrived before him, and about nine o'clock he desired to go to bed; but going up stairs fatigued him so much, that he was obliged to sit down in his chair for some time before he felt himself sufficiently at ease to be undressed; recovering he got into bed, and seemed perfectly composed, giving orders to his man relative to some domestic affairs, which were to be executed the next day; that day to him, however, was an eternity, as in about five minutes afterwards he yielded to the gentle gradations of decay, and expired without a groan.

His general literature was respectable, and his taste for it still more so, as he not only drew about his table some of the first characters for learning or genius, but always supported the cause of art and literature either by his aid to public works, or by his private benevolence to men of genius in distress. As a companion he was polite, cheerful, and entertaining; he often quoted from the best authors, ancient and modern, with great propriety, and had a fund of agreeable anecdote, which he told with simplicity and without intrusion.—The following is a correct list of the doctor's publications:

1. "Dissertatio Inaug. de Salivâ Sanâ & Morbosâ." Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.
2. "An Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle," 8vo. 1746.
3. "Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, Die xviii Octobris." 4to. A. D. 1760.
4. "Œconomical and Medical Observations, from

1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals." 8vo. 1764.

5. "An Account of the poisonous Root lately found mixed with Gentian." *Phil. Trans.* No. 486.

6. "Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes." *Medical Observations*, No. III.

7. "Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water." *Ibid.* Vol. IV.

8. "Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Messrs. Bromfield and Ingram." *Ibid.*

9. "A Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients." We do not know the date of this last article, but believe it to be among his early literary amusements. When Dr. Young was at Leyden, a professor understanding he was a nephew of Dr. BROCKLESBY, shewed him a translation of it in the German language.

#### BROSSE (GUY DE LA)

Physician in Ordinary to Lewis XIII,

OBTAINED from that king, in 1626, letters patent for the establishment of the royal garden of medicinal plants, of which he was the first director. He immediately set about preparing the ground, and then furnished it with upwards of 2,000 plants. The list of them may be seen in his "*Description du Jardin Royale*," 1636, 4to. Richelieu, Seguier, and Bullion, contributed afterwards to enrich it. He composed a treatise on the virtues of plants, 1628, 8vo.

#### BROWNE (EDWARD)

An eminent Physician, Son of Sir Thomas Browne,

Was born about 1642. He was instructed in grammar learning at the school of Norwich, and in 1665  
 Vol. I. L. took

took the degree of bachelor of physic at Cambridge. Removing afterwards to Merton College, Oxford, he was admitted there to the same degree in 1666, and the next year created doctor. In 1668, he visited part of Germany, and the year following made a wider excursion into Austria, Hungary, and Thessaly, where the Turkish Sultan then kept his court at Larissa. He afterwards passed through Italy.

UPON his return, he practised physic in London; was made physician first to Charles II, and afterwards, in 1682, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. About the same time he joined his name to those of many other eminent men, in a translation of "Plutarch's Lives." He was first censor, then elect and treasurer of the college of physicians, of which, in 1705, he was chosen president, and held this office till his death, which happened in August, 1708, after a very short illness, at his seat at Northfleet, near Greenhithe in Kent. He was acquainted with Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man of his age wrote better Latin; High Dutch, Italian, French, &c. he spoke and wrote with as much ease as his mother tongue. Physic was his business, and to the promotion thereof all his other acquisitions were referred. Botany, pharmacy, chemistry, he knew and practised. King Charles said of him, that "he was as learned as any of the college, and as well bred as any at court." He was married, and left a son and daughter.

#### BROWN (JOHN \*)

Was born in the year 1735 or 1736. He was a native of the parish of Buncle, in the county of Berwick.

\* We are indebted for this article, to the biographical character of Dr. Brown, prefixed to Dr. Beddoes's edition of the "Elements of Medicine,"

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WE cannot minutely trace the steps by which this eccentric genius advanced towards intellectual eminence. Mr. Wait, the late respectable master of Dumfries School, gives the following information: "Young BROWN early discovered uncommon talents. His aptitude for improvement induced his parents, after having fruitlessly bound him apprentice to a weaver, to change his destination. He was accordingly sent to the grammar school of Dunse, where, under Mr. Cruickshank, an able teacher, he studied with great ardour and success. Indeed he was at that time regarded as a prodigy. I went the same road to school with him, and his application, I well remember, was so intense, that he was seldom without a book in his hand." It is a singular coincidence, that the two individuals, who in these times have been celebrated for their attempts to extend the knowledge of animal nature, should have been both natives of Scotland, and that each should have been put to a coarse mechanical employment; JOHN BROWN to the trade of a weaver, and John Hunter (according to common fame, and the report of one of his biographers) to that of a carpenter or wheelwright.

By an anonymous writer, who seems well informed, it is asserted, that BROWN "submitted in his youth to be a reaper of corn, to procure for himself the means of improvement. With the price of such labour he put himself to school, where his abilities and ardour attracted the notice of his master, and procured him the place of assistant to the school." His revolt from the loom, according to this account, must have been attended with highly honourable circumstances. Considering the energy of his mind, we cannot be surprised, that a little cultivation should have rendered the gloomy and uniform labour of a weaver distasteful.

ful. The years of BROWN's grammar education appear to have been, in no common degree, well spent and happy, and he continued at school until he had nearly attained the age of twenty. In the summer of 1755, his reputation as a scholar procured him the appointment of tutor in a family of some distinction in the neighbourhood of Dunse. But here he did not long continue to be an agreeable inmate. It is likely enough, that he added the stiffness of pedantry to the sourness of bigotry. When deprived of this employment, he repaired to the university of Edinburgh. In this busy seat of science, after going through the usual course of philosophy, he regularly entered upon his theological studies: he attended the lectures, diligently applied to the study of the authors recommended by the professor, and proceeded so far, as to deliver in the public hall a discourse upon a prescribed portion of scripture; which is an academical exercise previous to ordination as a clergyman of the Scottish establishment. At this point he stopped, and relinquished the profession of divinity altogether: the sequel will sufficiently explain his motives for this change. Its immediate consequence was, his retreat from Edinburgh to Dunse. Here, to gain time, as may be supposed, for arranging the plan of his future life, he engaged himself as usher to the school which he had lately quitted. In this capacity he officiated a whole year. In the course of this year, one of the classes in the high school at Edinburgh becoming vacant, BROWN appeared as a candidate, but proved unsuccessful. During his residence at Dunse, it was remarked, that the strictness of his religious principles was relaxed. He even began to be accounted licentious both in his principles and conduct. At a later period,

period, he was open enough in his avowal of irreligion.

At the time he renounced divinity, the scene before him must have directed his thoughts to the study of medicine. The only difficulty lay in the expence: but his observations might have suggested the means of overcoming this difficulty, independently of the encouraging circumstance we shall mention. He must have been aware, that students of physic are, in general, by no means such proficient in classical acquirements, as to speak Latin with tolerable fluency. Hence, before the examinations for a doctor's degree, which are carried on in Latin, it is common to have recourse to a private instructor, who converses with the candidates in that language. This preparation is familiarly called *grinding*, as a similar process at Cambridge is called *cramming*. The translation of inaugural dissertations into Latin, which the students, in most instances, compose for themselves in English, is another occupation from which a good scholar may derive emolument at Edinburgh; the ordinary gratuity for a translation being five, and for an original composition, ten guineas.

Of his qualifications for these employments, accident, shortly after his unsuccessful competition for a vacancy in the high school, furnished him with an agreeable proof. Application being made to one of his friends to recommend a person to turn a thesis into Latin, Mr. BROWN was mentioned. He performed the task in a manner, that exceeded the expectations both of the friend and the candidate. When it was observed how much he had excelled the ordinary style of such compositions, he said, "he had now discovered his strength, and was ambitious of riding in his own carriage as a physician." Towards the close of 1759,

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therefore,

therefore, he settled at Edinburgh in the double capacity of teacher and student.

In certain universities, destitute of foundations or yearly stipends for scholars, the students live dispersed in ordinary dwelling houses; and this dispersion is not less favourable to diligence and regularity than a residence in colleges. In mixed companies, the vicious propensities, peculiar to any class of individuals, will never be countenanced; or, in the language of Dr. Adam Smith, a whole company can never sympathize in those unbecoming practices, to which a few only feel themselves inclined.

BROWN, who now seems to have supported himself in affluence as a single man, perceived, in the establishment of a boarding house for students, a resource, which would enable him to maintain a family. His reputation for various attainments was, he thought, likely to draw round him a number sufficient to fill a large house. With this prospect he married, in 1765, and his success answered his expectations. His house was soon filled with respectable boarders. But he lived too splendidly for his income, and, according to the information of Mr. Wait, "managed so ill, that in two or three years he "became bankrupt. Towards the end of 1770, "though reduced in his circumstances, he maintained "the independence of his character, proving himself "to be, in the language of his favourite Horace,

—Satis inter vilia fortis.

"He seemed to be happy in his family, and, as far as I "could ever observe, acquitted himself affectionately "as a husband and a parent. He still frequented the "medical classes, and I heard him say, he had now "attended them ten or eleven years."

We have seen how liberally BROWN was treated on  
his

his entrance upon the study of medicine. From the celebrated Cullen he early received the most flattering marks of attention. This speculatist, like Boerhaave, and other men of genius in the same station, was accustomed to watch the fluctuating body of students with a vigilant eye, and to seek the acquaintance of the most promising. There was a period, when he made the greatest exertions to gain proselytes to his opinions, and his mind was doubtless alive to that pleasure, which the encouragement of merit affords to all who are capable of discerning it, when no dread of rivalry interferes with the gratification. But BROWN's power over the Latin language served him as a peculiar recommendation, and his circumstances might induce Cullen to believe, that he could render this talent permanently useful to himself. Taking, therefore, its possessor "under his immediate patronage," he gave him employment as a private instructor in his own family, and spared no pains in recommending him to others. A very strict and confidential intimacy ensued. The favoured pupil was at length permitted to give an evening lecture, in which he repeated and perhaps illustrated the morning lecture of the professor, for which purpose he was entrusted with Cullen's own notes: it is well known, however, that this friendship was very far from permanent.

Our materials do not furnish sufficient information concerning the cause or pretext of an alienation, which was certainly injurious to the dependent party, and perhaps detrimental to society. In a communication from Dr. S—— to Dr. Beddoes, it is said, that after the failure of his boarding house, "he became impatient, and unfortunately quarrelled with Dr. Cullen, "from a supposition, that the doctor had it in his "power to extricate him from embarrassment, by

“placing him in a more liberal and lucrative situation in the medical line.” Dr. Beddoes remembers to have heard a report at Edinburgh coinciding with this intimation. When the theoretical chair of medicine became vacant, either on the death of Dr. Alexander Monro Drummond, or the refusal of this promising young man to fill it, BROWN gave in his name as a candidate. On a former occasion, of a nature somewhat similar, he had disdained to avail himself of recommendation, which he might have obtained with ease; and though he acquitted himself in a manner far superior to the other candidates, private interest then prevailed over the more just pretensions of merit. At the present competition he was also without recommendation. Such was his simplicity, that he seems to have conceived nothing beyond pre-eminent qualifications necessary to success. The magistrates of Edinburgh appoint professors to the college as well as masters to the school. They are reported, deridingly, to have enquired who this unknown and unfriended candidate was? and Cullen, on being shewn the name, after some real or affected hesitation, is said to have exclaimed, in the vulgar dialect of the country, —“Why, sure, this can never be our Jock!” with this sneer the application of a man was set aside, whose equal the patrons of the Edinburgh professors will not probably soon have an opportunity of rejecting. Whether such a sarcasm was uttered or not, Cullen completely estranged the mind of his Latin secretary on a subsequent occasion. As we are not sufficiently acquainted with the particulars, we cannot venture to appreciate his conduct; but the mortal affront was given, when BROWN attempted to gain admission into that philosophical society which published the Edinburgh Essays. After this transaction an open rupture took place; but  
however

however it arose, the account furnished, if not written, by BROWN, evinces that both parties had before conceived a secret jealousy of each other.

“ Being estranged from Dr. Culken’s family, he gradually became his greatest enemy, and shortly afterwards found out the new theory of physic, which gave occasion to his publishing the “*Elementa Medicinæ*,” in the preface to which work he gives an account of the accident that led to this discovery. The approbation his work met with among his friends encouraged him to give lectures upon his system. Though his lectures were not very numerously attended by the students, on account of their dependance upon the professors, still it was always remarked, that the most clever among them were all, as they were now called by way of nickname, Brunonians. Hence arose that persecution, which was carried on with such rancour, that it at length obliged him to leave Edinburgh.” The above quotation is from Dr. S——, which in some particulars is by no means exact, and in others the statement is overcharged. Meanwhile, if it be undeniable, that, as the Cullenian hypotheses were sinking into disrepute, many of the ablest students resorted to the standard of BROWN, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was joined also by the most idle and dissolute. Their misconduct, and their master’s imprudence in private life, together with the offensive manner in which he spoke of himself and of others, kept the system and the author in constant discredit. He was soon in a state of open hostility with all the medical teachers at Edinburgh, and it required nicer management than he could observe, to keep on fair terms with other practitioners of medicine. Like other reformers, who have had to wrestle with powerful opposition, he committed and sustained injustice. Like them

them too, where his system was concerned, he gradually lost his sense of equity. If we judge by his language, the only way he had to shew his disposition, his countryman Knox could scarcely have exceeded him in ferocity. Thus, having remarked, that the doctrine of spasm, suggested by Van Helmont, and clumsily wrought up into a system by Hoffman, was banished by Boerhaave from the country which gave it birth, "it found at last," he adds, "amidst a new  
 "persecution raised against it by the pupils of Boer-  
 "haave, then in the possession of the medical chairs  
 "at Edinburgh, a friend and protector in Dr. Cullen,  
 "who had lately become one of the number of those  
 "professors." "This brat," he proceeds, "the  
 "feeble, half-vital, semi-production of frenzy, the  
 "starveling of strained systematic dulness, the forlorn  
 "outcast of the fostering care to which it owed its  
 "insect vitality, was now to be pampered by a crude  
 "and indigestible nutriment, collected from all the ma-  
 "terials which had composed the several fabrications  
 "of former erroneous systems, was to be decorated  
 "with every foreign plumage, and in this its totally  
 "borrowed and heterogeneous form, instead of the  
 "hideous caricature which it was, contrived to ex-  
 "cite the derision of mankind, it was to be ostenta-  
 "tiously obtruded upon the world as a new and re-  
 "spectable doctrine, and held up, forthwith, as the  
 "formidable rival of a splendid system\*." Such is the torrent of metaphors that rushes upon his imagination, when he thinks of the system of his ancient friend and master.

During the heat of contention between the opposers and defenders of the new system, an event hap-

\* "Observations on the old Systems of Physic," 1787, p. 31.  
 pened,

pened, which we wish we could fairly pass over in silence; but as it has been already the subject of more than one publication, there can be no pretence for the omission.

Mr. Isaacson, a student of medicine, had been seized with a fever, which in its progress exhibited the most alarming symptoms. Dr. Duncan was first called in, and afterwards Dr. Monro. Dr. Robert Jones, a new graduate, and a friend to Mr. Isaacson, tampered with the nurse to induce her secretly to administer strong stimulant medicines: they were given, as he asserts in his "Enquiry," for about twenty-four hours, with such effect, that, on their next visit, the physicians "declared the patient free from fever," though before he had all the symptoms of approaching death. In the afternoon, however, of the same day, he was seized with a raging delirium, Jones, in his alarm, applied to his preceptor; the preceptor, being told that the nurse desired to see him, ordered her to be brought before him. When she was brought before him, he complimented her by a solemn appeal to her understanding concerning the great principles of his system. " \* He endeavoured to assure her, that there was either "no inflammation in the case at all, or that it was a "very different affection from the inflammation that "physicians were acquainted with; that instead of requiring bleeding, and other evacuant antiphlogistic "means, it required the very same treatment which "had been last employed; and he asserted with confidence, that the intermission of the stimulant powers "through the day, was the cause of all that had happened; that, in short, the present affection was a "disease of debility of the whole system, predominant

\* Jones's "Enquiry"—p. 136.

“ in the brain, in consequence of the great sinking of  
 “ strength which constantly follows a total cessation of  
 “ the use of such highly stimulating powers. He  
 “ begged, therefore, as the life of a fellow creature was  
 “ at stake, and as she had been so late a witness of the  
 “ good effects resulting from the method of cure, the  
 “ continuance of which he still recommended, that  
 “ she would not allow prejudice and impressions from  
 “ the false theories of physicians, among whom she  
 “ had been conversant, to prevail over the high probability of success from this mode of cure. He dismissed her, after obtaining a promise that she would  
 “ continue the plan of cure in question.”

BROWN, for a comic figure, was not inferior to Sancho Panza, or indeed much unlike that entertaining personage; and this clandestine conference, if it had been delineated by Cervantes, would have made a good companion for the nocturnal interview between Don Quixotte and the venerable duenna Donna Rodriguez.

The patient, however, thanks be to fortune, skill, or virtue, recovered. The Brunonians placed the cure to the credit of their practice, which they reported to have been successful after Dr. Duncan and Dr. Monro had given the patient over; they published the case; they asserted, that the cure “ gave great  
 “ vexation to the attendant physicians, and all their  
 “ partizans;” and with the policy usual among aggressors, they complained, that Dr. Brown was ill-treated, because he was blamed in “ the numerous  
 “ circles of the physicians friends, and his enemies,  
 “ while no opportunity was offered him of vindicating  
 “ himself from these charges.”

A student of medicine died of a low fever, in spite of the full and avowed use of diffusible stimulants.

The

The body was opened; several persons were present. During the examination of the appearances, BROWN, with an air of great sagacity, remarked, that the body was unusually fresh. The dissecting surgeon, whom perhaps kindred devotion to Bacchus had inspired with tenderness for the doctor, replied, that, considering the circumstances, he had scarce seen an instance where putrefaction had made such little progress. "Then," gentlemen," rejoined the doctor, "I appeal to you, whether we may not consider this as a clear proof of the propriety of our practice."

BROWN was elected president of the medical society in 1776, and again in 1780.

Observing the students of medicine frequently to seek initiation into the mysteries of free-masonry, our author thought their youthful curiosity afforded him a chance of proselytes. In 1784, he instituted a meeting of that fraternity, and entitled it, The Lodge of the Roman Eagle. The business was conducted in the Latin language, "which he spoke with the same fluency and animation as he spoke Scotch. "I was much diverted, adds Dr. Macdonald, by his ingenuity in turning into Latin all the terms used in masonry."

In unfolding his system, it was his practice first to translate the text book, sentence by sentence, and then to expatiate upon the passage. For most of his pupils, a translation was highly necessary, and he must have considered it as politic to combine literary with scientific instruction. The prospect of this double advantage might, perhaps, from time to time, bring him a few additional hearers; but whatever was the absolute or comparative merit of the theory he taught, his seats were seldom crowded.

The introductory lecture was intended to impress upon

upon his audience, a sense of the importance of the lecturer's discoveries; its effect was rather to render him ridiculous. He usually proceeded to open his system with animation; but he did not always persevere with the same spirit. He was apt, as he advanced, to fail in punctuality of attendance. As the master's ardour abated, slackness stole upon his pupils, so that his courses not very unfrequently shared the fate of Butler's story of the bear and fiddle. The numerous inaccuracies with which, in spite of the remonstrances of his well-wishers, he suffered both editions of his "Elements" to pass through the press, evince his negligence in those concerns, which might be supposed to lie nearest his heart. When he found himself languid, he sometimes placed a bottle of whisky in one hand, and a phial of laudanum in the other, and before he began his lecture, he would take forty or fifty drops of laudanum in a glass of whisky, repeating the quantity four or five times during the lecture. Between the effects of these stimulants and voluntary exertion, he soon waxed warm, and by degrees his imagination was exalted into phrenzy. A few words will describe the tenour of this unfortunate and imprudent man's life, till his removal from Scotland. He was so reduced in his circumstances, as to be committed to prison for debt, where his pupils attended his lectures. In the abuse of intoxicating liquors, he observed no moderation.

His prospect of maintaining himself by teaching medicine at Edinburgh becoming every year more deplorable, he at length carried into execution a design, which he had long meditated, and to which he had received some encouragement. In 1786, therefore, he embarked for London, bearing in mind, most probably, if he did not utter, Scipio's exclamation against  
the

the ingratitude of his country. Immediately on his arrival, an incident not very uncommon to strangers occurred, which we shall relate in proof of his simplicity. The peculiarity of his appearance as he moved along, a short square figure, with an air of dignity, in a black suit, which heightened the scarlet of his cheeks and nose, fixed the attention of some *gentlemen* in the street. They addressed him in the dialect of his country; his heart, heavy, as it must have been, from the precariousness of his situation, and distance from his accustomed haunts, expanded at these agreeable sounds. A conversation ensued, and the parties, by common consent, adjourned to a tavern. Here the stranger was kindly welcomed to town, and after the glass had circulated for a time, something was proposed by way of sober amusement, a game at cards, or whatever the doctor might prefer. The doctor had been too civilly treated to demur, but his purse was scantily furnished, and it was necessary to quit his new friends in search of a supply. Mr. Murray, the bookseller, was the person to whom he had recourse: the reader will not wonder, that his interference should have spoiled the adventure.

A London sharper of another denomination afterwards tried to make advantage by the doctor. This was an ingenious speculator in public medicines. He thought a composition of the most powerful stimulants might have a run, under the title of Dr. Brown's *exciting pill*: and for the privilege of his name, offered him a sum in hand by no means contemptible, as well as a share of the contingent profits. Poor BROWN, needy as he was, spurned at the proposal.

Change of residence, however, wrought no change of conduct. Some of his friends were disgusted by those habits, which repetition had unalterably fixed.

In

In dictating BROWN's resolutions, pride had always a share: Cullen, who never mentioned his abilities without praise, used to add, that his temper rendered it difficult to deal with him. BROWN spoke in sanguine terms of the probability, that his system would become at length triumphant: but whatever he said or imagined, he effected little. In 1787, he published, without his name, those "Observations," from which we have already borrowed a passage. He could not in reason expect to find a cordial welcome among his brethren in England. Public opinion can alone awe the body of established physicians in any country into toleration of innovators; and knowledge on this subject was too little diffused, for public opinion to operate with effect in his favour. These "Observations" were therefore properly intended for general perusal; but the author was extremely defective in the talent of rendering science popular, and he was neither patient nor rich enough, to wait for the beneficial consequences, that might have resulted, if he could have rendered his doctrine a subject of universal curiosity.

He persisted in his old irregularities for some time, meditating great designs, with expectations not less ardent, than if the spring of life, in all its bloom of hope, had been opening before him. At length, on the seventh of October, 1788, when he was about fifty-two years of age, he was seized with a fatal fit of apoplexy. He died in the night, having swallowed, as he went to bed, a very large dose of laudanum; a species of dram, to which he had been long addicted. Vide "The Elements of Medicine of John Brown, M. D." a new edition, revised and corrected by Thomas Beddoes, M. D.—p. xxxv, &c.

## B R O W N E (T H O M A S) M. D.

WAS author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great spirit, and translated almost into every European language. This book was heavily censured by some, as tending to infidelity, and even to atheism; others, with much more reason, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author. In his "Pseudo-doxia Epidemica," &c., he has clearly refuted a great many popular errors, taken upon trust, and confirmed by tradition and custom. This book, which was published in folio, 1646, was his principal work. There is an edition of his works in folio, Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his posthumous works.

## B R O W N E (S I R W I L L I A M)

A Physician of our own Times,

Settled originally as a practitioner at Lynn in Norfolk; where he published "Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics, and Dioptrics: Translated from the Latin Original, by WILLIAM BROWNE, M. D. at Lynn Regis in Norfolk. By whom is added, 1. A Method for finding the Foci of all Specula, as well as Lenfes, universally; as also magnifying or lessening a given Object by a given Speculum, or Lens, in any assigned Proportion. 2. A Solution of those Problems, which Dr. Gregory has left undemonstrated. 3. A particular Account of Microscopes, and Telescopes, from Huygens; with the Discoveries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. The Second Edition. Illustrated with useful Cuts, curiously and correctly engraved by Mr. Senex," 8vo. From the epigram

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M

transcribed

transcribed below \*, he appears to have been the champion of the fair sex at Lynn in 1748.

HAVING acquired a competence by his profession, he removed to Queen's-Square, Ormond-Street, London, where he resided till his death, which happened March 10, 1774, at the age of 82. By his will he left two prize medals to be annually contended for by the Cambridge poets. By his lady, who died July 25, 1763, in her 60th year, he had one daughter, grandmother to Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. A great number of lively essays, both in prose and verse, the production of his pen, were printed and circulated among his friends. Among these were,

1. "Ode in Imitation of Horace, addressed to the Right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, on ceasing to be Minister, Feb. 6, 1741; designed as a just Panegyric on a great Minister, the glorious Revolution, Protestant Succession, and Principles of Liberty. To which is added, the original Ode, defended, in *Commentariolo*, by Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, M. D. 1765." 4to.

2. "Opuscula varia, utriusque Linguae, Medicinam, Medicorum Collegium; Literas, utraque Acade-

\* Domino WILHELMO BROWNE, Militi.

Sis miles, terror, castigatorque gigantis,  
Victima cui virgo nocte dieque cadit,  
Herculeo monstris purgata est Lerna labore,  
Monstris purgetur Lenna labore tuo.

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IN ENGLISH.

Be thou, O knight, the giant's scourge and dread,  
Who night and day preys on the victim maid—  
Herculean labours Lerna's monsters slew:  
Oh! may thy labours those of Lynn subdue.

mias;

mias; Empiricos, eorum Cultores; Solicitorem, Prestigiorem; Poeticen, Criticen; Patronum, Patriam; Religionem, Libertatem, spectantia. Cum Præfatione eorum Editionem defendente. Auctore D. GULIELMO BROWNE, Equite Aurato, M. D. utriusque, et medicorum et physicorum, S. R. S. 1765." 4to.

3. "Appendix altera ad Opuscula; Oratiuncula Collegii Medicorum Londinensis Cathedræ valedicens. In comitiis, postridie Divi Michaelis, 1767, ad Collegii Administrationem renovandam designatis; Machinaque incendiis extinguendis apta contra Permissos Rebелles munitis; habita a D. GULIELMO BROWNE, Equite Aurato, Præsidente, 1768." 4to.

4. "A farewell Oration, &c. (a translation of the preceding article) 1768." 4to.

5. "Fragmentum Isaaci Hawkins Browne, Arm. Sive Anti-Bolinbrokius, Liber primus, translated for a Second Religio Medici; by Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, late President, now Father of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S. 1768." 4to.

6. "Fragmentum Isaaci Browne completum, 1769." 4to.

7. "Appendix ad Opuscula: Six Odes, 1770." 4to.

8. "Three more Odes, 1771." 4to.

9. "A Proposal on our Coin; to remedy all present, and prevent all future Disorders. To which are prefixed, preceding Proposals of Sir John Barnard, and of William Shirley, Esq. on the same Subject. With Remarks, 1774." 4to.

10. "A New Year's Gift. A Problem and Demonstration on the xxxix Articles, 1772." 4to.

11. "The Pill Plot. To Doctor Ward, a Quack of merry Memory, written at Lynn, Nov. 30, 1734, 1772." 4to.

12. "Corrections in Verse, from the Father of the College, on Son Cadogan's Gout Dissertation, containing False Physic, False Logic, False Philosophy, 1772." 4to.

13. "Speech to the Royal Society, 1772." 4to.

14. "Elogy and Addrefs, 1773." 4to.

15. "A Latin Version of Job," unfinished, 4to. We shall subjoin a well known epigram by Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, which the critics have pronounced to be a good one :

"The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse,

"For Tories own no argument but force ;

"With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,

"For Whigs admit no force but argument."

#### BRUHIER D'ALAINCOURT (JOHN JAMES)

Of Beauvais, Doctor in Medicine of the Academy of Angiers,

DIED in 1756, and was one of the most fertile writers of his age. The following is a list of his works.

1. "A Translation of the Rational Medicine of Hoffman."

2. "A Memoir, presented to the King, upon the Necessity of a general Regulation on the Subject of Interments and Funerals."

3. "Letters on divers Subjects." The author in these letters has shewn himself a physician, a metaphysician, a moralist, and critic.

4. "A Memoir, towards preserving Anecdotes of the Life of M. Silva."

5. "A Treatise on Fevers, translated from Hoffman."

6. "The Policy of a Physician, translated from Hoffman."

He was for many years industrious in the compilation

lation of the "Journal des Sçavans," which he enriched with many judicious and valuable articles. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif," in the supplement to the first volume, p. 17, &c.

BUCQUET (JOHN MICHAEL BAPTIST)

Censor Royal, Doctor Regent, and Professor of Chemistry to the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Assistant of the Academy of Sciences, Ordinary Associate of the Royal Society of Medicine,

Was born at Paris, on the 18th of February, 1746, of Anthony Joseph Bucquet, advocate in parliament, and Martha Dennis Marotin.

AT the commencement of his education, M. BUCQUET displayed a retentive memory, a quick conception, a love of industry, and a qualification not always found in men of superior abilities, the talent of speaking with facility and energy. His father, astonished at this union of happy qualities, thought his genius would be more conspicuous at the bar than in any other profession: but the son could not resist the charms which the study of nature presented to his imagination. It is not to be wondered, that this allurements, especially in youth, attracts all persons of distinguished abilities, and opens a more agreeable prospect, than the study of the moral sciences.

Some situation was, however, necessary for M. BUCQUET; and the only one which accorded with his inclination was that of a physician. He accordingly commenced his studies in this profession, and united with them an attention to the sciences in general. Wishing to unite the practice with the theory of medicine, he divided his time between the amphitheatres and the hospitals, and employed the greatest parts of his nights in digesting what he had read and seen in the course of the day. He studied botany, not as a physician,

fician, to obtain a knowledge of medicinal plants only, but as a botanist, zealous after the general science of the vegetable kingdom. He joined to the study of anatomy that of surgery; and that he might become a better chemist, he wished to be a natural philosopher. His talent for teaching developed itself at the same time as his facility for learning: he soon became a master of pupils, at the request of several students: in a word, he had not completed his studies before he had acquired a distinguished reputation among the most celebrated professors.

He first delivered a course of lectures, in which he combined the sciences of mineralogy and chemistry. The description of many bodies diffused over the surface of the earth, or buried in its bowels; the manner in which they are there disposed, or in which they have been formed; the connection of the particular histories of these bodies, with the general history of the globe; were the abstruse subjects which M. BUCQUET elucidated in an intelligent and masterly manner.

M. BUCQUET resolved not to separate natural history from chemistry in his lectures. His course obtained the most brilliant success. The study of these sciences united loses all the disagreeable dryness, which each separately may possess: this form of lecture was peculiarly adapted to the encouragement of students, removing every thing obnoxious to study, by some attraction of curiosity, or by the importance of some useful application. The lectures of M. BUCQUET, from this circumstance, became much more seducing to the men of the world, who, less desirous of acquiring knowledge, than of appearing to possess it, are particularly solicitous to procure for themselves some means of passing through life without disgust, and of destroying that time so precious to learned men, but tedious

tedious to those who know only how to occupy it in the cares of vanity, or the pleasures of dissipation.

In these courses, M. BUCQUET treated very fully upon the chemistry of the vegetable kingdom, a subject at once important and difficult: he also treated upon the chemistry of the animal kingdom, a branch of chemistry yet in a state of infancy. To the interesting form which he well knew how to give to his courses, he joined the rare talent of an impressive orator: he spoke with clearness and precision, with facility and boldness, with method and vivacity. The zeal which he discovered in searching after truth, the pleasure he evinced in having found it, appeared in the manner in which he presented it to his pupils: he explained many tedious passages, many abstract theories, with an ardour, which was generally communicated to his audience.

Perceiving that his lectures would be rendered more useful, and easier to be comprehended, by publishing a syllabus of the courses, this he accordingly did, under the titles of "An Introduction to the Analysis of the Mineral Kingdom," and, "An Introduction to the Analysis of the vegetable Kingdom."

These two works possess every thing that is requisite in an elementary book upon the physical sciences: the vocabulary is as simple as the actual state of the subject will admit; the order he has observed is methodical and clear; the experiments are minutely described; the theories explained with perspicuity, and that philosophical judgment, which draws the line of distinction between those things that have been proved, and those that have only been adopted by the learned. The introduction to the analysis of the vegetable kingdom possesses greater merit. It is well known how much this part of chemistry is indebted to the French philosophers, and that it was born in the school of

Messrs. Rouelle, in which this science had made a rapid progress. But these gentlemen, more occupied in the pleasure of discovering useful facts, than in the care of reducing them into some order, and probably more adapted, by the nature of their genius, and the manner of their lives, to make experiments, than to compose works, have not published any thing upon this important part of their researches.

We shall not enter into a detail of the various memoirs presented to the academy of sciences by M. BUCQUET: their subjects were always conducive to the progress of science, or useful to the arts or to medicine. This society, considering M. BUCQUET as a learned and exact chemist, and as a physician of sound judgment, admitted him into the number of its members, upon the death of M. Bourdelin. Sensible of the honour of being admitted into the academy, of being called to it by the esteem, the confidence, and the unanimous vote of his fellow-associates, M. BUCQUET redoubled his ardour for study, and ever afterwards made it his duty to fulfil the object of the institution.

M. BUCQUET undertook, with M. Lavoisier, a series of experiments to ascertain the manner in which heat is communicated to different fluids which are plunged into the same bath; and presented to the academy a number of singular and well proved facts upon this subject. We must also enumerate, among the great undertakings in which he was engaged, a number of comparative analyses of many different substances, hitherto little known; an analysis of zeolith, printed in the memoirs of foreign learned men, was the first essay on this work. M. BUCQUET afterwards presented to the academy a memoir upon the analysis of the stone called trapp, and upon that which, from its singular configuration,

configuration, has been called pierre-de-croix. He had procured these substances from the collection of the duke de Rochefoucault, who took a share in the analyses, and who, modest as celebrated, could not obtain his wish of remaining concealed. The remainder of these analyses, though complete, had not been presented to the academy. Some part of the substances had been procured from Sweden; the two learned Frenchmen thought it their duty, to do homage in their work to M. Bergman, who had analysed a part of the same substances; they did not wish to publish their researches, until they had repeated their experiments, and discovered the cause why some of their results differed from those of the celebrated Swede.

Many memoirs, interesting both to the sciences of chemistry and medicine, had already been presented to the academy by M. BUCQUET: as, an analysis of the blood; a process for preparing nitrous æther, without much expence; and a method of preparing marine æther, without the use of metallic salts. He read in the meetings of the society of medicine many other memoirs of the same nature; one upon a method of separating from opium its poisonous parts, and of drawing from it a transparent extract, which should possess only its soporiferous qualities.

The application of chemistry to medicine was one of the grand projects, which he pursued with ardour; his activity prevented him from perceiving the swiftness of time, even to those who employ it in the most economical manner, and from knowing, that his strength would neither permit him to make any great efforts, nor to flatter himself with the hope of a long career of glory.

We have before remarked, that M. BUCQUET had sedulously embraced the study of the sciences connected with

with medicine; and, in 1776, after the death of M. Roux, he was entrusted with a course of chemistry in the schools of medicine; the execution of which office was rendered an arduous and difficult task, by the merited reputation M. Roux had acquired. M. BUCQUET devoted himself at the same time to the practice of physic: he divided his time between his lectures, his laboratories, and his patients; as in his youth, and during the prosecution of his studies, he had divided it between the amphitheatres and the hospitals.

M. BUCQUET was married to one of his relations, with whom an ardent and reciprocal affection had united him. Having lived with her from his infancy, he had observed her many virtues and amiable qualities, which daily increased: he wished to find in a wife a tender friend, and an affectionate mother to his children; in joining himself to so worthy a woman, he anticipated the happy comforts they would mutually enjoy. Unfortunately, his health soon began to change; the interest of his family, however, prevented him from resigning either his courses or his practice; the study of the sciences, and the occupations of his laboratory were essential to his happiness; he did not even wish to give up the course of chemistry of the faculty of medicine: engaged in the discussions, which at that time embroiled that society, he was fearful of being accused of wanting zeal for the interest of the body, and he imagined, that, to avoid these reproaches, he ought to discharge the duty, which that faculty had imposed upon him, however injurious it might prove to his declining constitution.

As long as M. BUCQUET preserved his usual activity, in the midst of his sufferings and a rapid consumption,

sumption, which alarmed his friends long before he himself perceived his danger, he nourished sanguine hopes of a recovery ; but the excessive weakness, to which he was reduced some months previous to his death, compelled him to acknowledge, that he must soon renounce the projects and labours, which had occupied the whole of his life, and be separated from every thing he held most dear. Sedatives gave some ease to his pains, and enabled him to amuse himself in his former occupations. He took in one day two pints of æther, and a hundred grains of opium, and in this manner he passed the last months of his life, dragging on a miserable existence. The last time of his appearing at the academy was to read a memoir. The singular phenomenon, which inflammable air presented, at that time attracted the attention of physicians ; and conscious, that he must soon renounce the pleasure of enjoying, and the glory of partaking in their discoveries, he wished at least to explain to the academy his ideas upon the difference observed between the inflammable air of metals, and that of marshes ; and to propose a method of reducing the inflammable air of bogs to the same degree of purity, with that which is drawn from metallic substances.

He died on the 24th of January, 1780, leaving two children, one of whom was born the same day on which its father died. These received scarcely any other portion, than the reputation of their father's name. Vide "*Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*," 1780, p. 60, &c.

BULLEYN (WILLIAM)  
A learned Physician and Botanist,

Was descended from an ancient family, and born in the Isle of Ely, about the beginning of Henry the VIIIth's reign. He was bred up at Cambridge, as some say; at Oxford, according to others; but the truth seems to be, that both these nurseries of learning had a share in his education.

WE know but little of this person, though he was famous in his profession, and a member of the college of physicians in London, except what we are able to collect from his works. Tanner says, that he was a divine as well as a physician; that he wrote a book against transubstantiation; and that in June, 1550, he was inducted into the rectory of Blaxhall in Suffolk, which he resigned in November, 1554. From his works we learn, that he had been a traveller over several parts of Germany, Scotland, and especially England; and he seems to have made it his business, to acquaint himself with the natural history of each place, and with the products of its soil, especially vegetables. It appears, however, that he was more permanently settled at Durham, where he practised physic with great reputation; and, among others of the most eminent inhabitants, was in great favour with Sir Thomas Hilton, knight, baron of Hilton, to whom he dedicated a book in the last year of queen Mary's reign.

In 1560 he went to London; where, to his infinite surprise, he found himself accused, by Mr. William Hilton of Biddick, of having murdered Sir Thomas, above-mentioned, his brother; who really died among his own friends of a malignant fever. The innocent doctor was easily cleared; yet did not his enemy cease

to thirst after his blood, but hired some ruffians to assassinate him. This also proving ineffectual, the said William Hilton arrested Dr. BULLEYN in an action, and confined him in prison a long time; where he wrote some of those medical treatises, which will be mentioned below. He was a very learned, experienced, and able physician. He was very intimate with the works of the ancient physicians and naturalists, both Greek, Roman, and Arabian. He was also a man of probity and piety; and though he lived in the times of popery, does not appear to have been tainted with its principles. He died in 1576, and was buried, in the same grave with his brother Richard Bulleyn, a divine, who died 13 years before, in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. There is an inscription on their tomb, with some Latin verses in praise of them, wherein they are said to be men famous for their learning and piety: of Dr. BULLEYN, particularly, it is said, that he was always ready to accommodate the poor as well as the rich, with medicines for the relief of their distempers.

He wrote, 1. "The Government of Health, 1558." 8vo. 2. "Regimen against the Pleurisy, 1562." 8vo. 3. "Bulwark of Defence against all Sicknes, Soreness, and Wounds, that daily assault Mankind, &c. 1562." folio. This work consists of first "The Book of Compounds," with a table of their names, and the apothecaries rules or terms; secondly, "The Book of the Use of Sick Men, and Medicines." Before which is prefixed a wooden print of an old man, in a fur gown and a flat bonnet, his purse or scrip by his side, supporting himself on a staff, and a death's head at his feet. These are both composed in dialogues between Sicknes and Health. Then follows, thirdly, "The Book of Simples," being an herbal, in the form of a dialogue;

dialogue; at the end of which are the wooden cuts of some plants, and of some limbeckes or stills; and fourthly, "A Dialogue between Soreness and Chirurgery, concerning Impostumations and Wounds, and their Causes and Cures." This tract has three wooden cuts in it, one representing a man's body on the fore part, full of sores and swellings; the other, in like manner, behind; the third is also a human figure, in which the veins, that are to be opened in phlebotomy, are pointed out and named. 4. "A Dialogue, both pleasant and pitiful, wherein is shewed a Godly Regimen against the Plague, with Consolations and Comfort against death"; 1564." 8vo. Some other pieces of a smaller nature are ascribed to Dr. BULLEYN; but as they are of very little consequence, we do not think it worth while to be minute in our enquiries about them. Vide "Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hibernica."—"Dr. BULLEYN's Preface to his Bulwark of Defence."

BULWER (JOHN) M. D.

WAS author of "The Language of the Hand, of Physiognomy, and of Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb," intended, as he expresses it, "to bring those who are so "born to hear the sound of words with their eyes, and "thence to learn to speak with their tongues." He was also author of "Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind." 12mo, 1649. The most curious of his works is his "Anthropo-Metamorphosis," "Man transformed, or the artificial Changeling," shewing the strange variety of shapes and dresses in which mankind have appeared in the different ages of the world.

## BURMAN (JOHN)

Professor of Botany and Medicine at Amsterdam,

PUBLISHED, 1. "*Rariorum Africanarum Plantarum Decades X.*" Amsterdam 1738 and 1739, 4to. with Plates.—2. "*Thesaurus Zeylanicus,*" 1737, 4to. cum figuris. They are curious and scarce.

## BURNET (DR. THOMAS)

A Physician of Scotland,

Of whose birth, life, and death, we find nothing recorded, except what the title pages of his books set forth; namely, that he was, "*M. D. Medicus Regius, et Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis Socius.*" His name deserves to be preserved, however, for the sake of two useful works, which he has left.

ONE is "*Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ,*" Lond. 1673, in 4to.; a collection from the best practical writers, the last edition of which, greatly enlarged by himself, was published at Geneva, 1698, in 4to.

The other "*Hippocrates contractus, in quo Hippocratis omnia in brevem Epitomen redacta habentur,*" Edinburgh 1685, in 8vo. A neat edition of this was printed at London, 1743, in 12mo. Vide "*Mangeti Biblioth. Medic. Genev.* 1731."

## BUTLER (WILLIAM)

Was born at Ipswich, about the year 1535, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which college he became fellow. Without taking a medical degree, he settled at Cambridge as a physician, and became the most popular and celebrated practitioner of physic in the kingdom.

THE means, by which he arrived at this eminence, were somewhat different from those employed by most of his predecessors in fame, but have been used to advantage by several of his successors. It does not appear, that, like Linacre or Caius, he made himself conspicuous for critical, polite, or philosophical knowledge; but he seems to have been bold and singular in his practice, and to have possessed a natural sagacity in judging of diseases; and what was more than all, his manners were extremely odd and capricious, which, with the vulgar, generally passes for a mark of extraordinary abilities. The following incident, which is said to have been the occasion of his being first taken notice of, will serve to give an idea of his character; if, indeed, it be not a travelling story, as from the nature of the prescription may be suspected: "A clergyman in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon, which he was to preach before the king at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way, that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler was sent for from Cambridge; who, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion, and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged; she said, to her husband. Will you, says the doctor, give me one of them, if I restore him to life? She replied, with all my heart. He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him\*."

\* M. S. of Mr. Aubrey, in the Ashmolean Museum, quoted by Granger in his "Biographical History."

Probably,

Probably, however, it was not by such remedies as these that he acquired his reputation, but by chemical preparations, which he is said to have been the first who used in England. Other instances of his oddities are recorded : as, that it was usual for him to sit among the boys at St. Margaret's church in Cambridge ; and that being sent for to king James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, so that the messenger was forced to drive him before him. Fuller paints this humourist in the following striking colours. " Knowing himself to be the prince of physicians, he " would be observed accordingly. Compliments " would prevail nothing with him ; intreaties but little ; surly threatenings would do much ; and a witty " jeer do any thing. He was better pleased with presents than money ; loved what was pretty, rather " than what was costly ; and preferred rarities before " riches. Neatness he neglected into slovenliness ; " and, accounting cuffs to be manacles, he may be said " not to have made himself ready for some seven " years together. He made his humourfomeness to " become him ; wherein some of his profession have " rather aped than imitated him, who had morositatem " æquabilem, and kept the tenor of the same furliness " to all persons."

Dr. BUTLER seems to have resided constantly at Cambridge, though he sometimes went to London upon particular business. Dr. Goodall has printed a letter from lord treasurer Burleigh, to the president of the college of physicians, dated February, 1592, in which, at the request of BUTLER himself, he desires, that the doctor might be allowed the liberty of practising physic in London, whenever called there occasionally, or going up on private business. This the college granted ; provided that, if he came to settle in London,

don, he would submit to the usual examinations, and pay the customary fees. We find he was consulted, along with Sir Theodore Mayerne and others, in the sickness which proved fatal to prince Henry; and it is reported, that, at the first sight of him, BUTLER, from his cadaverous look, made an unfavourable prognostic. An instance, either of the credulity of the times, or of the singular practice of BUTLER, is quoted by Wood, in his account of Francis Tresham, Esq., who, as an author, relates, "being sick in the tower, and Dr. W. BUTLER, the great physician at Cambridge, coming to visit him, as his fashion was, gave him a piece of very pure gold in his mouth; and upon taking out that gold, BUTLER said he was poisoned." This mode of trial must probably have been founded on superstitious notions concerning the qualities of gold; yet it is possible, that a mercurial poison might affect the colour of gold put into the mouth.

Sir Theodore Mayerne records the following instance of BUTLER's extraordinary practice. A person applying to him who was tormented with a violent defluxion on his teeth, BUTLER told him, that "a hard knot must be split with a hard wedge," and directed him to smoke tobacco without intermission, till he had consumed an ounce of the herb. The man was accustomed to smoke: he therefore took twenty-five pipes at a sitting. This first occasioned extreme sickness, and then a flux of saliva, which, with gradual abatement of the pain, ran off to the quantity of two quarts. The disorder was entirely cured, and did not return for seventeen years.

Dr. BUTLER was suspected of attachment to popery, but, as Fuller thinks, falsely, since he left none of his estate to an only brother, who went abroad and turned papist. He died, January 29, 1617, in the eighty-

third

third year of his age. He was buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge, and the following pompous but elegant epitaph was placed over him.

"GULIELMUS BUTLERUS, Clarenſis Aulæ quondam  
 "Socius, Medicorum omnium quos præſens ætas vi-  
 "dit facile princeps, hoc ſub marmore ſecundum  
 "Chriſti adventum expectat: et monumentum hoc  
 "privata pietas ſtatuit; quod debuit publica. Abi  
 "viator, et, ad tuos reverſus, narra te vidiffe locum in  
 "quo ſalus jacet."

He never was an author, or left any writings behind him. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 186.

#### BUTTE, or BUTTS (SIR WILLIAM)

Was educated at Gonville hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1529, he was admitted a member of the college of phyſicians, in the annals of which he is entered with the following character;  
 "Vir gravis; eximiâ literarum cognitione, ſingulari  
 "judicio, ſummâ experienciâ, et prudenti conſilio  
 "Doctor."

He was phyſician to king Henry VIII; and is immortalized by Shakspeare in his hiſtorical play on that monarch's reign, where he is repreſented as making the king witneſs to the ignominious treatment beſtowed on Cranmer by the lords of the council. Strype, in his life of that prelate, gives an account of this tranſaction nearly the ſame with that of Shakspeare. As it is a curious piece of private hiſtory, and connected with our ſubject, we ſhall quote it. "The  
 "next morning, according to the king's monition, and  
 "his own expectation, the council ſent for him by  
 "eight of the clock in the morning; and when he

“ came to the council-chamber door, he was not per-  
 “ mitted to enter into the council-chamber, but stood  
 “ without among serving men and lacquies, above  
 “ three quarters of an hour; many counsellors and  
 “ others going in and out. The matter seemed  
 “ strange unto his secretary, who then attended upon  
 “ him; which made him slip away to Dr. BUTTS,  
 “ to whom he related the manner of the thing; who  
 “ by and by came, and kept my lord company. And  
 “ yet ere he was called in to the council, Dr. BUTTS  
 “ went to the king, and told him that he had seen a  
 “ strange sight. ‘What is that?’ said the king. ‘Marry,’  
 “ said he, ‘my lord of Canterbury is become a lac-  
 “ quey, or a serving man; for to my knowledge he  
 “ hath stood among them this hour almost at the coun-  
 “ cil-chamber-door?’ ‘Have they served my lord so?’  
 “ it is well enough,’ said the king; ‘I shall talk with  
 “ them by and by.’ Life of Cranmer, p. 125.

From this anecdote we may imagine our physician  
 to have been a friend to the reformation; and indeed  
 this is confirmed by various other circumstances. He  
 first, as we are told by bishop Tanner, invited that  
 celebrated reformer, Hugh Latimer, to court. He  
 also recommended Dr. Thirlby to Cranmer, by whose  
 favour he afterward became bishop of Winchester,  
 and then of Norwich. Fox, the martyrologist, and  
 bishop Parkhurst, speak highly in favour of Dr.  
 BUTTS.

Strype, in his life of Sir John Cheke, mentions this  
 physician as a favourer of learning and reformation in  
 general, and as the particular patron of Cheke, whom  
 he assisted in his education, and his introduction to  
 the world, with truly paternal kindness. In return,  
 when he lay ill of the disorder which put an end to his  
 life, Cheke addressed a letter to him, full of expressions

of

of gratitude and pious condolence. It is in Latin, and is printed in Strype's work.

Dr. BUTTS was knighted by Henry VIII, by the style of Sir WILLIAM BUTTS, of Norfolk. He died, Nov. 17, 1545, and was buried in Fulham church. His portrait is in the picture of the delivery of the charter to the surgeon's company. Vide "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," by Aikin, p. 417.

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C.

## CÆLIUS AURELIANUS,

Or as some have called him, LUCIUS Cælius Arianus, an ancient Physician, and the only one of the Sect of the Methodists of whom we have any remains,

Was of Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. This we learn from Pliny the elder, and we might almost have collected it, without any information at all, from his style, which is very barbarous, and much resembling that of the African writers. It is half Greek, half Latin, harsh, and difficult: yet strong, masculine, full of good sense, and valuable for the matter it contains. It is frequently very acute and smart, especially where he exposes the errors of other physicians, and always nervous.

IN what age CÆLIUS AURELIANUS flourished, we cannot determine, there being so profound a silence about it among the ancients; but it is very probable, that he lived before Galen, since it is not conceivable, that he should mention, as he does, all the physicians before him, great as well as small, and yet not make the least mention of Galen. He was not only a care-

ful imitator of Sorenius, but also a strenuous advocate for him. He had read over very diligently the ancient physicians of all the sects; and we are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas, which are not to be found but in his books, "*De celeribus, et tardis Passionibus.*" The best edition of these books is that published at Amsterdam, 1722, in 4to. He wrote, as he himself tells us, several others works; but they have all perished. This, however, which has escaped the ruins of time and barbarism, is highly valued, as being the only monument of the *Medicina Methodica* now extant. He is allowed by all to be admirable in the history and description of diseases.

## CÆSALPINUS (ANDREAS)

An eminent Philosopher and Physician,

Was born at Arezzo, about 1159. After being a long time professor at Pisa, he became first physician to pope Clement VIII. It should seem, from a passage in his "*Quæstiones Peripateticae*," that he had some idea of the circulation of the blood. "The lungs, says he, "drawing the warm blood through a vein " (the pulmonary artery) like the arteries out of the " right ventricle of the heart, and returning it by an " anastomosis to the ventral artery (the pulmonary " vein) which goes to the left ventricle of the heart, " the cool air being in the mean time let in through " the canals of the aspera arteria, which are extended along the venal artery, but do not communicate with it by inosculation, as Galen imagined, " cools it only by touching. To this circulation of " the blood out of the right ventricle of the heart, " through the lungs into its left ventricle, what appears " upon dissection answers very well: for there are two  
" vessels,

“ vessels which end in the right ventricle, and two in  
 “ the left; but one only carries the blood in, the other  
 “ sends it out, the membranes being contrived for that  
 “ purpose.”

His treatise “ De Plantis” entitles him to a place among the capital writers in botany; for he there makes a distribution of plants after a regular method, formed on their natural similitude, as being the most safe and the most useful for helping the memory, and discovering their virtues. Yet, which is very surprising, it was not followed, or even understood, for near a hundred years. The restorer of method was Robert Morison, the first professor of botany at Oxford.

CÆSALPINUS died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1603. His “ Hortus Siccus,” consisting of 768 dried specimens pasted on 266 large pages, is still in being. The titles of his writings are, “ Κατωτέρων, five Speculum  
 “ Artis medicæ Hippocraticum. De Plantis, Libri  
 “ xvi. cum Appendice;” printed at Florence in 1583.  
 “ De Metallicis, Libri iii. Questionum medicarum,  
 “ Libri ii. De Medicamentorum Facultatibus, Libri  
 “ ii. Praxis Medicinæ universæ. Demonum Investi-  
 “ gatio Peripatetica. Questiones Peripateticarum,  
 “ Libri v.” Vide “ General Diction.”

C A I U S, or K A Y E S (DR. JOHN)

A very eminent English Physician,

Was born at Norwich, Oct. 6, 1510; and, after he had been well initiated into the belles lettres at a school in that city, was sent to Gonville hall in Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1529. He took the degree of B. and M. A. at the regular times; and was chosen fellow of his college in 1533.

To accomplish himself as much as possible, he formed a scheme of travelling; and, in 1539, he set out for Italy, taking France, Flanders, and Germany in his road. He studied at the university of Padua under John Baptist Montanus, and took a doctor of physic's degree there in 1541. He returned to England in 1544; and distinguished himself so greatly by his learning and uncommon skill in his profession, that he became at length physician to king Edward VI; and was afterwards continued in that place by the queens Mary and Elizabeth, till 1568, when he was turned out, as it is said, upon a suspicion of being too much attached to the popish religion.

He wrote a great many books in Latin, among which were, 1. "*De Ephemerâ Britannicâ.*" 2. "*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiænsis Academiæ.*" 3. "*De Canibus Britannicis.*" 4. "*De Annalibus Collegii Govevilli et Caii.*" Besides these original works, he translated a great part of Galen and Celsus into Latin, and made large annotations upon these authors.

He died at Cambridge in 1573, and at his death gave his estate to build a new college to Gonville hall, and to maintain some students therein. This house is now called Gonville and KAYES college, where the founder has a monument in the chapel, with this inscription, "*Fui CAIUS.*" Vide "*Tanner's Bibliotheca Britanico-Hibernica,*" "*Camden's History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,*" &c.

CALDWALL, or CHALDWELL, (RICHARD)

An English Physician, born in Staffordshire, about 1513.

HE was admitted into Brazen-nose college, in Oxford, of which he was in due season elected fellow. When he took his degree of M. A. he entered upon the phy-  
sic

fic line, and became one of the senior students of Christ-church in 1547, which was a little after it's last foundation by king Henry VIII. Afterwards he took the degrees in the said faculty, and grew into such high esteem for his learning and skill, that he was examined, approved, admitted, and made censor of the college of physicians at London, all in one and the same day. Six weeks after he was chosen one of the elect of the college, and, in 1570, made president of it.

Wood tells us, that he wrote several pieces upon subjects relating to his profession, but does not say what they were. He mentions a book, written by Horatio More, a Florentine physician, and called "The Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole Art and Practice thereof," which CALDWALL translated into English, and published at London in 1585. We learn from Camden, that CALDWALL founded a chirurgical lecture in the college of physicians, and endowed it with a handsome salary. He died in 1585, and was buried at the church of St. Bennet, near Paul's Wharf. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon." "In. Annal. Elizabeth Regin." &c.

## CAMUS (ANTOINE LE)

BORN at Paris in 1722, died in the same city in 1772, at 50 years of age, practised medicine there with great success, and wrote on the art he practised. He wrote, 1. "Physic for the Mind," Paris 1753, 2 Vols. 12mo. It is written with ease and energy. His reasonings are not always just; but his conjectures are in general very ingenious, and may be of great service. 2. "Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty," 1756, 4 Vols. small 12mo. A Romance, in which the author introduces a variety

variety of receipts and precepts for the benefit of the ladies. The true cosmetics are exercise and temperance. 3. "On Various Subjects of Medicine;" and many other Tracts.

**CANCAH**, or **CANGHAH**, or also **KENGCH**,  
An Indian Philosopher, Physician, and Astronomer, whose Erudition has been much celebrated by Abu Maaschar.

BESIDE the "Asrar al Mavalid," which M. D'Herbelot has rightly translated "The Secrets of Nativities," he wrote, 2. "Kitab al keranat al cabir os-Sagir, the great and the little book of Syzyges, or of the Conjunction of the Planets." 3. "A Manual of Medicine." 4. "Fi-l-tavahumi, of Physiognomy." 5. "Menazel ol camari, de Mansionibus Lunæ," and several other works of less consequence.

**CANTWELL (ANDREW)**

Physician, of the County of Tipperary, in Ireland, F. R. S.

WHO died the 11th of July, 1764, acquired distinction by several publications of merit. The most known, are: 1. "Latin Dissertations on Medicine; on Fevers; on the Secretions." 2. "New Experiments on Mrs. Stephens's Remedies." 3. "History of a Remedy for Weaknesses of the Eyes." 4. "Account of the Small Pox," 1758, 12mo. 5. "Dissertation on Inoculation."

**CARDAN (JEROM)**

An Italian of extraordinary Genius,

Was born at Pavia, Sept. 24, 1501. As his mother was not married, she tried every method to procure an abortion, but without effect. She was three days in labour, and they were forced at last to cut the child from

from her. He was born with his head covered with black curled hair. When he was four years old, he was carried to Milan, in which city his father was an advocate. At the age of 20, he went to study at the university of Pavia, where two years after he explained Euclid. In 1524, he went to Padua; the same year was admitted to the degree of M. A.; and toward the end of the following year took the degree of M. D.

He married about the end of 1531. For ten years before, his impotency hindered him from having knowledge of a woman, which was a great mortification to him. He attributed it to the evil influences of the planet under which he was born. When he enumerates, as he does in more places than one, the greatest misfortunes of his life, this ten years impotency is always one. At the age of 33, he became professor of mathematics at Milan. Two years after he was offered the place of professor of medicine at Pavia, which he refused, not seeing a likelihood of having his salary regularly paid. In 1539, he was admitted a member of the college of physicians at Milan; in 1543, he read public lectures in medicine in that city, and at Pavia the year following, but discontinued them because he could not obtain payment of his salary, and returned to Milan. In 1547, his friend Andrew Vesalius procured him, from the king of Denmark, an offer of a pension of 800 crowns and his table, which he tells us he refused on account of the coldness of the climate; and because, to be well received in that kingdom, he must renounce the Romish religion, in which he had been bred.

In 1552, he went into Scotland, having been sent for by the archbishop of St. Andrew's, who had applied in vain to the French king's physicians, and afterwards

terwards to those of the emperor. This prelate, then 40 years old, had been for ten years afflicted with a shortness of breath, which returned every week for the last two years. He began to recover from the moment that CARDAN prescribed for him. CARDAN took his leave of him at the end of six weeks and two days, leaving him prescriptions, which in two years wrought a complete cure. CARDAN's journey to Scotland gave him an opportunity of visiting several countries. He crossed France in going thither, and returned through the Low Countries and Germany, along the banks of the Rhine. It was on this occasion he went to London, and calculated king Edward's nativity. This tour took up about ten months, after which, coming back to Milan, he continued there till October 1552, and then went to Pavia, whence he was invited to Bologna in 1562. He taught in this last city till 1570, at which time he was thrown into prison, but some months after was sent to his own house; he was not restored to his liberty, his own house being assigned him for a prison; but he recovered it soon after. He left Bologna in 1571, and went to Rome, where he lived without any public employment. He was, however, admitted a member of the college of physicians, and received a pension from the pope. He died at Rome, September 21, 1575, according to Thuanus.

This account might be sufficient to shew the reader, that CARDAN was of a very fickle temper, but he will have a much better idea of his singular and odd turn of mind, by examining what he himself tells us concerning his good and bad qualities. This ingenuousness is itself a proof that his mind was of a very particular cast. He informs us, that when he felt no pain naturally, he would excite that disagreeable sensation in himself,

himself, by biting his lips, and squeezing his fingers till he cried. He did this, he adds, to prevent a greater evil; for when he happened to be without pain, he felt such violent sallies of the imagination, and impressions on the brain, as were more insupportable than any bodily pain. He says elsewhere, that in his greatest tortures of soul, he used to whip his legs with rods, and bite his left arm; and that it was a great relief to him to weep, but very often he could not. He was sometimes tempted to lay violent hands on himself, which he calls heroic love, and imagined that several other persons have been possessed with it, though they did not own it. Nothing gave him more pleasure, than to talk of things which made the whole company uneasy; he spoke on all subjects, in season and out of season, and was so fond of games of chance, as to spend whole days in them, to the great prejudice of his family and reputation; for he even staked his furniture and his wife's jewels. He observes, that the poverty to which he was reduced never compelled him to do any thing beneath his birth or virtue, and that one of the methods he took to earn a subsistence was the making of almanacks.

J. C. Scaliger affirms, that CARDAN, having fixed the time of his death, abstained from food that his prediction might be fulfilled, and that his continuance to live might not discredit his art. CARDAN wrote a great number of books; for the Lyons edition of his works, printed in 1663, contains ten volumes in folio. His poverty was one reason why he wrote so many treatises, the digressions and obscurity whereof puzzle the reader, who often finds in them what he could not expect to meet there; as, for instance, in his arithmetic, he introduces several discourses concerning the motion of the planets, the creation, and the tower of Babel;

Babel; and in his logic, he has inserted his judgment of historians and letter writers. He owns, that he made these digressions to fill up his bargain with the bookfellers, being so much a sheet, and he wrote as much for bread as for reputation. With regard to the obscurity of his writings, Naudæus alledges the following among other reasons for it, that **CARDAN** imagined that many things, being familiar to him, needed not to be expressed; and besides, the heat of his imagination, and his extensive genius, hurried him from one thing to another, without staying to explain the medium or connection between them. Naudæus adds, that the amazing contradictions in his writings are an evident proof, that he was not always in his senses; that they can be imputed neither to a defect of memory, nor to artifice; and that the little relation there is between his several variations proceeded from the different fits of madness with which he was seized.

#### CELSUS (AURELIUS CORNELIUS)

A Philosopher and Physician, who flourished under the Reign of Augustus and Tiberius.

HE lived at Rome, and spent the greatest part of his days there, but whether he was born in that city, or ever made free of it, must remain, as it is, uncertain. He wrote upon several subjects, as we learn from Quintilian. Upon Rhetoric, for which he is often quoted and commended by this great master; upon the Art Military; upon Agriculture; and we have still extant his eight books "*De Medicinâ*" which are written in very fine Latin. There is a passage in one of these books which deserves to be quoted, because it shews a generous and enlarged way of thinking; because, too, it is applicable to more professions than one, and  
may

may help to cure that obstinacy and bigotry which is so natural to the pride of the human heart. Hippocrates, as skilful a physician and surgeon as he was, yet once took a fracture of the skull for the natural future, and was afterwards so ingenuous as to confess his mistake, and even to leave it upon record. "This," says CELSUS, was acting like a truly great man. "Little geniusses, conscious to themselves that they have nothing to spare, cannot bear the least diminution of their prerogative, or suffer themselves to depart from any opinion which they have once embraced, however false and pernicious that opinion may be; while the man of real abilities is always ready to make a frank acknowledgment of his errors, and especially in a profession where it is of importance to posterity to record the truth."

Boerhaave tells us, that CELSUS is one of the best authors of antiquity, for explaining the true meaning and opinions of Hippocrates; and that, without him, the writings of this father in physic would be often unintelligible, often misunderstood by us. Dr. Mead also speaks of him in the highest terms, and says, that he endeavours not only to imitate his sense, but, as often as he can, his language too, and wishes that he could have done it oftener: "*Quo enim autore,*" says he, "*potius uterer, quam eo, qui ex Græcis tam medicis quam chirurgis præcipue, quæ ad artem nostram pertinent, in linguam latinam elegantissime transtulit.*" True it is, that he is called by Quintilian, as referred to above, "*virum mediocri ingenio;*" but we presume this mediocrity only to be meant relatively, and as compared with the great original power of such men as Homer, Plato, Aristotle, &c. who are there enumerated. Quintilian was an able man, and a very great critic, yet, as we

may presume, would have called himself, under the same point of view, "*virum medicocri ingenio.*" Observe how he expresses himself upon the comparison: "*illis enim hæc invenienda fuerunt, nobis cognoscenda sunt. Tot nos preceptoribus, tot exemplis, instruxit antiquitas, ut, &c.*" At least, if this be not Quintilian's meaning, we humbly conceive, that he has placed CELSUS too low. The books "*De Medicinâ*" have been often printed; the best edition is supposed to be that of Leyden. Vide "*Mead Præfat. ad Monita,*" &c.

## CHAMBRE (JOHN)

Is principally remarkable for being first named among the king's physicians, as a petitioner for the foundation of the college of physicians. He was educated in Morton College, Oxford, and became M. A. in 1502. He then travelled into Italy, and studied physic at Padua, where he took a doctor's degree; in which he was incorporated in Oxford in 1531. He was made physician to king Henry VIII. on his return; and also appears, from a passage in an epistle of Linacre's to archbishop Warham, to have been domestic physician to that prelate. Linacre calls him "*observantissimus paternitatis tuæ famulus.*"

He was in holy orders, and had several church preferments; among the rest that of dean of the chapel royal and college adjoining to Westminster-hall, to which he built a very curious cloister at a large expence. He was likewise made warden of Morton College in 1526, which post he resigned in 1545, and died in 1549. Vide "*Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,*" p. 50, &c.

## CHARAS (MOSES)

A very skilful Apothecary, born at Uzez,

Was elected to give the Course of Chemistry in the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris, and acquitted himself in this office with general applause during the space of nine years. His "*Pharmacopœia*" was the fruit of his lectures and studies. It has been translated into all the European languages, and even into the Chinese, for the use of the emperor.

THE decrees which had been issued against the Calvinists having obliged him to quit his native country in 1680, he passed over into England, thence into Holland, and afterwards into Spain with the ambassador, who took him to the assistance of his master Charles II, at that time dangerously ill. It was a prevailing opinion in Spain, that the vipers, for twelve leagues round Toledo were not poisonous. Our author opposed this error. The physicians of the court, jealous of the merit of CHARAS, were highly exasperated with his presumption. He was accused before the inquisition, and was not liberated from its chains, until he had abjured the protestant religion.

CHARAS was at that time 72 years old. He then returned to Paris, was accepted into the Academy of Sciences, and died a good catholic in 1698. The works which he left, beside his "*Royal Pharmacopœia*," are, an excellent "*Treatise upon Theriaca*," and a no less valuable one "*Upon the Viper*." To this is added, a Latin poem upon that animal. Vide "*Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif*." Tom. I, p. 484, &c.

## CHARLETON (WALTER)

A learned Physician,

Was son of Walter Charleton, rector of Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire, and born there Feb. 2, 1619. He was entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; very early applied himself to medicine; and had the degree of doctor of that faculty conferred on him in February, 1642.

Soon after he was made one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles the first. Upon the decline of that prince's affairs, he removed to London, was admitted into the college of physicians, and came into considerable practice. In the space of ten years before the restoration, he wrote and published several treatises on various subjects; the titles of which may be seen in the *Biographia Britannica*. Wood tells us, that he became physician in ordinary to Charles the second, while in exile, and retained that honour after the king's return. Upon the founding of the Royal Society, he was one of its first members. In 1689, he was chosen president of the college of physicians. Soon after, the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to retire to the island of Jersey.

He died in 1707, aged 87. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii, coll. 1112.—Hist. of Europe for 1707. p. 517.—*Biographia Britan.*" &c.

## CHARMIS.

An empirical Physician of Marseilles.

UPON the theatre of which city his talents being too much confined, he went to shew off his abilities upon that of Rome, under the emperor Nero. He procured a certain reputation, by prescribing every thing contrary

trary to what his brethren prescribed. He made his patients plunge into the cold bath during the utmost severity of the winter season. Seneca, in spite of all his wisdom, used to boast, that he had followed his ridiculous prescriptions. CHARMIS was uncommonly extravagant in his demands. It is said, that he required of a man of Provence, whom he had attended during a long disease, upwards of 800 pounds sterling. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif," p. 522.

## CHESELDEN (WILLIAM)

An eminent English Surgeon and Anatomist,

Was born at Somerby in Leicestershire, 1688. After a school education, he was placed, about 1703, under Cowper, the celebrated anatomist, in whose house he resided; and studied surgery under Mr. Ferri, head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, whom he afterwards succeeded for 19 years. In 1711, he was elected F. R. S.

So early as the age of 22, he read lectures in anatomy, of which the "Syllabus" was first printed in 1711, and afterwards annexed to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," printed first in 1713, 8vo: He continued his lectures for 20 years, and during that period obliged the public with many curious and singular cases, which are printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris," and other valuable repositories. His "Osteography," inscribed to queen Caroline, was published by subscription, in a handsome folio, 1733: A peevish critique on this work was printed by Dr. Douglas, in 1735, under the title of "Remarks on that pompous Book, the Osteography of  
O 2 Mr.

Mr. CHESELDEN." It was animadverted on more candidly by the illustrious Haller, who, while he pointed out what was absurd in it, yet paid Mr. CHESELDEN all the praises he deserved. Heister also, in his "Compendium of Anatomy," has done justice to his merit. In his several publications on anatomy, he never failed to introduce select cases in surgery: and to "Le Dran's Operations in Surgery," which he published in 1749, he annexed 21 useful plates, and a variety of valuable remarks, some of which he had made so early as while he was a pupil under Mr. Ferne.

But what more particularly engaged his attention, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722, he gained striking applause in this part of surgery; and the year after published his "Treatise on the high Operation for the Stone." In 1729, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and on the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the first foreigner associated to their learned body. In 1728, he immortalized himself by giving sight to a lad near 14 years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris, without the least admission for light. He drew up a particular account of the whole process, and the various observations made by the patient after he had recovered his sight.

His fame was now so fully established, that he was esteemed the first man of his profession. He was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital. At St. George's, and the Westminster Infirmary, he was chosen consulting surgeon, and was also appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline. Having now obtained the utmost of his wishes, as to fame and fortune, he sought for that most desirable of blessings, a life of tranquillity,

tranquillity, and found it, 1737, in the appointment of head surgeon to Chelsea hospital, which he held to his death. In 1738, Mr. Sharpe dedicated his "Treatise on the Operations of Surgery" to Mr. CHESELDEN; to whom he acknowledges himself "chiefly indebted for whatever knowledge he can pretend to in surgery;" calls him "the ornament of his profession," and says, that "to him posterity will be for ever indebted for the signal services he has done to surgery."

In the latter end of 1751, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, from which, to appearance, he was perfectly recovered; when, April 10, 1752, a sudden stroke of apoplexy hurried him to the grave, at the age of 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he is often mentioned with honour, as well as affection. Vide Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nichols, p. 341, &c.

## CHEYNE (GEORGE)

Was born of a good family in Scotland, in 1671. He was educated at Edinburgh under Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in close study, and great abstemiousness; but coming to London when about 30, he changed on a sudden his whole manner of living. He found the bottle companions, the younger gentry, and free livers, the most easy of access and susceptible of friendship; and being naturally of a cheerful temper and lively imagination, soon became much caressed by them, and grew daily in bulk, and in friendship with these gay gentlemen and their acquaintance. He continued this course not only from a natural inclination, but to obtain practice, having observed this method to succeed with some others; and by these means his health was in a few years much impaired. He be-

came excessively fat, short breath'd, lethargic, and listless. He swelled to such an enormous size, that he exceeded thirty-two stone in weight. Upon stepping into his chariot quickly and with any effort, he was ready to faint for want of breath, and his face turned black. He was not able to walk up above one pair of stairs at a time, without extreme pain and blowing. He laboured likewise under a nervous and scorbutic disorder to the most violent degree; his life was an intolerable burden, and his condition the most deplorable.

HAVING tried all the power of medicine in vain, he resolved at last to use milk and a vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His size was reduced to almost one-third; he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties; and by a regular observance of regimen, he reached a mature period, for he died at Bath in his 72d year. He was fellow of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and of the royal society.

He favoured the public with some writings, viz.  
 1. "An Essay on Health and long Life."—2. "*Tractatus de Infirmorum Sanitate tuenda, Vitaque producenda, Libro ejusdem Argumenti Anglico Editio longe auctior et limatior, huic accessit de Naturâ Fibræ ejusque laxæ sive resolutæ Morbis Tractatus nunc primum editus.*" 3. "An Essay of the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout, together with the Nature and Quality of the Bath Waters, the Manner of using them, and the Diseases in which they are proper; as also of the Nature and Cure of most chro-nical Diseases." 4. "A new Theory of acute and slow continued Fevers; to which is prefixed, an Essay concerning the Improvement of the Theory of Medicine." 5. "Philosophical Principles of Religion, natural

tural and revealed, in two parts. 6. "Fluxionum Methodus inverſa : ſive Quantitatum fluentium Leges generaliores." 7. "The Engliſh Malady ; or a Treatiſe of Nervous Diſeaſes of all Kinds, in three parts."

## CHICOINEAU (FRANCIS)

Born at Montpellier in 1702,

Received the firſt rudiments of education under his father, who was afterwards counſellor of ſtate and firſt phyſician to the king. The celebrated Chirac afterwards taught him the principles of medicine at Paris ; of Winſlow and Verney he learned anatomy ; and he ſtudied botany under Vaillant.

ENDUED with a penetrating genius, CHICOINEAU made rapid progreſs under theſe able maſters. Botanical Demonſtrator was his firſt employment in the univerſity of Montpellier, which he executed with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The royal garden, the moſt ancient in the kingdom, and the work of Henry IVth, was in a very ſhort time entirely renewed. With no inferior degree of diſtinction he preſided over the public courſes of anatomy. His father having wiſhed to inveſt him with the office of counſellor to the "Cour des Aides," he ſpoke the language of the laws with the ſame grace and facility as that of medicine, but with much leſs pleaſure. He died in 1740, aged 38 years.

He was a man poſſeſſed of much vivacity and wit, and very engaging in his manners. He was the fifth of his family, who had enjoyed the honour of profeſſor and chancellor in the univerſity of Montpellier. CHICOINEAU read many memoirs in the aſſemblies of the academy of ſciences, of which he was an active member.

ber. We find in all his writings the characteristic traits of an accurate observer, as well as of an elegant writer. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif." Tom. 1, p. 528, &c.

#### CHIFFLET (JOHN JAMES)

A Physician, born at Besançon, a Town of Franche-comte, in 1588.

HE was descended from a family, which had greatly distinguished itself by literary merit, as well as by the services it had done its country. He was educated at Besançon, and then travelled through several parts of Europe, where he became acquainted with all the men of letters, and in every place made his way into the cabinets of the curious. At his return he applied himself to the practice of physic, but being sent by the town of Besançon, where he had been consul, on an embassy to Elizabeth Clara Eugenia, archduchess of the Low Countries, that princess was so pleased with him, that she prevailed with him to continue with her in quality of physician in ordinary. Afterwards he became physician to Philip the fourth of Spain, who honoured him very highly, and treated him with great kindness.

CHIFFLET imagined, that these bounties and honours obliged him to take up arms against all who were at variance with his master; and this induced him to write his book, entitled, "*Vindiciæ Hispnicæ*," against the French. He wrote several pieces in Latin, which were both ingenious and learned. He died very old, and left a son, John Chifflet, who afterwards made a figure in the republic of letters, and particularly for his knowledge of the Hebrew. He had another son, called Julius Chifflet, well skilled in languages

guages and the civil law, who had the honour to be invited to Madrid by the king of Spain in 1648, where he was made chancellor of the order of the golden fleece. There was also Philip Chifflet, canon of Besançon, &c.; and Lawrence and Peter Chifflet, Jesuits, men of high reputation in the learned world.

## CHIRAC (PETER)

First Physician to the King of France, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris,

Was born in 1650, at Conques in Rouergue. The celebrated Chicoineau, counsellor of the university of Montpellier, knowing the extensive talents of this young man, then an ecclesiastic, entrusted to him the education of his two sons, one of whom was afterwards first physician to the king. The taste of the Abbe CHIRAC for the study of medicine appearing predominant over his ecclesiastical pursuits, he became a member of the faculty of Montpellier in 1682, and taught five years afterwards in that university with the greatest success.

From the theory of medicine he proceeded to the practice, and was not less applauded. The Marechal de Noailles, at the request of Barbeirac, the most celebrated physician in Montpellier, gave him the post of physician to the army of Roussillon, in 1692. This army being attacked with the dysentery the year following, his method of treating the complaint was very successful. The Duke of Orleans was anxious to take CHIRAC with him into Italy in 1706, and into Spain in 1707. Hombert dying in 1715, that prince, then regent of the kingdom, made him his first physician. This eminent physician died in 1732, in his eighty-second

second year. The following are the works of M. CHIRAC, still extant :

1. A long dissertation, in form of a thesis, upon Plagues ; translated soon after into French.

2. A part of the consultations which are to be found in the second volume of the Collection, entitled " Dissertations et Consultations Médicinales de Messrs. Chirac et Sylva."

3. " Two Letters against Vieussens," a celebrated physician of Montpellier, on the discovery of the acid of blood, in which we find too much vivacity and personality. Vide " Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif." Tom. 1. p. 532, &c.

#### CLEGHORN (GEORGE)

Was born of reputable parents at Granton, in the parish of Crammond, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December, 1716. His father died in 1719, and left a widow and five children. George, who was the youngest son, received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Crammond, and in the year 1728, was sent to Edinburgh, to be further instructed in the Latin, Greek, and French ; where, to a singular proficiency in these languages, he added a considerable stock of mathematical knowledge.

In the beginning of the year 1731, he resolved to study physic and surgery, and had the happiness of being placed under the tuition of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, a name that will be revered in that university, as long as science shall be cherished and cultivated. This great professor was esteemed by all, but especially by those who were more immediately under his direction. It was the lot of young CLEGHORN to live under his roof ; and, in one of his letters, his pupil

appeared

appeared to dwell with peculiar pleasure upon this circumstance; observing, that "his amiable manners, and unremitting activity in promoting the public welfare, endeared him to all his acquaintance, but more particularly to those who lived under his roof, and had daily opportunities of admiring the sweetness of his conversation, and the invariable benignity of his disposition." For five years he continued to profit by the instruction and example of his excellent master, visiting patients in company with him, and assisting at the dissections in the anatomical theatre; at the same time he attended in their turn the lectures in botany, materia medica, chemistry, and the theory and practice of medicine; and by extraordinary diligence he attracted the notice of all his preceptors.

On Dr. Fothergill's arrival from England at this university, in the year 1733, Dr. CLEGHORN was introduced to his acquaintance, and soon became his inseparable companion. These pupils then studied together the different branches of science under the same masters, with equal ardour and success; they frequently met to compare the notes they had collected from the professors, and to communicate their respective observations. Their moments of relaxation, if that time can be called relaxation which is devoted to social studies, were spent in a select society of fellow students, of which Fothergill, Russel, and Cuming, were associates; a society since incorporated under the name of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Early in the Year 1736, when young CLEGHORN had scarcely entered into his twentieth year, so great had been his progress, and so high a character had he acquired, that, upon the recommendation of Dr. St. Clair, he was appointed surgeon in the 22d regiment of foot,

foot, then stationed in Minorca, under the command of General St. Clair. During a residence of thirteen years in that island, whatever time could be spared from attending the duties of his station he employed, either in investigating the nature of epidemic diseases, or in gratifying the early passion he had imbibed for anatomy; frequently dissecting human bodies, and those of apes, which he had procured from Barbary, and comparing their structure with the descriptions of Galen and Vesalius. In these pursuits he was much assisted by his correspondent Dr. Fothergill, who, he acknowledges, was indefatigable in searching the London shops for such books as he wanted.

In 1749 he left Minorca, and went to Ireland with the 22d regiment; and in the autumn of 1750, he went to London, and, during the publication of "The Diseases of Minorca," attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures. In the publication of his book, he was materially assisted by Dr. Fothergill. Of this work the following eulogium has been pronounced by a competent judge: "It forms a just model for the  
"imitation of future medical writers; it not only ex-  
"hibits an accurate state of the air, but a minute de-  
"tail of the vegetable productions of the island, and  
"concludes with medical observations important in  
"every point of view, and in some instances either  
"new, or applied in a manner which preceding prac-  
"titioners had not admitted." It is a practice for which we stand indebted to Dr. CLEGHORN, to recommend acescent vegetables in low, remittent, and putrid fevers, and the early and copious exhibition of bark, which had been interdicted from mistaken facts, deduced from false theories.

In 1751, the doctor settled in Dublin; and, in imitation of Monro and Hunter, began to give annual  
courses

courses of anatomy. A few years after his residence in Dublin, he was admitted into the university as lecturer in anatomy. In the year 1784, the college of physicians of that city elected him an honorary member; after which, from lecturer in anatomy, he was made professor, and had likewise the honour of being one of the original members of the Irish academy for promoting arts and sciences, which is now established by royal authority. In 1777, when the royal medical society was established at Paris, he was nominated a fellow of it.

About 1774, on the death of his only brother in Scotland, he sent for his surviving family, consisting of the widow and nine children, and settled them in Dublin under his own eye, that he might have it more in his power to afford them that protection and assistance of which they might stand in need. His eldest nephew, William, he educated in the medical profession; but after giving him the best education which Europe could afford, and getting him joined with himself in the lectureship, the doctor's pleasing hopes were unfortunately frustrated by the young gentleman's death, which happened about the year 1784.

Dr. CLEGHORN, with an acquired independence, devoted his moments of leisure to farming and horticulture.

*Parva seges satis est. Satis est requiescere recto,  
Sic licet, et solito membra levare toro.*

But his attention to these employments did not diminish his care of his relations, who, from a grateful and affectionate regard, looked up to him as a parent: the duties of which station he so tenderly supplied, as to induce Doctor Lettsom, from whose memoirs this account is taken, to apply to him the words of Horace,

Notus

Notus in fratres animi paterni. DR. CLEGHORN died in December, 1789.

## CLEMENT (JOHN)

At what precise time, or in what part of England, this learned physician was born, we are not informed. He was educated at Oxford, and was honoured with a very early acquaintance with Sir Thomas More, who took him into his family, made him tutor to his children, and seems to have regarded him with paternal kindness. The following passage from that illustrious person to Petrus Ægidius\* is a pleasing declaration of his sentiments concerning CLEMENT, and his treatment of him. He is speaking of a literary difficulty started by his young friend: "Nam et JOANNES CLEMENS, puer meus, qui adfuit, ut scis, una, ut quem a nullo patior sermone abesse, in quo aliquid esse fractus potest, quoniam ab hac herbâ, quæ et latinis literis et græcis cæpit evirescere, egregiam aliquando frugem spero, in magnam me conjecit dubitationem." In another letter he mentions him as teaching Greek to Colet, afterwards dean of St. Paul's and founder of St. Paul's school.

THE friendship of Sir Thomas More was not of such an interested nature, as to be a restraint upon the advancement of CLEMENT. On the contrary, we find him, about the year 1519, settled at Corpus Christi college in Oxford as professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of Greek in that university, in consequence of his patron's recommendation to cardinal Wolsey. These employments he filled with great reputation; and it is remarked, to the honour of the medical fa-

\* Jortin's Erasmus, vol. ii. p. 625.

culty, that as Linacre was the first who taught Greek at Oxford, so CLEMENT was the second teacher there of any note in that language. Till this period it does not appear, that his studies had been directed to any particular profession; but he now gave himself entirely up to the pursuit of medical knowledge. Thus More, in one of his epistles, mentioning Lupset as professor of the languages at Oxford, says, "*Successit enim JOANNI CLEMENTI meo; nam is se totum addixit rei medicæ, nemini aliquando cessurus, nisi hominem (quod abominor) hominibus inviderint Parcæ.*" This was in the year 1521 or 1522. His success in medical studies appears to have been such as might have been expected from his learning and abilities. He was made a fellow of the college of physicians in London, and was one of the physicians sent by Henry 8th to Wolsey, when he lay languishing at Elsher, in 1529. In the reign of Edward 6th, he left his country for the sake of the roman catholic religion, a strong attachment to which he had probably imbibed in the family of his patron Sir Thomas More. Some circumstances must have rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the court, since we find him, with some other papists, excepted from a general pardon granted by Edward in the year 1552. It was during his continuance abroad on this occasion, that, as Wood thinks, he took the degree of doctor of physic. On the accession of queen Mary he returned, and practised his profession in a part of Essex near London. At her death he went abroad a second time, and there spent the remainder of his days. He died at Mechlin, where he had resided and practised several years, on July 1, 1572.

He married, about the year 1526, a lady named Margaret, who was in the family of Sir Thomas More at the same time with himself. Pits calls her,

†

"Marga-

"Margaritam illam, quam inter filias suas, tanquam filiam, educari fecerat Morus." She was little inferior to her husband in a knowledge of the learned languages, and gave him considerable assistance in his translations from the Greek. She lived with him above forty-four years, dying in 1570; and in an epitaph, which he wrote for her monument, among other subjects of praise, he relates her teaching her sons and daughters Greek and Latin.

The only works which CLEMENT published were, some translations of pieces in divinity from the Greek, and a book of Latin epigrams and other verses. Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 89, &c.

#### CLOWES (WILLIAM)

An eminent Surgeon in the Fifteenth Century.

His master in the art of surgery was George Keble, who probably practised in London, and for whom he expresses much esteem and gratitude. CLOWES was for some time a navy surgeon; for he mentions serving on board one of the queen's ships called the Aid, when the emperor's daughter married Philip king of Spain, in 1570.

HE returned home soon after this; for one of his cures, wrought upon a person of Town Malling, in Kent, is dated the same year. From the relation of another case, it appears, that he resided in London in 1573. Here he soon gained great reputation, as may be inferred from his having been several years surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals, before he was sent for by letters from the earl of Leicester, general of the English forces in the Low Countries, to take upon him the care of the wounded men.

men. This was in 1586, and he went by command of the queen, together with William Godorus, her serjeant surgeon. Whether it were before or after this period, that he was appointed surgeon to her majesty, we are not informed. In an epistle of his, prefixed to a book of Banister's, he mentions, as a particular cause of friendship to the author, that they both served under the earl of Warwick. He also speaks in another place of having been a retainer to lord Abergavenny. The latest date in his works is 1596, at which time he seems to have been in full practice.

There is a difficulty respecting the time to which he lived, that it is not easy to solve. Dr. Alexander Read, in his lectures at Surgeon's-hall delivered about the year 1631, speaks of him as then dead: "Master CLOWES, who, while he lived, was a famous member of this company." On the other hand, Woodall, in his "Epistle of Salutations" to the company of surgeons, prefixed to the edition of his works in 1638, begins his address, "To William Clowes, Esq. serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, and, at present, master of the company." As Read's testimony concerning his death cannot be disputed, Woodall must either have copied his dedication from a former edition, or the Clowes he addresses must have been another person, perhaps son of our author.

The earliest publication of CLOWES is entitled, "A briefe and necessary Treatise touching the Cure of the Disease now usually called Lues Venerea." This was first printed in 1585. An improved edition was published in 1596, and was reprinted in 1637. He begins with lamenting the frequency of this disease in England, of which he gives this proof, that in the space of five years he had cured about a thousand

venereal patients in St. Bartholomew's hospital. His principal method of cure is salivation by unction, together with profuse sweating, in the utmost severity of the old discipline. He also mentions turbith mineral, and mercurius diaphoreticus, as efficacious medicines, and gives many miscellaneous formulæ of purging potions, diet drink, fumigations, ointments, plasters, caustics, &c. He has a chapter on the nature of mercury, which he supposes hot and moist from its fluidity; and another on the practice of embalming. He closes with a strenuous defence of writing medical books in the vernacular tongue, adducing the example of many authors, both foreign and English, in support of the practice. Of the latter he enumerates several, and among others, doctors Langton and Bright, and surgeon Jemeny. In the preface to this treatise, he mentions a work on the venereal disease by a doctor Theredehere, a French physician, which had been translated into English by William Martyn, surgeon, in London. The next and most important work of CLOWES is entitled,

“Aproved Practise for all young Chirurgeons, concerning Burnings with Gun-powder, and Wounds made with Gun-shot, Sword, Halbard, Pike, Launce, or such other.” This piece consists of cases and remarks from his own practice, and observations collected from other authors. The first tract begins with cases of burns from gun-powder. His chief remedies are a liniment of common salt and onion juice, where the skin is left on, and emollient ointments to the excoriated parts. A very elegant cooling lotion used by a good gentlewoman is mentioned, which is a whey of verjuice and milk; this may deserve to stand at the head of the *Pharmacopœia Anilis*. In the treatment of gun-shot wounds, he adopts what is com-

monly supposed a more modern improvement, the use of mild mucilaginous cataplasms; and in the relation of several dangerous and complicated cases of this nature, he shews himself a skilful practitioner. Some instances of punctured nerves and tendons are mentioned, in which he disapproves of very sharp and irritating applications; though indeed, under the idea of comforting and fortifying, he uses warmer remedies than the present practice allows. A case of a fractured skull, in which he applied the trepan in two places with success, is related; and another, of both legs much shattered by a ball, which, notwithstanding, he cured without amputation. In a simple fracture of the thigh he appears not to have been so judicious or successful. The extension made was violent; the bandaging very strict; and though a very confined position was steadily preserved, the diseased limb was left shorter than the other. He next describes the method of amputating, in which there is nothing very observable, except the suppression of the hæmorrhage, which he performs with buttons of an absorbent and mildly astringent powder applied to the vessels, and sustained by bolsters of lint and tow, and strong compression. This, he says, never failed him; and though he was acquainted with the method of drawing out and tying the arteries, used by some French surgeons, he never practised it. After the cases follow many recipes of oils, cerates, ointments, &c. some of his own, but most of them collected from other writers. There are besides two wooden cuts of surgeons instruments.

To the edition of this work in 1591 are added, the translation of "A Treatise on the Venereal Disease, by John Almenar," a Spanish physician; and some aphorisms relative to surgery, in English and Latin.

The first of these pieces, he says, was delivered to him by a friend for publication; the latter he happened to find in MS. among some old books of surgery.

On the whole, CLOWES appears to have been a very skilful practitioner of surgery, as it stood in his time; and even an improver of his art. His quotations from Galen and Celsus, as well as from many later authors who wrote in Latin, shew him to have possessed a competent share of learning. His style is clear, and not incorrect. He speaks every where with great respect of his contemporaries of the profession, both native and foreign; and very candidly acknowledges any instructions he received from them. He is not less severe upon empirical pretenders, many of whom, he laments, were entrusted to practise on board her majesty's ships, to the great detriment of the service. He relates a story in one of his prefaces, which may serve to shew the credulity of the times, and the petty knavery of an impostor in low life. An old woman, who had made a practice of pretending to cure all kinds of diseases by a charm, for the reward of a penny and a loaf of bread, was committed for sorcery and witchcraft by some of the justices of the country, and arraigned for these crimes at the assizes. The judges told the woman she should be discharged, if she would faithfully declare in court what her charm was. She confessed that it consisted entirely in these verses, pronounced after she had received her fee.

“ My loaf in my lap,

“ My penny in my purse :

“ Thou art ne'er better

“ Nor I am ne'er worse.

It would have been happy for mankind if quackery  
and

and imposture had always been as innocent as this. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 192, &c.

## COCCHI (ANTHONY)

Of Florence, Professor of Physic at Pisa, afterwards of Surgery and Anatomy at Florence,

Died in 1758, at the age of 62. This great man was the intimate friend of Newton and Boerhaave. The emperor made him his antiquary, and he was esteemed both for his theoretical and practical knowledge. He wrote "*Epistolæ physico-medicae*," 1732, 4to. He published a Greek manuscript, with a Latin translation, on fractures and luxations, extracted from Oribasius and from Soranus, Florence 1754, fol. and some few other works.

## COCCHI (ANTHONY CELESTINE)

Was born at Mugello in Tuscany in 1695, was successively professor of physic at Pisa, of philosophy at Florence, and antiquary to the grand duke. Though the principal object of his studies had been medicine, he also excelled in polite literature. He translated into Latin the romance of Ambrocosmus and Anthia by Xenophon, which was printed in London, 1726, Greek and Latin, 4to. He pronounced also several medical discourses in the Italian language, which were printed at Florence in 1761, two parts. His discourse on the Pythagorean regimen was translated into French, and published in 8vo.

## COLLINS (SAMUEL)

Studied at Padua, and was incorporated M. D. at Oxford 1659. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was

known by the name of Dr. SAMUEL COLLINS, junior. He was author of "The present State of Russia," 1671, 8vo. He afterwards published a book of anatomy, in folio, which is of less value than the head that is placed before it. Dr. Garth speaks of this author in his "Dispensatory," in the following terms:

• Where would the long neglected COLLINS fly,  
 "If bounteous Caius should refuse to buy?"

THE name of SAMUEL COLLINS is in the list of the college of physicians, 1700; at which time he was censor. It occurs again in 1707.

#### COLLINSON (PETER)

THE family of this ingenious Botanist is of ancient standing in the north. PETER and James were the great grandsons of Peter Collinson, who lived on his paternal estate called Hugal Hall, or Height of Hugal, near Windermere Lake, in the parish of Staveley, about ten miles from Kendal, in Westmoreland. PETER, whilst a youth, disclosed his attachment to natural history. He began early to make a collection of dried specimens of plants, had access to the best gardens at that time in the neighbourhood of London, and became early acquainted with the most eminent naturalists of his time. The doctors Derham, Woodward, Dale, Lloyd, and Sloane, were in the number of his friends. Among the great variety of articles which form that superb collection, the British Museum, small was the number of those with the history of which COLLINSON was not well acquainted, he being one of those few who visited Sir Hans at all times familiarly, as their inclinations and their pursuits in respect to  
 natural

natural history being the same, a firm friendship had early been established between them.

PETER COLLINSON was elected F. R. S. December 12th, 1728, and perhaps was one of the most diligent and useful members, not only in supplying the society with many curious observations himself, but in promoting and preserving a very extensive correspondence with learned and ingenious foreigners in all countries, and on every useful subject. Beside his attention to natural history, he minuted every striking hint that occurred, either in reading or conversation, and from this source he derived much information, as there were very few men of learning and ingenuity who were not of his acquaintance at home; and most foreigners of eminence in natural history, or in arts and sciences, were recommended to his notice and friendship. His diligence and economy of time were such, that though he never appeared to be in a hurry, he maintained an extensive correspondence with great punctuality, acquainting the learned and ingenious in distant parts of the globe with the discoveries and improvements in natural history in this country, and receiving the like information from the most eminent persons in almost every other. His correspondence with the ingenious Cadwallader Colden, Esq., of New York, and the justly celebrated Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, furnish instances of the benefit resulting from his attention to all improvements. The latter of these gentlemen communicated his first *Essays on Electricity* to COLLINSON, in a series of letters, which were then published, and have been re-printed in a late edition of the Doctor's ingenious discoveries and improvements. Perhaps in some future period, the account procured of the management of sheep in Spain, published in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for May and June, 1764, may

not be considered as the least of the benefits accruing from his extensive and inquisitive correspondence.

His conversation, cheerful and usefully entertaining, rendered his acquaintance much desired by those who had a relish for natural history, or were studious in cultivating rural improvements, and secured him the intimate friendship of some of the most eminent personages in this kingdom, as distinguished by their taste in planting and horticulture, as by their rank and dignity. He was the first who introduced the great variety of trees and shrubs, which are the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable industry that so many persons of the first distinction are now enabled to behold groves transplanted from the western continent flourishing so luxuriantly in their several domains, as if they were already become indigenous to Britain. He had some correspondents in almost every nation in Europe; some in Asia, and even at Peking, who all transmitted to him the most valuable seeds they could collect, in return for the treasures of America. The great Linnæus, during his residence in England, contracted an intimate friendship with him, which was reciprocally increased by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the last.

Beside his attachment to natural history, he was very conversant in the antiquities of our own country, having been elected F. S. A. April 7, 1737; and he often supplied this society with many curious articles of intelligence, and observations respecting both our own and other countries.

His person was rather short than tall; he had a pleasing and social aspect, of a temper open and communicative, capable of feeling for distress, and ready to relieve and sympathize. Excepting some attacks of the gout, he enjoyed in general perfect health, and  
great

great equability of spirits. In his 75th year, being on a visit to lord Petre, for whom he had a singular regard, he was seized with a total suppression of urine, which, baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal, August 11, 1768. Mr. COLLINSON left behind him many materials for the improvement of natural history; and the present refined taste of horticulture may in some respects be attributed to his industry and abilities. The late lord Petre, the late duke of Richmond, and others of the first rank in life and letters, were his friends, and he was continually urging them to prosecute the most liberal improvements.

## COLLOT (GERMAIN)

An eminent French Surgeon, in the reign of Lewis the Eleventh,

Was the first in that kingdom who tried the operation for the stone by the apparatus major. Before this experiment, the Italian surgeons were called into France to perform this operation. COLLOT, observing the practice of these Italians, first practised the operation upon dead bodies, and at length upon a criminal condemned to death. This wretched man, for many years afflicted with the stone, bore the operation in the most heroic manner, and by this means his life was preserved, Lewis the eleventh having promised him a pardon on his recovery; and he was never afterwards tormented with the stone. His skill in this operation descended to his posterity, and his family continued to practise it with the greatest success.

PHILIP COLLOT, who died in 1656, introduced some valuable improvements, and freed the method of operating from every thing rude or difficult.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique portatif," tom. i, p. 586, &c.

COLONNA

## COLONNA (FABIO)

Was born at Naples, in 1567. He devoted himself from his youth to the pursuit of natural history, and particularly to that of plants. He studied them in the writings of the ancients; and, by his indefatigable application, brought to light, from under the errata with which the manuscripts abounded, what would have remained hidden from every other researcher, less penetrating, less unremittingly laborious. The languages, music, mathematics, drawing, painting, optics, the civil and canon law, filled up the moments which he did not bestow on botany. The works he published in the last-mentioned department, were considered as master-pieces, previous to the appearance of the labours of the latter botanists. We are indebted to him for:

1. "Plantarum aliquot ac Piscium historia."
2. "Minus cognitarum rariorumque Stirpium Descriptio, itemque de Aquatilibus, aliisque nonnullis Animalibus Libellus."

This work, which may be considered as a sequel to the foregoing, was received with equal applause. The author, in describing several singular plants, compares them with the same plants, as they are found in the books of the ancients and the moderns. This comparison affords him a frequent opportunity of exerting a judicious critique in opposition to Matthiolo, Dioscorides, Theophrastus, Pliny, &c. The author published a second part, at the solicitation of the duke of Aqua-Sparta, who had been much pleased with the former. The impression was entrusted to the printer of the academy of the Lyncei, a society of literati, formed by that duke, and principally employed in the study of natural history. This society, which subsisted only

till

till 1630, that is, till the death of its illustrious patron, was the model on which all the others in Europe were formed. Galileo, Porta, Achillini, and COLONNA, were some of its ornaments.

3. "A Dissertation on the Glossopetræ," in Latin, to be found with a work of Augustine Scilla, on marine substances, Rome, 1647, 4to.

4. He was concerned in the American plants of Hernandez, Rome, 1651, fol. fig.

5. "A Dissertation on the Porpura," in Latin; a piece much esteemed, but become scarce, was re-printed at Kiel, 1675, 4to, with notes by Daniel Major, a German physician. The first edition is of 1616, 4to.

#### COMMERSON (PHILIBERT)

Doctor of Physic, King's Botanist, and Member of the Faculty of Montpellier,

Was born at Châtillon-les-Bombes, near Bourg-en-Bresse, in 1727. He discovered an early propensity to botany, and other branches of natural history, which he pursued with unremitting ardour; for after finishing his academical course, and during his residence at Montpellier as a physician, he consulted the gratifying his botanical avidity, more than either decency or discretion allowed. He would pluck the rarest and most precious plants in the king's garden, to enrich his herbal; and when on this account the directors of the garden refused him admittance, he scaled the walls by night to continue his depredations. The reputation he gained during a residence of four years at Montpellier was so extensive, that he was chosen by Linnæus to form the queen of Sweden's collection of the rarest fishes in the Mediterranean, and to com-  
pose

pose accurate descriptions of them; which undertaking he executed with great labour and dexterity, producing a complete ichthyology, in 2 vols. 4to; with a dictionary and bibliography, containing accounts of all the authors who had treated of that branch of natural history.

AMONG his various productions is a dissertation entitled "The Martyrology of Botany," containing accounts of all the authors who lost their lives by the fatigues and accidents incident to their zeal for acquiring natural curiosities. Sometimes he has been found in his closet with a candle burning long after sun-rise, with his head bent over his herbal, unconscious of the return of day; and would come from his botanical excursions in a piteous condition, torn with briars, bruised with falls from rocks, emaciated with hunger and fatigue, after many narrow escapes from precipices and torrents. These ardent occupations did not, however, extinguish sentiments of a more tender nature. M. COMMERSON married, in 1760, a wife, who died in child-bed two years after; and whose memory he preserved by naming a new kind of plant, the fruit of which seemed to contain two united hearts, "*Pulcheria Commersonia*."

He arrived at Paris in 1764, where he became connected with all the learned botanists, particularly the celebrated Jussieu; and was recommended to the duke de Praslin, minister for the marine department, to accompany M. Bougainville in his voyage round the world. The duke conceived the highest idea of his merit, from the sketch he drew of the observations that might be made relative to natural history in such a voyage; and he sailed accordingly in 1766, making the most industrious use of every opportunity to fulfil his engagements. He died at the Isle of France in

1773.

1773, and by his will left to the king's cabinet all his botanical collections, which, before he engaged in this voyage, amounted to above 200 volumes folio; those made during the voyage, together with his papers and herbal, were sent home in 32 cases, containing an inestimable treasure of hitherto unknown materials for natural history, Messrs. Jussieu, D'Aubenton, and Thouin, were commissioned to examine and arrange them. Among the high mountains in the interior parts of the island of Madagascar, M. COMMERSON relates in his letters, that he found a nation of dwarfs, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, called Kimosse, or Quimosse, in the language of the country; somewhat paler than the other blacks, but with intellectual faculties not inferior to their neighbours. The above particulars are derived from the eulogy of M. de la Lande on this famous botanist.

## CONNOR (Dr. BERNARD)

A Physician, and learned Writer,

Was descended from an ancient family in Ireland, and born in the county of Kerry, about 1666. His family being of the popish religion, he was not educated regularly in the grammar schools and university of that island; nevertheless, he had all proper learning given him, and when he grew up, applied himself to the study of physic.

ABOUT 1686 he went to France, resided for some time in the university of Montpellier; whence he repaired to Paris, where he distinguished himself in his art, and became particularly celebrated in anatomy and chemistry. He professed himself desirous of travelling; and as there were two sons of the high chancellor of Poland then on the point of returning to their own

own country, it was thought expedient, that they should take that long journey under the care and inspection of CONNOR. He accordingly conducted them very safely to Venice, where he found the honourable William Legge, afterwards baron and earl of Dartmouth, very ill of a fever. Him he recovered, and accompanied to Padua; whence he went through Tyrol, Bavaria, and Austria, down the Danube to Vienna; and after having made some stay at the court of the emperor Leopold, passed through Moravia and Silesia to Cracow, and thence in eight days to Warsaw. He was well received at the court of king John Sobieski, and was afterwards made his physician. This was very extraordinary preferment for so young a man, and in so short a time; for it happened in the beginning of 1694, when CONNOR was not above 28 years of age.

His reputation in the court of Poland was very great, and highly raised by the judgement he passed on the dutchess of Bedzivil's distemper. All the physicians of the court took it to be no more than an ague, from which she might easily be recovered by the bark; but CONNOR insisted, that she had an abscess in her liver, and that her case was desperate. As this lady was the king's only sister, his prediction made a great noise, more especially when it was justified by the event, for she not only died within a month, but upon the opening of her body, the doctor's opinion of her malady was fully verified. Great as CONNOR's fame was in Poland, he did not propose to remain longer there, than was requisite to finish his inquiries into natural history, and whatever else was remarkable in that kingdom; and as he saw the king could not continue long, and that he had no prospects of advantage afterwards, he resolved to quit that country, and to return to England.

England. A fair occasion soon presented itself. The king had an only daughter, the princess Teresa Cuni-gunda, who had espoused the elector of Bavaria by proxy in August 1694. As she was to make a journey from Warsaw to Brussels, of near 1000 miles, and in the midst of winter, it was thought necessary, that she should be attended by a physician. CONNOR procured himself to be nominated to that employment; and after reaching Brussels, took leave of the princess, set out for Holland, and thence to England, where he arrived in February, 1695.

He staid some short time at London, and then went to Oxford, where he read public lectures upon the animal economy. In his travels through Italy, he had conversed with Malpighi, Bellini, Redi, and other celebrated persons, of whose acquaintance he had made a proper use; and he now explained the new discoveries in anatomy, chemistry, and physics, in so clear and judicious a manner, that his reputation was soon raised to a considerable height. It was increased by printing, during his residence at Oxford, some learned and accurate dissertations in Latin, under the following general title, "*Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ de An-tris Lethiferis, de Montis Vesuvii Incendio, de Stupendo Ossium Coalitu, de Immani Hypogastri Sarco-mate.*" Many curious questions are discussed, and curious facts related, in these dissertations, which discover their author to have been a man of much thought and observation, as well as of great reading and general knowledge.

In the summer of 1695 he returned to London, where he read lectures as he had done at Oxford, and became soon after a member of the royal society, and also of the college of physicians. In 1696 he went to Cambridge, and read lectures there; and upon his re-  
turn

turn to London was honoured with a letter from the bishop of Ploskow, in which was contained the case of his old master the king of Poland. His advice was desired upon it, but before he could send it, the news came of that monarch's death.

In 1697 he published his "*Evangelium Medici: seu Medicina mystica de suspensis Naturæ Legibus sive de Miraculis: reliquisque εν τοις βιβλίοις memoratis, quæ Medicæ Indagini subjici possunt. Ubi perpenſis prius corporum natura, sano et morboſo corporis humani ſtatu, nec non motus legibus, rerum ſtatus ſuper naturam, præcipue qui corpus humanum et animam ſpectant, juxta medicinæ principia explicantur.*" This little treatiſe, containing ſixteen ſections only, made a great noiſe, and was reprinted within the year. The author acquired reputation by the ingenuity and learning he had diſplayed in it, but his orthodoxy and religion were called in queſtion, and he even paſſed for an atheiſt with many; we need only obſerve how a celebrated philoſopher treated him on this occaſion, in a book which was printed the year after. "To prove," ſays he, "that our moderns are as wild, extravagant, "and preſumptuous as any of the ancients, either poets "or philoſophers, I may inſtance in Dr. CONNOR, "whoſe imagination has taken a flight beyond the "ſpheres of ſenſe and reaſon. Other philoſophers "were only ambitious to explicate nature, and the "common effects of it: but no leſs a ſubject can ſa- "tisfy him, than the omnipotent Author of nature, and "his extraordinary and miraculous acts, which he pre- "tends to explain; for he thinks he underſtands them "as well as he does the common phænomena of nature. "This, I believe, will be granted him without much "difficulty, for there is very good reaſon to believe, "that the works of nature are as much hid from him

" as

" as the mysteries of it, which he treats of, are from  
 " others. And though he talks that he has well con-  
 " sidered the laws of motion, and the force of nature,  
 " yet it is plain that he knows not how to determine  
 " what proportion of motion there is in two bodies  
 " whose bulks and velocities are given. One can  
 " neither be wiser nor better for what he has written,  
 " except to be convinced of the reasonableness and  
 " excellency of modesty and humility, seeing his at-  
 " tempts are as unsuccessful as they are shamefully  
 " impudent: and yet his book must have the sacred  
 " name of Evangelium prefixed to it, for which the  
 " divines should severely chastise him, to whom I leave  
 " him." But whatever room there might be for this  
 very severe treatment, CONNOR is said to have meant  
 no harm at the bottom; though it must be allowed,  
 that his book had not a favourable aspect toward reve-  
 lation, since it looked like an attempt to account for the  
 miracles of the Bible upon natural principles.

The Polish election, upon the death of Sobieski,  
 having a strong influence upon the general system of  
 affairs in Europe, and being a common topic of dis-  
 course at that time, induced many considerable persons  
 to seek the acquaintance of CONNOR, that they might  
 learn from him the state of that kingdom, which being  
 little known, the Doctor was desired to publish what he  
 knew of the Polish nation and country. He did so,  
 and his work came out under the Title of " The His-  
 tory of Poland, in several letters to persons of qua-  
 lity, giving an account of the ancient and present state  
 of that kingdom, historical, geographical, political, and  
 ecclesiastical: its origin and extent: with a description  
 of its towns and provinces; the succession and remark-  
 able actions of all its kings, and of the great dukes of  
 Lithuania, &c." The two volumes of which this work  
 VOL. I. Q consists,

consists, were published separately, and the last more especially carries in it many marks of precipitation; but it is supposed to be the best book we have upon the subject, and may be read with pleasure and advantage. There are some particulars, which fell more immediately under the author's inspection, that are very curious, and not to be met with elsewhere; such as his account of the salt mines, of young children carried away and nourished by bears, and of the diseases peculiar to that country.

CONNOR was likely to prove a very eminent man in his profession; but in the flower of his age, and just as he began to reap the fruits of his learning, study, and travels, he was attacked by a fever, which, after a short illness, carried him off, October 1698, when he was little more than thirty-two years of age. He had, as we observed before, been bred in the Romish religion, but had embraced that of the church of England upon his first coming over from Holland. It has nevertheless been a matter of doubt in what communion he died; but from his funeral sermon, preached by Dr. Hayley, rector of Saint Giles's in the Fields, where he was interred, it seems reasonable to conclude, that he continued in the protestant profession while he retained his senses, though a creeping popish priest might take some advantage of him after he had lost them. Vide "Sir James Ware's Works," vol. iii, p. 258.—An account also of this gentleman by Dr. Hayley in his several sermons.—"Biographia Britannica."—"Keil's Examination of Burnet's theory," &c.

CONSTANTIN (ROBERT)

Doctor of Physic, and Professor of the Belles Lettres in the University of Caen.

In which town he was born in 1502. He acquired great reputation by his skill in the Greek language.

Lived

Lived to 103 years of age, it is said without any failure of powers in either body or mind; and died of a pleurisy in 1605. He has left:

1. "A Lexicon, Greek and Latin," better digested and conducted, as some think, than that of Henry Stephens; Stephens arranging the Greek words according to their roots; Constantin in alphabetical order.
2. "Three Books of Greek and Latin Antiquities."
3. "Thesaurus rerum et verborum utriusque Linguae."
4. "Supplementum Linguae Latinae, seu Dictionarium abstrusorum Vocabulorum," &c.

## CORDUS (EURICIUS.)

A German Physician, and Poet.

Died at Fremen the 24th of December, 1535, after having published several works on the art of medicine. He was in habits of intimacy with many of the learned of his time, among others with Erasmus; but his too great sincerity and openness of character sometimes raised him enemies. His Latin poems appeared at Leyden in 1623, 8vo.

## CORNARIUS, or HAGUENBOT (JOHN)

An eminent Physician of Zwickow,

Who diligently perused the writings of the most celebrated Greek physicians, and employed about fifteen years in translating them into Latin. He was particularly attached to the productions of Hippocrates, Aëtius, Aëgineta, and a part of those of Galen. This prodigious labour did not prevent him from practising physic with reputation at Zwickow, Frankfort, Marburg, Nordhausen, and Jena, where he died of an apoplexy, in 1558, aged forty-eight years. His preceptor had prevailed upon him to change his name from HA-

GUENBOT to that of CORNARIUS, by which he is generally known. Beside his translations, he has left the following works :

1. "Some Treatises on Medicine."
2. "An Edition of some Poems of the Ancients upon Physic and Botany."
3. "Some Latin Poems."
4. "Translations of some Writings of the Fathers of the Church." Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif." tom 1. p. 621.

COWPER (WILLIAM) M. D. F. S. A.

Practised physic many years at Chester with great reputation. He published, without his name, 1. "A Summary of the Life of St. Werburgh, with a historical Account of the Images upon her Shrine (now the episcopal throne) in the Choir of Chester. Collected from ancient Chronicles and old Writings. By a Citizen of Chester. Published for the Benefit of the Charity School, Chester, 1749," 4to; and by this Essay in Antiquarianism, which he is said to have stolen from the manuscripts of Mr. Stone, raised a great outcry against himself.

He was also author of "Il Penseroso: an Evening's Contemplation in St. John's Church Yard, Chester. A Rhapsody, written more than twenty years ago; and now first published, illustrated with Notes Historical and Explanatory." Lond. 1767. 4to. (addressed, under the name of M. Meanwell, to the reverend John Allen, M. A. senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Torporley, in Cheshire.) In this he takes a view of some of the most remarkable places round Chester, distinguished by memorable personages and events.

He died October 20, 1767, while he was preparing a memorial of his native city. He had also made collections

lections for the county, which are now in the hands of his brother, an attorney near Chester, but consist of little more than transcripts from printed books, and minute modern transactions, interweaving with the history of the county and city, a great mass of other general history. Vide Gough's "British Topography," vol. i, p. 249, 253; and Gower's "Sketch of Materials for a History of Cheshire." "Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nicholls."

## COYTIER (JAMES)

Physician to Lewis XI, of France,

Memorable for nothing particularly, but the dexterity he shewed in managing this monarch. Lewis had not a single principle by which any one could lay hold of him; but he had an intense fear of dying, of which most contemptible cowardice COYTIER took the advantage; and often threatening his master with a speedy dissolution, obtained from time to time great and innumerable favours.

LEWIS, however, once recovered strength of mind enough to be ashamed of his weakness; and feeling a momentary resentment for what he then thought the insolence of his physician, ordered him to be privately dispatched. COYTIER, apprized of this by the officer, who was his intimate friend, replied: "that the only concern he felt about himself was, not that he must die, but that the king could not survive him more than four days; that he knew this by a particular science, and only mentioned it to him in confidence, as an intimate friend." Lewis, informed of this, was frightened more than ever, and ordered COYTIER to be at large as usual.—The famous prince of Condé used to say, "that no man was a hero to his own valet de chambre;" and were all heroes like Lewis, who could wonder?

## CULLEN (WILLIAM)

Was born of respectable parents, in Lanarkshire. Having served a short apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary in Glasgow, he obtained the place of a surgeon in one of the merchant vessels from London to the West-Indies. Not liking his employment, he returned to his country, where he practised a short time in the parish of Shotts, among the farmers and country people. Thence he removed to Hamilton, intending to practice there as a physician.

WHILE he resided near Shotts, Archibald duke of Argyle, made a visit to a gentleman in that neighbourhood. His Grace was engaged in some chemical researches, which required elucidation by experiments, for which he then wanted the proper apparatus. The gentleman, recollecting young CULLEN, mentioned him as a person who could most probably supply his wants. He was consequently invited to dinner, and presented to the Duke, with whom he commenced an acquaintance, to which he was probably indebted for all his future fortune. The name of CULLEN having thus become known, his reputation as a practitioner was soon established in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Hamilton resided then for a short time in that part of the country, and having been suddenly taken ill, was induced by the character which he had heard of CULLEN, to send for his assistance. The Duke was not only beneficially aided by his science in medicine, but amply gratified with his conversation. He accordingly obtained for him a place in the university of Glasgow, where his talents soon became more conspicuous.

During his residence in the country, he had formed a connexion with a man, who, like himself, afterwards

became eminent in his profession. William Hunter, since celebrated for his lectures on anatomy in London, was at that time not more affluent than CULLEN. They agreed to pursue their studies together, and entered into a partnership as surgeons and apothecaries, on condition that alternately one should practise the business, while the other might study medicine in whatever university he preferred. CULLEN was allowed the first choice, and in consequence went to Edinburgh. The next winter Hunter chose London for the same purpose. His excellence in dissection, and in anatomical preparations, while he resided in that city, was so soon discovered, that Dr. Douglas, a lecturer on anatomy and man-midwifry, chose him as an assistant. On the death of Dr. Douglas, Hunter succeeded him in both his professions; in which he acquitted himself much to his own reputation, and the satisfaction of the public. Thus was the partnership suddenly dissolved; but CULLEN, unwilling that an engagement with him should prevent the success of his partner, gave up the articles of agreement, and entered into a friendly correspondence with his former associate in business.

While Dr. CULLEN practised in the country, he became attached to Miss Johnstone, the daughter of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, and obtained her hand in marriage; when, without fortune or powerful friends, his own personal qualifications and professional abilities were his only recommendations. This lady, who was about his own age, possessed in an eminent degree the most amiable qualities that adorn her sex. Though her fortune would now be accounted small, it was no contemptible acquisition at that time in that country, especially to one whose situation and prospects in life were then so confined. After having participated with him in his various changes of fortune, she died in the sum-

mer of 1786, leaving behind her a numerous family, with her husband, to regret the loss.

He had taken his degree as doctor of physic in 1740. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer in chemistry in the university of Glasgow, and began his lectures in the latter term of the same year. Now his various talents and endowments were displayed in a point of view that attracted the attention of the students, and rendered their pursuits more interesting to them than they had ever been before. Some few were envious of his success; but he pursued his literary career, regardless of their efforts. His practice as a physician increased daily, and on a vacancy in the year 1751, he was appointed by the king professor of medicine in the same university; an advancement which still more increased his fame.

On the death of Dr. Plumber, professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, in the year 1756, he was invited to accept the vacant place by the unanimous vote of that university. Having accordingly resigned his employment at Glasgow, he began his lectures in the month of October of the same year. On the appointment of Dr. CULLEN to the professorship, chemistry, which had before been disregarded, became the favourite study, and his lectures were more frequented than any others, excepting those of anatomy. His success excited envy among his colleagues. They formed a party of opposition among the students, who, misrepresenting his doctrines, induced some men of the greatest eminence in the university to oppose a system, which they knew only by report. CULLEN, no officious inquirer into the opinions of others, and inattentive to what might be said of his own, was regardless of their efforts; never was he  
heard

heard to traduce the professional character of any one who might have been thought a rival, either as a professor or a physician. The envy which his abilities had created, and his contempt, or rather disregard of his opponents, contributed to increase his reputation. He became more respected as he became more known. In his address, affable and engaging; in his manners, open and kind; and in his conduct, free from the least imputation of interested views. He was the friend and companion of every family, that had occasion for his medical assistance; and they who had once employed Dr. CULLEN, could not be satisfied if they wanted a physician, without sending for him again.

On the death of Dr. Alston, professor of medicine, in 1763, the magistrates of Edinburgh appointed Dr. CULLEN to succeed him, with a request, that he would finish a course of lectures which his predecessor had begun. He consented, but instead of contenting himself with reading the imperfect copy which had been consigned to him, undertook a new course which was entirely his own. The number of students increased, and added to the popularity of the new professor. An inaccurate copy of his lectures having been printed, he thought it expedient afterwards to publish a more correct edition. The infirmities of age increasing, he resigned his office in favour of Dr. Black, who had been formerly his pupil. On the death of Dr. Rutherford, who had long given lectures on the practice of physic, Dr. CULLEN and Dr. John Gregory became candidates for the vacant place. But previous to the time appointed for the election, the parties agreed to a compromise. It was stipulated, that each should give lectures alternately during their respective lives; but that the survivor should retain  
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the class, to which he should give the preference. The arrangement having thus been made, Dr. CULLEN delivered the first course of lectures in 1766, and Dr. Gregory in the year following succeeded him. On the unexpected death of his colleague, Dr. CULLEN continued to give lectures till within a few months before his death; an event which, to the regret of his friends and family, happened on the eleventh of October, in the year 1790.

## CULPEPER (NICHOLAS)

Son of Nicholas Culpeper, a Clergyman, and Grandson of Sir Thomas Culpeper, Bart.

He was some time a student in the university of Cambridge, which he left without degrees. He was soon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leisure hours in the study of astrology, which fallacious study he afterwards professed. He was a writer of many books, and likewise translated some out of Latin. He was much resorted to for his advice, which he gave gratis to the poor. He died in 1654, at his house in Spitalfields. The most noted of his works is his "Herbal." In this book he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities as if he had calculated their nativities.

## CUMING (WILLIAM)

Born in 1714, was the Son of Mr. James Cuming, an eminent Merchant in Edinburgh.

After a suitable education in the high school of that city, and under the particular tuition of Mr. Alexander Muir, formerly professor of philosophy at Aberdeen; he applied himself to the study of physic four years in  
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the university of Edinburgh, and became acquainted with some of the most eminent students in that line. In 1735, he spent nine months at Paris, improving himself in anatomy and the French language; and he passed some time at Leyden the following year, but returned just before the death of his father. In 1738, he quitted Edinburgh for London, and while his friends were meditating a settlement for him at Lynn, in the room of the late Sir William Browne, his friend Dr. Fothergill found out a more promising one for him at Dorchester, where he remained to the last, notwithstanding the pressing invitations from his friend Fothergill, to succeed Dr. Ruffel in London.

In the space of a few years after his establishment at Dorchester, he came to be employed in many, and in process of time, with an exception of three or four at most, in all the families of distinction within the county, and frequently in the adjacent ones. At length his chaste manners, his learning, and his probity, as they were more generally known, rendered him not only the physician, but the confidential friend of some of the best families into which he was introduced. His warm and friendly attention to the interest of the late Mr. Hutchins, author of the "History of Dorset," in bringing into light that well written, and well arranged work, cannot better be expressed than in the grateful language of its author. "One of the gentlemen to whom my acknowledgments are eminently due, permitted part of that time, which is so beneficially employed to far better purposes, and is so precious to a gentleman of his extensive practice, to be devoted to the work in hand, the publication of which he patronised and promoted with great zeal and assiduity; nor did his success fall short of his zeal. Without his friendly assistance my pa-

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"pers might yet have remained undelivered to the press; or if they had been committed to the public, would have wanted several advantages and emoluments with which they now appear." The Doctor bequeathed his interleaved copy of this work to his friend and coadjutor in its publication.

In 1752, he received a diploma from the university of Edinburgh, and was soon after elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians there, and died a senior fellow thereof. He was elected in 1759, fellow of the society of antiquaries of London; and in 1781, of that of Scotland. The tenderness of his eyes was, through life, the greatest misfortune he had to struggle with; and, considering the many obstacles which the complaints incident to those organs have occasioned in the pursuit of knowledge, it is wonderful how he attained the degree of erudition which he was well known to possess. He died of a dropsy, in the 74th year of his age, on the 25th of March, 1788. Vide Lettsom's "Life of Dr. Fothergill."

#### CUNINGHAM (WILLIAM)

Was a physician of eminence in London, and resided in Coleman Street, much applauded for his knowledge in astronomy and medicine. He also lived at Norwich, in 1556-1559, as appears from a work of his, in which he gives a plate of the city of Norwich. He was a public lecturer in Surgeon's-hall, London, in 1563. He wrote the following works.

1. "Speculum Cosmographiæ, sive de Principiis Cosmographiæ, Geographiæ, Hydrographiæ, sive Navigationis;" lib. 5. London, 1559, fol. and 4to.

2. "Two Letters between W. C. and John Hall, Chirurgeon, 1565, touching the Cure of the Pox." MS. Bodl.

3. "A

3. "A new Almanack and Prognostication, calculated for the Longitude of London, for the year 1566." London 1566, 8vo.

4. "An invective Epistle in Defence of Astrologers." This is frequently quoted in William Fulke's "Invective against Astrologers."

Gale, in his "Institution of a Chirurgeon," makes mention of a work written by CUNINGHAM, and intended for publication, on the venereal disease, called by him Chamæleontiasis, from some supposed resemblance between persons afflicted with it, and the chameleon. As the work never made its appearance, we shall quote that part of Gale's dialogue which relates to it.

"John Yates. And doth not he number chamæleontiasis among tumours against nature?"

"Thomas Gale. Nothing less; for he accounteth all those tumours, swellings, knots, ulcers, and such like infesting the body of man, but as accidents, and no part of the infirmity: neither laboureth he so much in these, as in expelling the sickness which bringeth forth these accidents; for these are to be removed without difficulty or great travail."

"John Yates. I judge his new invented way of curation to be extreme and dangerous to the patient; for both the fumes, unguents, and strait order of diet, with the woods, are well known to be dangerous, and yet many times do not that which they promise. But yet if his way be perfect, it is more to be liked, and he worthy praise.

"John Field. His way is void of danger, easy to the patient, exact also and perfect."

Dr. CUNINGHAM wrote prefatory epistles to some works of Gale and Halle, which prove him to have been a man of considerable learning. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 137.

## CUSPINIAN (JOHN)

A German, was born at Sweinfurt, in 1473, and died at Vienna, in 1529. He was first physician to the Emperor Maximilian the First, and employed by that prince in several delicate negotiations. We have of his in Latin :

1. " A History of the Roman Emperors, from Julius Cæsar to the Death of Maximilian the First." Degory Wheare, in his " *Methodus legendæ Historiæ*," calls this " *Herculeanum vel Herculeum sane opus, et omnium lectione dignissimum.*"

2. " A History of Austria," a kind of continuation of the preceding.

3. " A History of the Origin of the Turks, and of their Cruelties towards Christians."

Gerard Vossius calls CUSPINIAN, " *Magnum suo ævo historiæ lumen.*"

## D.

## DALECHAMPS (JAMES)

A learned Physician,

Was born of a gentleman's family at Caen in Normandy, in 1513. He was excellently skilled in the belles lettres ; and was the author of some works which shewed his learning to be very general.

He wrote " A general History of Plants," consisting of eighteen books, in French ; three books, " *De Peste*," and " *Scholia in Pauli Æginetæ*," lib. vii. He published Pliny's " *Natural History with Notes*,"  
against

against which Scaliger was greatly prejudiced before it appeared; thinking, that though otherwise a very learned man, he had not talents for a work of this nature. "I know," says he, "that DALECHAMPS is "one of those rash critics, who take the liberty of "striking out of an author all words that do not please "them, and of substituting often worse in their place." It seems, however, that Scaliger was happily deceived; at least, he owns in another place, that his edition of Pliny was the best which had appeared. He translated also into Latin the fifteen books of Athenæus, and spent, it is said, thirty years about them. Casaubon observes, that "content with expressing the "sense of his author, he was little solicitous about adhering to his words; nevertheless, that whoever will "be at the pains to compare the translation with the "original, will find no great reason to be dissatisfied "with the Translator."

He practised physic at Lyons, from 1552 to 1588, when he died, aged 75. Vide "Baillet Jugemens des Sçavans," tom. vi.—"Prima Scaligerana," p. 69, 189. "Pref. ad Animadv. in Athen."

## D A R W I N (CHARLES, Esq.)

Son of the present ingenious Dr. DARWIN\*, of Derby,

Was born at Lichfield, where his father then resided, on the 3d of September, 1758. This gentleman was from his infancy accustomed to examine all natural objects with more attention than is usual: first, by his senses simply; then by tools, which were his play-

\* Author of the beautiful poem, entitled, "The Botanic Garden."—"Zoonomia," 2 vols. 4to. "A Treatise on Female Education;" and a variety of other ingenious works.

things.

things. By this early use of his hands, he gained accurate ideas of many of the qualities of bodies, and was thence afterwards enabled to acquire the knowledge of mechanics with ease and with accuracy; and the invention and improvement of machines was one of the first efforts of his ingenuity, and one of the first sources of his amusement.

He had frequent opportunities, in his early years, of observing the various fossile productions in their native beds; and descended the mines, and climbed the precipices of Derbyshire, and of some other counties, with uncommon pleasure and observation. He collected, with care, the products of these counties; and examined them by such experiments, as he had been taught, or had discovered: hence he obtained not only distinct but indelible ideas of the properties of bodies, at the very time when he learned the names of them; thus the complicate science of chemistry became not only easy, but delightful to him; and under so excellent a preceptor as his father, we need not wonder at his amazing attainments at this early period of life. About the age of nine, he travelled into France with an ingenious botanist, Mr. Dickenson, of Blimhill, in Shropshire, and thus acquired a taste for that branch of science; and had, at the same time, his ear accustomed to the tones of the French language, without taking off his attention from his favourite pursuit of the properties and distinctions of natural bodies.

Ye classic schools! ye not only overcome the struggling efforts of genius, and bind his Proteus-forms, till he speaks the language you require; but you then divert his attention from the nice comparison of things with each other, and from associating the ideas of causes with their effects, and amuse him with the loose analogies, the vain verbal allusions, which constitute  
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the ornaments of poetry and of oratory!—Mr. DARWIN acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, chiefly by reading books of useful knowledge, or which contained the elements of science, and which were more agreeable to him than the monstrous and immoral tales of heathen mythology, or of fabulous history. He was of opinion, that to study these dead languages so accurately as to criticise their beauties, and at a time when all their books of real value had been repeatedly translated, was a prodigality of labour, which might suit the retirement of a pedant, but was unbecoming an active philosopher: that to acquire a taste for Greek poetry by years of ill-employed industry, was not much more important, than to acquire the power of playing well on some one musical instrument: and that, in the schools of language, as in the schools of painting, a man of science should learn the use of the pen and pencil, as far as they are concerned in the expression or communication of distinct or useful ideas: but to waste the first twenty years of life in learning the metaphors of language, or the drapery of drawing, might serve those who made poetry or painting their profession; but was liable to disqualify the mind for the more energetic pursuits of business or philosophy.

During the time employed in the acquisition of these languages, beside his occasional advancement in botany, fossil history, and chemistry, he had the opportunity of learning the outlines of anatomy, and of applying himself to natural philosophy experimentally, as well as to the elements of algebra and geometry; and whenever it was in his power, he sedulously sought the society of ingenious men, who were judges of his acquirements and industry, and whose attention flat-

tered him, at the same time that their conversation improved him.

About the commencement of his sixteenth year, he was induced, by the advice of his friends, to admit himself of Christ Church college, in Oxford, and passed a year rather against his inclination in that university; where he thought the vigour of the mind languished in the pursuit of classical elegance, like Hercules at the distaff, and sighed to be removed to the robust exercises of the medical schools of Edinburgh.

Here his genius breathed its natural element, sprung aloft, and soared on strong and glittering wing, till the arrow of contagion reached his flight, and plunged him into the grave!

Too oft, when virtue launches her adventurous skiff, to save her wrecked companions, she perishes in the wave herself! Such is the government of this world!

At the university, he not only heard the numerous medical lectures with unwearied attention, duly visited the general hospitals, assisted his much valued friend, Dr. Duncan, in his public dispensary\*, was busied in the disputations and treatises of the medical societies; but undertook the care and attended with diligence all the sick poor of the parish of Waterleith, and supplied them with the necessary medicines. Here it was, about the end of April, that he had employed the greater part of the day in accurately dissecting the brain of a child, who had died of the hydrocephalus internus. That very evening he was seized with a severe head-ach, to which, on the next morning, febrile symptoms supervened, with delirium, petechiæ, hemorrhage, paralysis of the bladder, and other cir-

\* Medical Cases by Dr. A. Duncan, Preface, and page 353.  
cumstances

cumstances of extreme debility, which terminated in death. The following character of the much lamented Mr. DARWIN is extracted from the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, published periodically at Edinburgh, vol. v, p. 332; and vol. vi, p. 227.

“ Thus was the medical world deprived of a young  
 “ man, from the continued exertions of whose industry  
 “ and genius there was reason to entertain the most  
 “ sanguine expectations: with great natural acuteness,  
 “ he possessed the most unremitting industry; and  
 “ during his three years residence in Edinburgh, to re-  
 “ ceive and communicate information, constituted his  
 “ greatest pleasure. This admirable young man, whose  
 “ early exertions were thus calculated to raise such high  
 “ expectations, was cut off ere he had reached the  
 “ twenty-first year of his age. By his death, the pub-  
 “ lic has been deprived of an individual, by whose  
 “ genius and industry the art of medicine might have  
 “ been much improved: his teachers have lost a pupil,  
 “ who might have been the boast of every seminary of  
 “ education, where he happened to have been placed;  
 “ and those, who were the companions of his studies,  
 “ have been bereaved of a friend, to whose extensive  
 “ knowledge and deep penetration they could have had  
 “ recourse on every difficulty.”

About two months before his death, Mr. DARWIN had been honoured with the first prize medal proposed by the Æsculapian Society of Edinburgh, for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. This essay, which contained a variety of new, ingenious, and useful observations, deduced from actual experiments, sufficiently proved the extensive knowledge and abilities of the writer. From these experiments it appears, that strong vitriolic acid and water, diluted vitriolic acid, and caustic alkaline lixivium and water,

will serve to distinguish pus from mucus: that the vitriolic acid can separate it from coagulable lymph, and alkaline lixivium from serum. "And hence," says Mr. DARWIN, "when a person has any expectorated material, the composition of which he wishes to ascertain, let him dissolve it in vitriolic acid, and in caustic alkaline lixivium; and then add pure water to both solutions; and if there is a fair precipitation in each, he may be assured that some pus is present; if in neither a precipitation occurs, it is a certain test that the material is entirely mucus: if the material cannot be made to dissolve in alkaline lixivium, we have also reason to believe that it is pus." Mr. DARWIN left also behind him, an ingenious "Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of animal Bodies in some Diseases." This dissertation was written in classical Latin, and was designed for his inaugural thesis. The present Dr. Darwin translated it into English, and published it, and the prize medal essay together. To this pamphlet is prefixed an elegant dedication to Dr. Andrew Duncan, the great friend of Mr. DARWIN. This gentleman wrote also a very elaborate paper on the pulse, which was read to the medical society; and an Essay on Diabetes.

A marble monument is erected to his memory in the church-yard belonging to the chapel of St. Cuthbert, at Edinburgh, on which is the following inscription:

CHARLES DARWIN  
was born at Lichfield,  
September 3, 1758,  
and died at Edinburgh,  
May 15, 1778.

Possessed

Possessed of uncommon abilities and activity, he had acquired knowledge in every department of medical and philosophical science, much beyond his years. He gained the first prize medal offered by the Æsculapian Society for a criterion to distinguish

*Matter from Mucus,*

and had prepared a treatise for his graduation on

*The retrograde Motion of the  
lymphatic Vessels in some  
Diseases.*

He cultivated with success, the friendship of ingenious men, and was buried, by favour of Dr. A. Duncan, in this his family-vault.

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Fame's boastful chisel, Fortune's silver plume,  
Mark but the mouldering urn, or deck the tomb!

Our friend, Dr. Darwin, of Derby, has favoured us with the following addition to the above life of his ingenious and much lamented son, which we transcribed from his "Essay on Pus and Mucus," published by Cadell, London. "Mr. CHARLES DARWIN's experiments for a chemical distinction of pus from mucus, were so well received by the professors of medicine at Edinburgh, that their honorary gold medal was presented to him for that essay, after many had repeated his experiments with similar events: but he was unfortunately acquainted with a German student of the name of Soemmering, who was writing on the absorbent vessels, and was, I believe, told by Mr. DARWIN, that some experiments on diabetes (since related in the first volume of Zoonomia) were not made by himself, but sent to him by his father; which this foreign gentle-

“ man seems to have understood to have related also  
 “ to the experiments on pus and mucus; and has  
 “ asserted, in a publication of his abroad, (after re-  
 “ lating Mr. DARWIN's ideas on diabetes) that his  
 “ friend Mr. CHARLES DARWIN had told him, that he  
 “ did not make any experiments on pus and mucus,  
 “ but wrote them altogether from conjecture.”

“ An ingenuous and ingenious physician, Dr.  
 “ Robert Cappe, of York, in his inaugural dissertation  
 “ on hectic fever, has mentioned, with proper asperity,  
 “ this mistaken assertion of Dr. Soemmering; and  
 “ adds, that he has himself made the principal experi-  
 “ ments of Mr. CHARLES DARWIN, with similar  
 “ events to those observed by Mr. DARWIN, except  
 “ that, when he added water to a solution of mucus in  
 “ sulphuric acid, the mixture only became some-  
 “ what turbid, but did not separate: and that Dr.  
 “ Ryan, in his Essay on Consumption, Dublin, 1788,  
 “ makes the same observation, to which, with true  
 “ candor, Dr. Cappe subjoins, that this is not to be  
 “ wondered at, as in these, as well as in many other  
 “ experiments, different quantities of the mixed mate-  
 “ rials may alter, in some respect, their appearance.”

#### D A V I D (DE POMIS)

A Jewish Physician of the sixteenth Century.

Pretended to derive his descent from an ancient family  
 of the tribe of Juda. He wrote,

1. “ De Senum Affectibus,” Venice, 1588, 8vo.
2. “ A Hebrew and Rabbinical Dictionary; Hebrew  
 and Latin,” published at Venice in 1587, folio, very  
 useful to those who wish to read the Rabbins, and  
 abounding in learned remarks on the literature of the  
 Jews.

DESAULT.

## DESAULT (PETER JOSEPH)

Surgeon in Chief of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris.

Was editor of a work in great estimation among surgeons, entitled, "Journal de Chirurgie;" of which an English translation was published by the late Mr. Gossling.

HE died at Paris, on the 4th of June, 1795, in the 46th year of his age, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, during his attendance on the late Lewis XVII; and it is worthy of observation, that Chopart, who succeeded DESAULT in his attendance on the Dauphin, and likewise Doublet, who also visited him, both followed him to the grave within four days.—Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine," for the year 1795, p. 878.

## DICK (Sir ALEXANDER)

Born at Prestonfield, on the 23d of October, 1703.

HE was the third son of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, by Dame Janet Dick, the only child and heiress of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield. While his two elder brothers succeeded to ample fortunes, the one as heir to his father, the other to his mother, the provision made for a younger son was not sufficient to enable him to live in a manner agreeable to his wishes, without the aid of his own exertions.

His inclination led him to make choice of the profession of medicine: and after being instructed in the preliminary branches of education at Edinburgh, he began his academical studies in the science of physic at the university of Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave, at that time the most eminent medical professor in Europe. After having completed the

usual academical course under Boerhaave and his colleagues, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Leyden, on the 31st of August, 1725; and upon that occasion, he published an inaugural dissertation, "*De Epilepsiâ*," which did him much credit. Not long after this, he returned to his native country, and had the honour of receiving a second diploma for the degree of doctor of medicine, which was conferred upon him by the university of St. Andrew's, on the 23d of January, 1727; and on the 7th of November, in the same year, he was admitted a fellow of the royal college of physicians of Edinburgh.

But after Dr. CUNNINGHAM, for at that time he bore the name of his father, had received these distinguishing marks of attention at home, he was still anxious to obtain farther knowledge of his profession, by the prosecution of his studies abroad. With this intention he made the tour of Europe; and, although medicine was uniformly his first and principal object, yet other arts and sciences were not neglected. During this tour, he resided a considerable time in Italy, and there an elegant classical taste, and extensive knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country, could not fail to afford him a very high degree of gratification.

Upon his return to Britain, Mr. Hooke, a gentleman with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, and who possessed a large fortune in Pembroke-shire, persuaded him to settle as a physician in that county. For several years he practised medicine there with great reputation and success, and was much respected and admired, both as a physician and a man. But his immediate elder brother, Sir William Dick, dying without issue, he succeeded to the family estate and title,

title, assuming, from that time, in terms of the patent and entail of that estate, the name and arms of Dick: Very soon after the death of his brother, he left Pembroke-shire, and fixed his residence at the family seat of Prestonfield, in Mid Lothian, little more than a mile from the city of Edinburgh.

Although he now resolved to relinquish medicine as a lucrative profession, yet from inclination he still continued to cultivate it as an useful science. With this view, he supported a friendly and intimate correspondence with the physicians of Edinburgh: and he soon distinguished himself by paying particular attention to the business of the royal college, among the list of whose members his name had been inrolled at a very early period of his life. In the year 1756, he was unanimously chosen president of the college; and as his fellow-members were fully convinced of his zeal, as well as of his abilities, they afterwards elected him to that office for seven years successively. It was their earnest wish, that he should have continued still longer as their head; but this he positively declined, as he thought he should thus deprive other gentlemen of a dignity, to which, from their merit, they were well entitled. But, after his resignation of the office of president, his attachment to the college, and his earnest endeavours to promote its interest, continued unabated. He not only contributed liberally towards the building a hall for the accommodation of its members, but strenuously exerted himself in promoting every undertaking, in which he thought that the honour or interest of the college was concerned. As a testimony of the sense which his fellow-members entertained of his services, a portrait of him was, by their unanimous suffrages, hung up in their hall; a mark of distinction, which has never been bestowed,  
either

either before or since that time, upon any other member.

But the college of physicians were not the only set of men who were benefited by his exertions. He was long distinguished as a zealous and active member of the philosophical society of Edinburgh; and when this society resolved to join their influence as a body, in seconding an application to the crown from the university, for the establishment of a new society under royal patronage, and on a more extended plan, having for its object the cultivation of every branch of science, erudition, and taste, he had an active hand in procuring the establishment of this institution. Accordingly, when his majesty was graciously pleased to grant a charter for incorporating the royal society of Edinburgh, the name of Sir ALEXANDER DICK stands enrolled as one of the first in the list. For many years he discharged the duties of a faithful and vigilant manager of the royal infirmary of Edinburgh. It was his constant endeavour, to render this establishment at once subservient to the relief of the distressed, and to the advancement of medical education; and while he shewed himself a sincere friend to the poor, he was also remarkable for the countenance and encouragement which he gave to modest merit, particularly among the students of medicine. Possessing, indeed, a high degree of public spirit, he took an active share in promoting every undertaking, which he thought would be beneficial, either to his country in general, or to the city of Edinburgh in particular. To him, its inhabitants are indebted for many high roads in the neighbourhood; and hardly one internal improvement was suggested or executed, during his residence at Prestonfield, which he was not instrumental

mental in promoting, with an activity that did him the highest honour.

When the seeds of the true rhubarb were first introduced into Britain by Doctor Mounsey, of Petersburg, he not only bestowed great attention on the culture of the plant, but also on the drying of the root, and preparing it for the market. His success in these particulars was so great, that the society in London for the encouragement of arts and commerce presented him, in the year 1774, with a gold medal, which is inscribed to Sir ALEXANDER DICK, bart. for the best specimen of British rhubarb.

Sir ALEXANDER was twice married, and left children by both marriages. In April, 1736, he married his cousin, miss Janet Dick, the daughter of Alexander Dick, esq. merchant in Edinburgh, and representative of the family of Sir William Dick, of Braid. By her he had five children, but of these two daughters only survived him. In March, 1762, he married miss Mary Butler, the daughter of David Butler, esq. of Pembrokehire. By this lady, who survived him, he had seven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are still alive.

It would be a difficult matter to sum up the character of Sir ALEXANDER DICK in a few words. But it may with justice be said, that while he was steady in the pursuit of every object which engaged his attention, his conduct in every transaction through life was marked with the strictest honour and integrity. This disposition, and this conduct, not only led him to be constant and warm in his friendship to those with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, but also procured him the love and esteem of all who really knew him. Notwithstanding the keenness and activity of his temper, yet its striking features were mildness  
and

and sweetness. He was naturally disposed to put the most favourable construction on the conduct and actions of others. This was both productive of much happiness to himself, and of general benevolence to mankind. And that serenity and cheerfulness, which accompanied his conduct through life, were the attendants even of his last moments: for on the 10th of November, 1785, he died with a smile upon his countenance. Although he had already passed the 82d year of his age, a period at which the faculties both of body and mind have in general so far failed, that death is rather to be wished for than otherwise, yet not only his judgment, but his spirit for exertion, still remained unimpaired. His death, therefore, at that advanced age, was a great loss to society. • Vide "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," vol. ii, p. 58, &c.

## DICKINSON (EDMUND)

A celebrated Physician and Chemist,

Was son of William Dickinson, rector of Appleton, in Berkshire, and born there in 1624. He acquired his classical learning at Eton, and thence, in 1642, was sent to Merton college in Oxford. Having regularly taken the degrees in arts, he entered on the physic line, and took both the degrees in that faculty.

In 1655, he published his "Delphi Phœnicizantes," &c. a very learned piece, in which he attempts to prove, that the Greeks borrowed the story of the "Pythian Apollo," and all that rendered the oracle of Delphi famous, from the Holy Scriptures, and the book of Joshua in particular. This work procured him much reputation both at home and abroad; and Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have had so high a sense of its value, that he would have

have persuaded the author to have applied himself to divinity, and to have taken orders, but he was already fixed in his choice. To this treatise were added,

1. "*Diatriba de Noæ in Italiam adventu, ejusque Nominibus Ethnicis;*" that is, "A Dissertation of the coming of Noah into Italy, and of the Names under which he was known to the Heathens."
2. "*De Origine Druidum;*" that is, "Of the Origin of the Druids."
3. "*Oratiuncula pro Philosophiâ Liberandâ;*" that is, "A Speech in Defence of Freedom in philosophizing." This had been spoken by him in the hall of Merton college, July 1653, and was the first thing which made him known among the learned.
4. "*Zacharias Bogan Edmundo Dickinson;*" a letter filled with citations from the most eminent authors in support of his opinions, and the highest commendations of his learning, industry, and judgement. The "*Delphi Phœnicizantes,*" &c. came out first at Oxford in 1655, 12mo; it was printed at Francfort, 1669, 8vo; and at Rotterdam, in 1691, by Crenius, in the first tome of his "*Fasciculus Dissertationum Historico-critico-philologicarum,*" in 12mo.

Dr. DICKINSON afterwards applied to chemistry with much assiduity; and about 1662, received a visit from Theodore Mundanus, an illustrious adept of France, who encouraged him mightily to proceed in this study. At length he left his college, and took a house in the High Street, Oxford, for the sake of following his profession more conveniently. In 1669, he married a first wife, who dying in child-bed, and leaving him a daughter, he some time after married a second; but she also dying in a short time, he did not venture any more. His wives were both gentlewomen of good families.

On the death of Willis, which happened in 1684, DICKINSON removed to London, and took his house  
in

in St. Martin's Lane; where, soon after recovering Henry Bennett, earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain to Charles II, when all hopes of recovery were past, that nobleman introduced him to the king, who made him one of his physicians in ordinary, and physician to his household. As that prince was a lover of chemistry, and a considerable proficient therein, Dickinson grew into great favour at court, which favour lasted to the end of Charles's reign, and that of his successor James, who continued him in both his places.

In 1686, he published in Latin his Epistle to Theodore Mundanus, and also his Answer, translated from the French into Latin; for in 1679, this chemist had paid him a second visit, and renewed his acquaintance. The title of it, when translated into English, is, "An Epistle of E. D. to T. M. an Adept, concerning the Quintessence of the Philosophers, and the true System of Physics: together with certain Queries concerning the Materials of Alchemy. To which are annexed the Answers of Mundanus," 8vo.

After the abdication of his unfortunate master, he retired from practice, being old and much afflicted with the stone; nevertheless, he continued to apply himself to his studies. He had long meditated a system of philosophy, not founded on hypothesis, or even experiment, but chiefly deduced from principles collected from the Mosaic history. Part of this laborious work, when he had almost finished it, was burned; but not discouraged by this accident, he began it a second time, and did not discontinue it till he had completed the whole. It came out in 1702, under the title of "*Physica vetus et vera, sive Tractatus de naturali Veritate Hexæmeri Mosaici*," &c. that is, "The ancient and true System of Physics; or, a Treatise concerning the natural Truth of the Mosaic Creation

in six Days. In which it is proved, that the Method and Mode of the Creation of the Universe, according to the Principles of true Philosophy, are in a concise and general way laid down by Moses." It was printed again at Rotterdam, in 1703, in 4to; and at Lefburgh, in 1705, in 12mo. The reader will easily believe, that such sort of systems as these would not be likely to meet with any gracious reception here, when he considers, that Sir Isaac Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" had been published twenty years; and as all or most of this author's works were written in the same hypothetical and visionary way, this may explain the reason why, though a man of great parts and learning, his name is at present scarcely known among us. However, it is certain, that he had his admirers then both at home and abroad; and it is more than probable, that he may have still; for if there be nothing so absurd but has been asserted by some philosopher or other, so there has been no philosopher so absurd, but has found some congenial soul or other to admire and extol him.

Besides the pieces above mentioned, he is supposed to have been the author of "*Parabola Philosophica, seu Iter Philareti ad Montem Mercurii*;" that is, "A Philosophical Parable; or, a Journey to the Mount of Mercury, by Philaretus." He also left behind him in manuscript, a Latin treatise "*On the Grecian Games*;" which was annexed to "*An Account of his Life and Writings*," published at London in 1739, 8vo.

He died of the stone in April 1707, being then in his 83d year, and was interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Vide "*Ath. Oxon.*"

## DIEMBROEK (ISBRAND)

A very learned Professor of Physic and Anatomy, at Utrecht,

Was born at Montfort, in Holland, 1609; practised physic, and read public lectures with distinguished reputation, and died at Utrecht, in 1674.

His works are, 1. "A Treatise upon the Plague." 2. "A History of Distempers and Wounds seldom met with." 3. "A Miscellany of Pieces upon Anatomy and Physic," Utrecht, 1685, folio. The last was published by the direction, and under the care, of his son Timan Diembroek, an apothecary of Utrecht.

## DILLENIIUS (JOHN)

An eminent Botanist, born at Darmstadt, in Germany, in the year 1681.

He was early intended for the study of physic, and had the principal part of his education at the university of Gießen, a city of Upper Hesse. Of all the parts of science connected with the medical profession, he was most attached to the cultivation of botany, by which he obtained so much reputation, that early in life he was chosen a member of the Academia Curiosarum Germaniæ. How well he deserved this honour, was apparent in his papers published in the Miscellanea Curiosa.

THE first of his communications that we are acquainted with, and which could not have been written later than the year 1715, was a dissertation concerning the plants of America that are naturalized in Europe. The subject is curious, and is still capable of much further illustration. A diligent inquiry into it would unquestionably prove, that a far greater number of plants than is usually imagined, and which are

now

now thought to be indigenous in Europe, were of foreign origin. Beside the most obvious increase of them, owing to their passage from the garden to the dunghill, and thence to the field, they have been augmented in consequence of various other causes. No small number of them have been introduced and dispersed by the importation of grain, the package of merchandize, and the clearing out of ships.

Another paper of DILLENIIUS, published in the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, was a critical dissertation on the coffee of the Arabians, and on European coffee, or such as may be prepared from grain or pulse. In this dissertation he gives the result of his own preparations, made with pease, beans, and kidney-beans; but says, that from rye is produced what comes the nearest to true coffee. In another paper he relates the experiment which he made concerning some opium, which he had prepared himself from the poppy of European growth.

In the same collection, he shews himself as a zoologist, in a paper on leeches, and in a description of two species of the papilio genus. In 1719, DILLENIIUS excited the notice of naturalists, by the publication of his "Catalogue of Plants growing in the Neighbourhood of Gieffen." Nothing can more strongly display the early skill and indefatigable industry of DILLENIIUS, than his being able to produce so great a number of plants in so small a tract. He enumerates not fewer than 980 species of what were then called the more perfect plants; that is, exclusive of the mushroom class, and all the mosses. By the merit of this performance, the character of DILLENIIUS, as a truly scientific botanist, was fixed; and henceforward he attracted the notice of all the eminent professors and admirers of the science.

To this science no one was more ardently devoted

at that time in England, than William Sherard, esq. who had been British consul at Smyrna, from which place he had returned to his own country in 1718, and who soon after had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. Being particularly enamoured with DILLENIIUS's discoveries in the cryptogamia class, he entered into a correspondence with him, which ripened into a close friendship. In the year 1721, Dr. Sherard, in the pursuit of his botanical researches, made the tour of Holland, France, and Italy, much to the advantage of the science; but what in an especial manner rendered his travels of consequence to the study of nature in our own country was, that on his return he brought DILLENIIUS with him to England. It was in the month of August, in the same year, that this event took place. DILLENIIUS had not long resided in England, before he undertook a work that was much desired, which was a new edition of the "*Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*" of Ray, then become scarce. This edition of the *Synopsis* seems to have been the most popular of all his publications.

During the former years of DILLENIIUS's abode in England, his time appears to have been divided between the country residence of Mr. James Sherard, at Eltham, in Kent, the consul's house in town, and his own lodgings, which in 1728 were in Barking-Alley. At the latter end of 1727, DILLENIIUS was so doubtful concerning what might be the state of his future circumstances, that he entertained a design of residing in Yorkshire. This scheme did not take effect; and on August 12, 1728, Dr. William Sherard died, and by his will gave 3,000*l.* to provide a salary for a professor of botany at Oxford, on condition that DILLENIIUS should be chosen the first professor;

for; and he bequeathed to the establishment his botanical library, his herbarium, and his pinax. The university of Oxford, having waved the right of nomination, in consequence of Dr. Sherard's benefaction, DILLENIIUS now arrived at that situation which had probably been the chief object of his wishes; the asylum against future disappointments, and the field of all that gratification, which his taste and pursuits prompted him to desire, and qualified him to enjoy. He was placed likewise in the society of the learned, and at the fountain of every information, which the stores of both ancient and modern erudition could display to an inquisitive mind.

One of the principal employments of Dr. William Sherard was the carrying on a pinax, or collection of all the names which had been given by botanical writers to each plant. After the death of Sherard, our professor zealously fulfilled the will of his benefactor in the care he took of his collection, which he greatly augmented. But he was not a little chagrined at the want of books, and the means of purchasing them. Another undertaking in which our author was engaged, was the "*Hortus Elthamensis*." In this elegant and elaborate work, of which Linnæus says, "*Est opus botanicum quo absolutius mundus non vidit*," 417 plants are described and figured with the most circumstantial accuracy. They are all drawn and etched by DILLENIIUS's own hand, and consist principally of such exotics as were then rare, or had but lately been introduced into England. The sale of this work did not by any means correspond with its merit. So limited was the attention at that time paid to botanical objects, that the *Hortus Elthamensis* found but few purchasers. DILLENIIUS cut up a considerable number of copies, as papers to hold his "*Hortus Siccus*;"

Siccus;" and, in despair of selling the remainder, through the recommendation of his friend Gronovius, disposed of them, together with the plates, to a Dutch bookseller, who broke, so that our author lost the whole of the little profit he had expected to derive from the sale.

On April the 3d, 1735, he was admitted to the degree of M.D. in the university of Oxford. His former degree of the same kind had probably been taken at Gießen. In the summer of 1736, he had the honour of a visit at Oxford from the celebrated Linnæus, who returned with the highest opinion of his merit, and from this period a correspondence was carried on between them. After the publication of the *Hortus Elthamensis*, DILLENIIUS pursued his "History of Mosses," with great application. There is every reason to believe, that DILLENIIUS intended to have undertaken the funguses as well as the mosses; which design he appears to have had in contemplation, not long after his settlement in this country.

DILLENIIUS is said to have been of a corpulent habit of body; which circumstance, united to his close application to study, might probably contribute to shorten his days. In the last week of March, 1747, he was seized with an apoplexy, and died on the 2d of April, in the 60th year of his age. Concerning DILLENIIUS's domestic character, habits, temper, and dispositions, there is but slender information. The account of his contemporaries was, that he was moderate, temperate, and gentle in all his conduct; that he was known to few who did not seek him, and, as might be expected from the bent of his studies, and the close application he gave to them, that his habits were of the recluse kind. From the perusal of some of his letters it may be collected, that he was naturally endowed with a placid

placid disposition, improved by a philosophical calmness of mind, which secured him in a considerable degree from the effects of the evils incident to life. His drawings, dried plants, printed books, manuscripts, &c. were left by our author to Dr. Seidel, his executor, by whom they were sold to Dr. Sibthorpe, his ingenious and learned successor in the botanical professorship.

## DIONIS (PETER)

A French Surgeon, and the first who demonstrated Anatomical Dissections, and Chirurgical Operations, established by Lewis XIV, in the Royal Garden of Plants.

THIS ingenious person died in 1718, after having produced several works, which were well received in his own and foreign countries. The principal are, 1. "Un Cours d'Opérations de Chirurgie." 2. "L'Anatomie de l'Homme." This was translated by the Jesuit Parenniu into the language of the Tartars. 3. "Traité de la Manière de secourir les Femmes dans les Accouchemens, &c."

## DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS)

An eminent Physician of Anaxarba, since called Cæsarea, in Cilicia, Flourished in the reign of Nero, and composed five books of the "Materia Medica." Fabricius is certain, that he composed these books before Pliny wrote his "Natural History," although he supposes Pliny might reach the age of Dioscorides. Pliny has indeed made no mention of him, and yet relates many things of a very similar nature, which circumstances Fabricius imputes to their both having collected their materials from the same store-house, and to Pliny's not having seen the books of Dioscorides.

THIS physician tells us, in the preface of his first

book, that he had consulted all who had written upon the "Materia Medica" before him; that to the information he had received from others, he had joined great application of his own; that he had travelled over many countries for the sake of confirming by observation, what he had learned from books; that he had corrected many errors of others, added many new things of his own, and digested the whole into a regular order. Salmasius considered all this as so much boasting; and treats Dioscorides as nothing better than a laborious compiler, or pillager of others; but we are obliged in this case to stand by the judgement of Galen, who has pronounced these books of Dioscorides to be the best that had been written upon the subject.

Beside these five books, there are a sixth and a seventh mentioned by Photius; but the genuineness of them is justly doubted, since Galen takes no notice of them in several places, where he could hardly be supposed to overlook them. There are also two other books, "Upon Simple and Compound Medicines easily to be procured," which have been attributed to Dioscorides; but these are supposed to be spurious, though they seem to have borne his name when Ætius read them.

The first edition of Dioscorides's works was published in Greek, by Aldus, at Venice, in 1499: they have often been published since, with versions and notes. Vide "Bibl. Græc.—Exercitat. Plinianæ,"

#### D O D A R T (DENYS)

Physician to Lewis XIV, and Member of the French Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Paris, in 1634. Among other things he is the author of a "Statica Medicina Gallica;" and he

he greatly cultivated the theory of insensible perspiration, treading closely in the steps of Sanctorius. He made the following experiment upon himself. Upon the first day of Lent, 1677, he weighed 116 pounds and one ounce; after undergoing the discipline and abstinence of Lent, he weighed on Easter eve no more than 107 pounds and 12 ounces. He lost during this season, therefore, eight pounds and five ounces. These attentions he is said to have continued for 33 years. He died in 1707, universally regretted.

He was, says Fontenelle, of a very religious and serious character, yet not austere and sombrous. Guy Patin, who was as covetous of eloges, as he was prodigal of satire, called him "*Monstrum sine Vitio*," a prodigy of wisdom and science without any defect.

Claude Dodart, his son, who was also first physician to the king, died at Paris, in 1720, and left "*Notes sur l'Histoire générale des Drogues, par Pierre Pomey*."

## DORNAVIUS (GASPAR)

A Physician, Orator, and Poet, born at Zigenrick, in Voightland,

Died in 1631, at an advanced age. He was counsellor and physician to the princes of Brieg and Lignitz, and was author of several works, which have been called learned fooleries. Those which are the most known are:

1. *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ*," 2 vols. folio, Hanover, 1619.
2. "*Homo Diabolus, hoc est: Auctorum veterum et recentiorum de Calumniæ Naturâ ac Remediis, suâ Linguâ editorum, Sylloge*;" Franckfort, 1618, 4to.
3. *De Incremento Dominationis Turcicæ, &c.*"

## DOUGLAS (JAMES)

An English Anatomist, particularly celebrated in the Practice of Midwifery.

He was settled in London at the commencement of the present century. The art is indebted to him for the following works :

1. "Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen," printed for the first time in London, and afterwards, with considerable augmentations, in Leyden, 1734, 8vo.
2. "Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen," London, 1706. The author here points out the difference of the muscles in man, and in the canine species: It has been translated into Latin, and printed at Leyden, in 1729.
3. "Description of the Peritonæum," London, 1730.

## DRAKE (JAMES)

A celebrated Political Writer and Physician,

Was born at Cambridge, in 1667, and at 17 admitted a member of that university, where he soon distinguished himself by his uncommon parts and ingenuity. Some time before the revolution, he took the degree of B. A., and after that of M. A.; but going to London in 1693, and discovering a particular genius for the study of physic, he was encouraged in the pursuit of it by Sir Thomas Millington, and the most eminent members of the college of physicians.

In 1696, he took the degree of doctor in that faculty, and was soon after elected F.R.S. as likewise of the college of physicians. But whether his own inclination led him, or whether he did it purely to supply the defects of a fortune, which was not sufficient to keep him a proper equipage as a physician in town, he applied himself to writing for the booksellers.

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In 1697, he was concerned in the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, "Commendatory Verses upon the Author of Prince Arthur, and King Arthur." In 1702, he published, in 8vo, "The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster, Feb. 10, in the 12th year of king William, A. D. 1700." This created him some trouble; for the House of Lords, thinking it reflected too severely on the memory of king William, summoned the author before them in May, 1702, and ordered him to be prosecuted by the attorney-general, who brought him to a trial, at which he was acquitted the year following. The passage that gave offence is in the preface, and runs thus: "And perhaps there was a third thing in prospect of deeper reach than all these, which was, that "should it have pleased God, for our sins, to have "snatched the king from us of a sudden, by chance of "war, or other fatal accident, during the tumult of "arms abroad, and the civil disorders they had raised "amongst us at home, and a numerous, corrupt, and "licentious party throughout the nation, from which "the House of Commons was sometimes not free; "they might entertain hopes, from the advantage of "being at the helm, and the assistance of their rabble, "to have put in practice their own schemes, and to "have given us a new model of government of their "own projection, and so to have procured to themselves a lasting impunity, and to have mounted their "own beast, the rabble, and driven the sober part of "the nation like cattle before them. That this is no "conjecture, will readily appear to any considering "persons, from the treatment her royal highness the "princess of Denmark, the heiress apparent to the "crown, met with all along from them and their "party. They were not contented to shew her a constant

“stant neglect and slight themselves, but their whole  
 “party were instructed, not to treat her with disrespect,  
 “but with spite. They were busy to traduce her with  
 “false and scandalous aspersions; and so far they car-  
 “ried the affront, as to make her at one time the com-  
 “mon subject of the tittle-tattle of almost every  
 “coffee-house and drawing-room; which they pro-  
 “moted with as much zeal, application and venom,  
 “as if a bill of exclusion had then been on the anvil,  
 “and these were the introductory ceremonies.”

In 1704, being dissatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, and with the disgrace of some of his friends, who were sticklers for it, he wrote, in concert with Mr. Poley, member of parliament for Ipswich, “The Memorial of the Church of England, humbly offered to the Consideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Constitution,” 8vo. The treasurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the crown in the whig interest therein severely reflected on, were so highly offended at the publication of it, that they represented it to the queen as an insult upon her honour, and intimation that the church was in danger under administration. Accordingly her majesty took notice of it in her speech from the throne to the ensuing parliament, October 27, 1705, and was addressed by both Houses upon that occasion. Soon after the queen, at the petition of the House of Commons, put out a proclamation for discovering the author of the “Memorial,” but no discovery could be made. The parliament was not the only body that shewed resentment to this book; for the grand jury of the city of London, having presented it at the sessions, as a false, scandalous, and traitorous libel, it was forthwith burnt in the sight of the court then sitting, and afterwards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman,

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But though DRAKE then escaped, yet as he was very much suspected of being the author of that book, and had rendered himself obnoxious upon other accounts to persons then in power, occasions were sought to ruin him if possible; and a newspaper he was publishing at that time under the title of "*Mercurius Politicus*," afforded his enemies the pretence they wanted. For taking exception at some passages therein, they prosecuted him in the Queen's Bench, in 1706. His case was argued at the bar of that court, April 30, when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following the doctor was acquitted; but the government brought a writ of error. The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments and ill usage from some of his party, is supposed to have flung him into a fever, of which he died at Westminster, March 2, 1706-7, not without violent exclamations against the rigour of his prosecutors.

Beside the performances already mentioned, he made an English translation of "*Herodotus*," which was never published. He wrote a comedy, called "*The Sham Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant*;" which was acted at the Theatre Royal, in 1697. It is chiefly borrowed from two of Fletcher's plays, namely, "*The Spanish Curate*," and "*Wit without Money*." He was the editor of "*Historia Anglo-Scotica*; or an impartial History of all that happened between the Kings and Kingdoms of England and Scotland, from the beginning of the Reign of William the Conqueror to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1703," 8vo. In the dedication he says, "That upon a diligent revisal, "in order if possible to discover the name of the author, and the age of his writing, he found that it was "written in, or at least not finished till the time of  
" king

"king Charles I." He says nothing more of the manuscript, however, or how it came into his hands.

But whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might distinguish him in his lifetime, he is chiefly known now by his medical works: by that "New System of Anatomy" particularly, which was finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707, with a preface by W. Wagstaffe, M.D. and reader of anatomy at surgeon's hall. Dr. Wagstaffe tells us, that DRAKE "eminently excelled in giving the rationale of things, and inquiring into the nature and causes of phænomena. "He does not," says he, "behave himself like a mere describer of the parts, but like an unprejudiced inquirer into nature, and an absolute master of his profession. And if Dr. Lower has been so much and so deservedly esteemed for his Solution of the Systole of the Heart, Dr. DRAKE, by accounting for the Diastole, ought certainly to be allowed his share of reputation, and to be admitted as a partner of his glory." A second edition of this work was published in 1717, in two volumes, 8vo; and an Appendix in 1728, 8vo, which is usually bound up with the second volume. The plates, which are very numerous, are accurately drawn, and well engraved. They are taken, some of them, from Swammerdam.

Dr. DRAKE put notes to the English translation of Le Clerc's "History of Physic," printed in 1699, 8vo; and there is also, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "A Discourse of his concerning some Influence of Respiration on the Motion of the Heart, hitherto unobserved."

"The Memorial of the Church of England, &c." was reprinted in 8vo, in 1711, to which is added, an introductory preface, containing the life and death of the author, from which this present account is chiefly drawn.

## D R A K E (WILLIAM)

Was born in York, 1687, and educated in Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He settled as a physician in the place of his nativity, where he acquired considerable practice, and accumulated an ample fortune. In his latter years, he spent much time in collecting records, from which he compiled the History of York, which is much valued. It has been published in one volume, folio, with a great number of copper-plates, not only of the cathedral, but likewise of all the churches and other public buildings in that ancient city. He died, respected by all who knew him, in 1760, aged 73.

## D R A K E (FRANCIS)

A Surgeon at York, and an eminent Antiquary,

Was much esteemed by Dr. Mead, Mr. Folkes, the two Mr. Gales, and all the principal members of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published, in 1736, "Eboracum; or the History and Antiquities of the city of York, from its Original to the present Time: together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, &c. By FRANCIS DRAKE, of the city of York, gent. F.R.S. and member of the society of antiquaries in London;" a copy of which, with large manuscript additions by the author, is in the hands of his son, the Rev. William Drake, F.A.S. late master of the free-school at Felsted, in Essex; who has distinguished himself by several curious articles in the "Archæologia," vol. iv, 143; v, 137, 139, and would republish his father's book, if the plates could be recovered. A metzotinto print of Mr. DRAKE, by Val. Green, was published

published in 1771, from a picture by N. Drake, with this inscription; "FRANC. DRAKE Armiger, Eboracensis, Reg. Soc. necnon Antiqu. Socius."

#### DRELINCOURT (CHARLES)

The third Son of Charles Drelincourt, minister of the church of Paris, was a famous professor of physic at Leyden. He was born at Paris in 1633, and taking the degree of M.D. at Montpellier, in 1654, was immediately chosen first physician to the armies of the king of France in Flanders, under marshal Turenne.

AFTERWARDS marrying at Paris, he had an invitation to the professorship of physic at Leyden, in 1668; which place he accepted, and discharged the functions of it with extraordinary success. He served king William and queen Mary of England, till their advancement to the throne; and it was to him alone, that the king entrusted the care of his consort, in her journey to the waters of Aix, in 1681.

Bayle has given him a great character. As a man, he describes him benevolent, friendly, pious, and charitable; as a scholar, versed in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in all polite literature, in as high a degree, as if he had never applied himself to any thing else; as a professor of physic, clear and exact in his method of reading lectures, and of a skill in anatomy universally admired; as an author, one whose writings are of an original and inimitable character. This great and amiable man died at Leyden, in May 1697; leaving behind him one son of his own name.

#### DUBOURG (JACQUES BARBEU)

Was born at Mayenne, on the 15th of February, 1709, at which place he received the rudiments of his education.

education. Here his improvement was rapid; for at the fifteenth year of his age, he had so far completed his education, as to resolve upon that plan of life, which seemed destined for his future attachment and cultivation. He had two brothers, who had devoted themselves to the church, and probably fraternal affection, more than moral constitution, early biassed his mind to pursue the same path; and from this motive, the study of theology now occupied his attention; in the pursuit of which he acquired a critical knowledge of the Hebrew, and he has been frequently consulted in the interpretation of the most difficult passages in the sacred language.

As a scholar and a moralist, this amiable youth might be deemed worthy of the priesthood; but when the period arrived, that the irrevocable oath essential to assuming the sacerdotal office was to be exacted, which for ever binds the priest to the altar, his mind, in which the seeds of freedom early germinated, revolted at the prospect of perpetual restraint, and made him abandon a choice, that was primarily dictated by the example of those he most loved, rather than by conviction of judgement.

Freed from his theological studies, he cultivated literature in general, as much more congenial to that liberality of mind, and favourable to that spirit of independence, which constituted the most prominent features in his character.

In the gratification of his own unbiassed taste, poetry and history became his favourite studies; to which he united those more immediately connected with medicine; though it was not till the thirty-eighth year of his age, that he offered himself before the faculty of medicine at Paris, into which body he was admitted in the year 1748, after having maintained his

his theses with great spirit and distinguished reputation. They were the following: 1. "*Daturne etiam vitalium organorum somnus?*" aff. 1746.—2. "*Utrum anni climacterici cæteris periculosiores?*" neg. 1747. 3. "*An variolarum morbus absque eruptione?*" aff. 1747.—4. "*An Trachæotomiæ nunc scalpellum, nunc trigonus mucro?*" aff. 1748. But prior to this period, he had evinced his attachment to the science of medicine, by his defence of it against the college of surgery. His reception into the faculty of medicine interrupted not his literary labours: the correspondence, which he maintained with the learned in England and Italy, rendered it requisite for him to acquire the languages of these respective countries. His friendship with the celebrated lord Bolingbroke more particularly inspired him with a taste for English literature, and he translated, with success, this nobleman's letters on history, from Pope's edition, in 1738; to which he added a translation of an ingenious and philosophical letter by lord Bathurst, upon the advantages of retirement, which teaches us the knowledge of ourselves in the sweet enjoyment of meditation, and upon the utility of study, which, in multiplying the sources of virtue and happiness, helps us to deserve the esteem of men, and, as much as possible, to live without them, and in exile is equally useful to the wise man as to the fool, since by it the one finds repose, and the other his reason.

Man, who is but an atom on the globe, and whose existence on it is transitory, has, by his industry, and by his indefatigable curiosity, discovered the relations of the parts of which it consists, and ascertained the periods of the revolutions which they have undergone. Two sciences, geography and chronology, have been the result of these researches, and it is upon these that  
the

the knowledge of history is founded; the whole extent of the earthly globe, in the strict sense of the first, is but a circumscribed space, which it measures with precision, according to the dimensions of its height and breadth, upon which the immense ocean, the course of rivers, and the chain of mountains are instantly perceived, and which presents, in a single table, all the known climates, ranged according to the proportion of their distances. The second traces and adjusts the succession of events; less compounded than geography, the objects of which it treats, like time, have but one dimension, that of their duration. Chronology, hitherto, had not been reduced on tables; DUBOURG had the merit of conceiving this arduous design in thirty-five plates, which, placed together and rolled upon two cylinders, imitated the revolution of centuries, and composed a chronological table, extending to the year 1753, when our author wrote\*. After having thus distinguished himself as the historian of all nations and ages, he conducted a medical journal, entitled, "*Gazette d'Epidaure*," which continued three years; and contained many practical and interesting observations.

Some time afterwards, the physicians and surgeons of Paris were much divided on a medical legal disquisition on the duration of gestation, and the time of parturition; which was conducted with great heat and acrimony by the different parties. Dr. DUBOURG was engaged in this controversy, and distinguished himself by a valuable and elaborate publication, entitled, "*Recherches sur la Durée de la Grossesse et le Terme de l'Accouchement*." Amsterdam, 1765.

\* These tables were preceded by an explanatory discourse. Tables have been since formed in England by Dr. Priestley, Dr. Blair, and Dr. Playfair.

By this work he acquired additional fame and reputation, like Dr. William Hunter, upon a subject not very dissimilar: this amiable physician was on the side of humanity; for a mind endowed with sentiments of honour and virtue is the least liable to suspect the want of them in others.

To the cultivation of botany he devoted much of his time. His garden, which contained a large assemblage of plants, was open to students, and the lovers of botany; and in 1767, he published a copious work, explanatory of his new method of arranging plants, entitled, "*Le Botaniste François, comprenant toutes les Plantes communes et usuelles, disposées suivant une nouvelle Méthode et décrites en Langage vulgaire,*" 2 volumes, 12mo. This work also comprised many curious essays on the nature of diseases and their remedies.

In person, Dr. DUBOURG was somewhat above the middle stature, and full, but not gross in figure: of a fair complexion, and great affability in his countenance, with a firmness at the same time in his features, which conveyed the idea of the union of dignity of mind, with softness of manners. With a constitution thus organized for the happy acquirement of confidential intercourse, his understanding was refined and improved by the cultivation of letters, and deep reflection on man, in the most extended view: this is particularly evident in his "*Code de la Raison humaine;*" in which he first considers man in his individual existence, and afterwards pursues the investigation through all his relative duties in life: as the member of a family in the patriarchal state, till he becomes a citizen of the world, in the most enlarged and philosophical view, formed for communicating  
happiness

happiness to others, and of participating in it, as flowing from the divine and inexhaustible source.

A mind actuated by such sentiments of urbanity, must be peculiarly prone to the intercourse of the most generous and social affections, which begets friendships founded upon sincerity, and unites friends in indissoluble bonds of amity. In this sacred union, the best and wisest of men have been the most choice in forming connections, which influence and improve the dearest enjoyments of life. Dr. DUBOURG, with an affability of liberal and easy manners, maintained a scrupulous caution in forming his friendships: often has he said, "J'aimerois mieux, avoir un honnête homme pour ennemi, qu'un fripon pour ami."

Dr. DUBOURG was admitted into the friendship of the great philosopher Dr. Franklin, early in the year 1773, and ever afterwards continued one of his most intimate and bosom associates; and it was DUBOURG, that had the honour of diffusing the knowledge of the electrical philosophy throughout France, and the continent of Europe, by the publication of "Oeuvres de Mr. Franklin."

There is an union between the sexes of heart and soul, of sublime friendship, founded upon unlimited affection, which places man in the first and most endearing situation he can possibly enjoy; and few partook of the blessings of connubial felicity in a more exalted degree than DUBOURG. As DUBOURG was devoted to his wife with the tenderest affection, he bemoaned her decease, which happened in August 1777, with tears of affliction, which nothing could wipe away but time, and the consolations of religion and philosophy. In little more than two years he followed her, being attacked by a fever early in December 1779, of which he died on the 13th, in the 71st

year of his age.—Vide “Memoirs of the Medical Society of London,” vol. i, p. 476, containing Memoirs of Jaques Barbeu Dubourg, by Dr. Lettſom.

#### D U N C A N (DANIEL)

An eminent Physician, born at Montauban in Languedoc, in 1649,

Was the ſon of Dr. Peter Duncan, profeſſor of phyſic in that city, and grandſon to William Duncan, an Engliſh gentleman, of Scottiſh original, who removed from London to the South of France about the beginning of the laſt century. Having loſt both his parents while yet in his cradle, he was indebted for the care of his infancy and education to the guardianship of his mother’s brother, Mr. Daniel Paul, a leading counſellor of the parliament of Toulouſe, though a firm and profeſſed proteſtant.

MR. DUNCAN received the firſt elements of grammar, polite literature, and philoſophy, at Puy Laurens, whither the magiſtracy of Montauban had transferred their univerſity for a time, to put an end to ſome diſputes of the ſtudents with the citizens. The maſters newly eſtabliſhed there, finding their credit much raiſed by his uncommon proficiency, redoubled their attention to him; ſo that he went from that academy with a diſtinguiſhed character to Montpellier, when removed thither by his guardian, with a view to qualify him for a profeſſion, which had been for three generations hereditary in his family. His ingenuity and application recommended him to the eſteem and friendſhip of his principal inſtructor there, the celebrated Dr. Charles Barbeyrac, uncle to John Barbeyrac, the illuſtrious civilian, whoſe medical lectures and practice were in high reputation. Having taken his favourite pupil into his own houſe, he permitted him,

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at every visit he paid to his patients, to consult and reason with him concerning the effect of his prescriptions. When he had studied eight years under the friendly care of so excellent a master, and had just attained the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the degree of M. D. in that university.

From Montpellier he went to Paris, where he resided nearly seven years. Here he published his first work, upon the principle of motion in the constituent parts of animal bodies, entitled, "*Explication nouvelle et mécanique des Actions animales*," Paris, 1678. It was in the year following, that he went for the first time to London, to dispose of some houses there, which had descended to him from his ancestors. He had besides some other motives to the journey; and, among the rest, to get information relative to the effects of the plague in London, in 1665. Having dispatched his other business, he printed in London a Latin edition of his "*Theory of the Principle of Motion in animal Bodies*." His stay in London, at this time, was little more than two years, though he was much disposed to settle there entirely. But in 1681, he was recalled to Paris, to attend a consultation on the health of his patron Colbert, which was then beginning to decline.

Soon after his return, he produced the first part of a new work, "entitled, "*La Chymie naturelle, ou Explication chymique et mécanique de la Nourriture de l'Animal*." It was much read, but rather raised than satisfied the curiosity of the learned; to answer which, he added afterwards two other parts, which were received with general applause. A second edition of the whole was published at Paris in 1687. In that year likewise came out his "*Histoire de l'Animal, ou la Connoissance du Corps animé, par la*  
T 3 Mécanique,

Méchanique, et par la Chymie." He left Paris in 1683, upon the much lamented death of Colbert, the kind effect of whose esteem he gratefully acknowledged, though in a much smaller degree than he might have enjoyed, if he could have restrained his zeal for protestantism, and his avowed abhorrence of popery. He had some property in land adjoining to the city of Montauban, with a handsome house upon it, pleasantly situate near the skirts of the town. It was with the purpose of selling these, and settling finally in England, that he went thither from Paris. But the honourable and friendly reception he met with there determined his stay some years in his native city.

In 1690, the persecution, which began to rage with great fury against protestants, made him suddenly relinquish all thoughts of a longer abode in France. Having disposed of his house and land for less than half their value, he retired first to Geneva, intending to return to England through Germany; an intention generally kept in petto, but for many years unexpectedly thwarted by a variety of events. Great numbers of his persuasion, encouraged by his liberality in defraying their expences on the road to Geneva, had followed him thither. Unwilling to abandon them in distress, he spent several months in that city and Berne, in doing them all the service in his power. He passed about eight or nine years at Berne, where to his constant practice of physic was added the charge of a professorship of anatomy and chemistry. In the year 1699, Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, sent for him to Cassel. The princess, who lay dangerously ill, was restored to life, but recovered strength very slowly. Dr. DUNCAN was entertained for three years with great respect, in the palace of the Landgrave, as his domestic physician. During his stay at that court, he

wrote

wrote his treatise upon the abuse of hot liquors. The use of tea, which had not long been introduced into Germany, and into the houses of only the most opulent, was already at the Landgrave's become improper and immoderate, as well as that of coffee and chocolate. The princess of Hesse, with a weak habit of body inclining to a consumption, had been accustomed to drink these liquors to excess, and extremely hot. He thought fit, therefore, to write something against the abuse of them. He wrote this treatise in a popular style, as intended for the benefit of all ranks of people; the abuse he condemned, growing daily more and more epidemical. Though he deemed it too superficial for publication, he permitted it to be much circulated in manuscript. It was not till five years after, that he was persuaded by his friend Dr. Boerhaave to print it, first in French, under the title of "*Avis salutaire à tout le Monde, contre l'Abus des Liqueurs chaudes, et particulièrement du Café, du Chocolat, et du Thé.*" Rotterdam, 1705. He printed it the year following in English.

The persecution of protestants in France continuing to drive great numbers of them from all its provinces into Germany, he defrayed, occasionally, the expences of some small bodies of these poor emigrants, who passed through Cassel in 1702, in their way to Brandenburg, where encouraging offers of a comfortable maintenance were held out by the king of Prussia to industrious manufacturers of every sort. The praises these people spread of Dr. DUNCAN's liberality, when they arrived at Berlin, procured him a flattering invitation to that court. Here he was well received by the reigning prince, who appointed him distributor of his prudent munificence to some thousands of these poor artificers. Though appointed professor of phy-

fic with a decent salary, and physician to the royal household, he found his abode at Berlin likely to prove injurious to his health and fortune. His expences there were excessive, and increasing without bounds by the daily applications made to him by the refugees, as distributor of the royal bounty, which fell short of their wants. Besides, the intemperate mode of living at that court was not according to his taste. It was this last reason, which induced him, in 1703, to remove to the Hague.

In this most agreeable residence he settled about twelve years, a short excursion to London excepted, in 1706, for the purpose of investing all his monied property in the English funds. He kept, at this time, a frequent correspondence with Dr. Boerhaave, at whose persuasion he published a Latin edition of his Natural Chemistry, with some improvements, and additional illustrations. He commenced, about the same time, a correspondence upon similar subjects with Dr. Richard Mead. From the time of his leaving London in 1681, it appears, that Dr. DUNCAN constantly entertained thoughts of fixing there his final abode. He, however, did not effect this purpose till about the end of 1714. He expressed an intention to quit the Hague some months sooner; but unhappily just then he was suddenly seized with a stroke of the palsy. He dedicated the last sixteen years of his life to the gratuitous service of those who sought his advice. To the rich who consulted him, from whom he as peremptorily refused to take a fee, he was wont to say with a smile, "The poor are my only paymasters." "now, they are the best I ever had, their payments" "are placed in a government fund that can never fail;" "my security is the only king who can do no wrong." This alluded to the loss he had sustained, in 1721,  
of

of a third part of his property by the South Sea scheme. It produced not the least alteration in his purpose, or any retrenchment of his general beneficence to the poor. He left behind him a great number of manuscripts, chiefly on physical subjects, and died at London, April 30, 1735, aged 86.

## D U R E T (Louis)

Born of a noble Family at Beaugé-le-ville, in Brescia, then belonging to the Duke of Savoy,

Was among the most celebrated physicians of his time, and practised his art at Paris with great reputation, during the reigns of Charles IX, and Henry III, to whom he was physician in ordinary. The latter of these princes, who had a singular esteem and affection for him, granted him a pension of four hundred crowns of gold, with survivance to his five sons: and as a mark of his condescension, was present at the marriage of his daughter, to whom he made presents to a considerable amount.

DURET died Jan. 22, 1586, at the age of 53. He was firmly attached to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and treated medicine in the manner of the ancients. Of several books, which he wrote, the most esteemed is, "*Commentaire sur les Coaques d'Hippocrate*," Paris 1621, folio. He died before he had put the finishing hand to this work. John Duret, his son, revised it, and gave it to the public, under this title, "*Hippocratis magni Coacæ Prænotiones: Opus mirabile, in tres Libros distributum, Interprete et Enarratore, L. Duret*." John Duret followed his father's profession with great success, and died in 1629, at the age of 60.

## E.

## ECLUSE (CHARLES de l')

A Physician of Arras,

To whom the emperors Maximilian the second, and Rodolphus the second, committed the care of their garden of simples. Being disgusted with the formalities attending on the life of a courtier, he retired to Frankfort on the Maine, and afterward to Leyden, where he died April 4, 1609, at the age of 84, professor of botany. His works are in two volumes, folio: Antwerp, 1601—1605.

## EISENSCHMIDT (JOHN GASPAR, M. D.)

Was born at Strasburgh, in 1656. In a journey he made to Paris, he formed an intimacy with several of the learned, and particularly with Du Verney and Tournefort. He was admitted of the academy of sciences on the re-establishment of that society, and died in 1712, at the age of 56, at Strasbourg, where he settled on returning from his travels. He published:

1. "A Treatise on the Weights and Measures of various Nations, and of the Value of the Coin of the Ancients."

2. "A Treatise on the Figure of the Earth, entitled, "Elliptico-Sphéroide."

He cultivated the mathematics without neglecting medicine.

## ELICHMAN (JOHN)

A Native of Silesia,

Practised physic at Leyden, and was remarkable for understanding sixteen languages. He was so well skilled in the Persian, that, in the judgement of Salmasius, Europe has never produced a man, who equalled him in that point, and perhaps never will. He was of opinion, that the German and the Persian languages were derived from the same original; and he gave several reasons for it.

He wrote a letter in Arabic, "*De Ufu Linguæ Arabicæ in Medicinâ*," which was printed at Jena in 1636. His dissertation "*De Termino Vitæ secundum Mentem Orientalium*," appeared in 1639; and would have been much larger than it is, if he had not died while he was writing it. His Latin translation of the Table of Cebes was printed at Leyden in 1640, together with the Arabic version, and the Greek, under the care of Salmasius, who prefixed thereto a very ample preface. Vide Bayle's "*Diction.*"—Salmas. "*Præfat. in Tabulam Arabicam Cebetis.*"

## ELLER DE BROOKHUYSEN (JOHN THEODORE)

First Physician to the King of Prussia,

Was born in 1689, at Pletzkau, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, and died at Berlin, in 1760, aged 71 years. To the title of first physician, which Frederic William had given him in 1735, Frederic II, his son, in 1755, added that of privy counsellor and director of the royal academy of Prussia. We have, by him, a treatise in Latin of the Knowledge and Treatment of Diseases, principally of the acute species; which was translated into French by M. le Roy,

Roy, physician, 1774, 12mo. The doctrine here laid down is good in the main, and founded on important observations in practice. The death of the author deprived the public of those he had made on chronical diseases; and it is a loss; for he joined to a long course of practice, the sagacity, the dexterity, and the patience so necessary to an observer.

ELYOT (Sir THOMAS)

Flourished in the fifteenth century, was eminent in various branches of learning, and was a patron and friend of most of the learned men in Henry the eighth's reign. Among other works in different branches of science, he wrote one on physick, entitled, "The Castell of Health." This was greatly esteemed, not only by the public in general, but by some of the faculty in his time; and is, indeed, fully as worthy of notice as most of the medical pieces of that age.

"THE Castell of Health" is said to have been first published in 1541; it was reprinted in 1572, 1580, and 1595. The writer, in his proeme or preface, answering the objection that might be raised against his work from his supposed ignorance of medical science, gives an account of the manner of his acquiring this part of knowledge, which is worth quoting on account of the course of reading mentioned in it. "Before  
 " that I was twenty years old," he says, " a worship-  
 " ful physician, and one of the most renowned at that  
 " time in England, read unto me the works of Galen,  
 " of temperaments and natural faculties, the introduc-  
 " tion of Johannicius, with some of the aphorisms of  
 " Hippocrates. And afterward, by mine own study,  
 " I read over in order the more part of the works  
 " of Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, Paulus, Celsus,  
 " Alexander

“ Alexander Trallianus, Plinius the one and the other,  
 “ with Dioscorides. Nor did I omit to read the long  
 “ canons of Avicenna, the commentaries of Averroes,  
 “ the practices of Isaac, Haliabbas, Rhazes, Mesue;  
 “ and also of the more part of them which were their  
 “ aggregators and followers. And although I have  
 “ never been at Montpellier, Padua, nor Salern, yet  
 “ have I found something in physick whereby I have  
 “ taken no little profit concerning mine own health.”

His acquaintance with these ancient authors is sufficiently evinced in his work, by his frequent references to them, and his adopting all the theory of Galen with its numerous distinctions and divisions. It cannot be expected, that much of original matter should be found in a writer so circumstanced. On the whole, his rules for diet and regimen, when not drawn from Galenical theory, are founded upon good plain sense; and he uniformly inculcates temperance of every kind. This he carries to a degree, with regard to certain enjoyments, that would be generally thought somewhat too rigorous, except by such a bridegroom as the old gentleman in la Fontaine, who would be pleased, with our knight's authority, to add all the months from April to October to the red-letter days of his Calendar.

Two or three particular observations, which appear proper to this author, are all we shall further extract from this work. In speaking of different kinds of drinks, he has the following remark concerning cider-drinkers. “ Who that will diligently mark in the  
 “ countries where cider is used for a common drink,  
 “ the men and women have the colour of their visage  
 “ pallid, and the skin of their visage rivelled, although  
 “ that they be young.” The qualities of the cider of some counties have of late been a subject of much disquisition; and from this passage it will appear, that  
 suspicions

suspensions concerning the unwholesomeness of this liquor are of long standing.

From another passage we learn, that the disease now called a cold began to be common in England in his time. "At this present time," he says, "in this realm of England, there is not any one more annoyance to the health of man's body, than distillations from the head called rheums." The cause of their being so much more frequent than they used to be forty years before, he supposes to be "banquettings after supper, and drinking much, especially wine a little after sleep;" and also covering up the head too hot, a practice which prevailed to such a degree, that he tells us, "now-a-days if a boy of seven years of age, or a young man of twenty years, have not two caps on his head, he and his friends will think that he may not continue in health; and yet if the inner cap be not of velvet or fatten, a serving man feareth to lose his credence" (credit.) Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 61, &c.

#### EMILIANO (JOHN)

An Italian Philosopher and Physician of the 16th Century,

Acquired reputation in the medical art, which he practised with success, and as a great naturalist. He is principally known by a tract printed at Venice, in 1584, 4to, under the title of, "*Historia naturalis de Ruminantibus et Ruminacione.*"

#### ENT (SIR GEORGE)

A very ingenious and eminent Physician,

Born at Sandwich in Kent, Nov. 6, 1604; after regularly going through a course of classical instruction, was sent to Sidney college, Cambridge. He

He afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and was made a doctor of physick at Padua.

After his return home, he became eminent for his practice; during the times of the usurpation, was chosen fellow, and afterwards president of the college of physicians; and, at length, had the honour of knight-hood conferred upon him by Charles II. He died at London, Oct. 13, 1689, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was extremely intimate with the famous Dr. William Harvey, whom he learnedly defended in a piece, entitled, "*Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contra Æmilium Parisanum*, 1641," in 8vo. Ten years after, he prevailed with Dr. Harvey to consent to the publication of his "*Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*," of which he himself took the care, and which he presented to the president and fellows of the college of physicians, in a very sensible, polite, and elegant dedication. He published also, "*Animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustonî, M. D. Diatribam de Respirationis Ufu primario*," 1679, 8vo, before which, says Wood, is his picture in a long peruke.

In the Philosophical Transactions, Number 194, Ann. 1691, are Sir GEORGE ENT's "*Observationes Ponderis Testudinis, cum in autumnno terram subiret, cum ejusdem ex terrâ verno tempore exeuntis pondere comparatæ, per plures annos repetitæ*." Wood seems to think, that Sir GEORGE might be the author of more things; but they had not come to his knowledge. Vide Wood's "*Fasti*," vol. i.

## ERASTUS (THOMAS)

A celebrated Physician and Divine,

Was born at Baden in Germany, about 1524. He was liberally educated, and sent to the university of Basil, when he was sixteen years old; but he had some difficulties to struggle with, on account of the narrow circumstances of his parents. Providence, however, says Melchior Adam, raised up a Mæcenas for him, who supplied him plentifully with every thing he wanted.

WHEN he had been at Basil two years, he was seized with the plague, but happily recovered from it. Afterwards he went into Italy, and settled at Bologna, where he applied himself intensely to the study of philosophy first, and then of physic. He spent nine years in Italy among the most eminent physicians, and acquired great skill in the science. Then he returned to his own country, and lived some time at the court of the princes of Henneberg, where he practised physic with great reputation. Afterwards the elector palatine, Frederic III, gave him an honourable invitation to his court, and made him first physician and counsellor: he appointed him also professor of physic in the university of Heidleberg. Here there arose a warm dispute about the sacrament, namely, "Whether the terms, Flesh and Blood, ought to be understood literally or metaphorically?" ERASTUS engaged in this controversy, and published a book, in which he contended for the metaphorical sense.

He had all along joined the study of divinity to that of physic, and was esteemed as good a divine as he was a physician: for which reason, in 1564, when a conference was held between the divines of the Palatinate and

and those of Wirtemberg, about the real presence in the Lord's supper, ERASTUS was ordered, by the elector Frederick, to be present at it. He afterwards left Heidleberg, and returned to the university of Basil, where he had been educated. Here he caused a society to be established for the particular study and promotion of medical knowledge, and spent the last years of his life in the active pursuit of it: and here he died Dec. 31, 1583.

He wrote several books of philosophy and physie, and some particularly levelled at Paracelsus, whose whimsies and extravagances he was very earnest to discredit and explode. He wrote, as we have observed, upon subjects of divinity; but what made the most noise of all his performances, and makes him chiefly memorable now, is his book, "*De Excommunicatione Ecclesiasticâ*." In this he denies the power of the church, and affirms their censures to be incapable of extending beyond this present life. For this, as we may easily conceive, the loudest anathemas have been thundered against him by the papists; and he has not been spared by those who were not papists. Beza wrote against him in a book, entitled, "*De verâ Excommunicatione et Christiano Presbyterio*;" and so did our learned Hammond in his book "*of the Power of the Keys*," ERASTUS knew well enough, that a work of this import was not likely to be relished by divines of any order, and therefore directed it not to be published till after his death. Melchior Adams says, that it was supposed to be published by his widow; which looks as if it were ushered into the world by an unknown editor.—Vide Melch. Adam, in "*Vitâ*,"

## ETHERIDGE (GEORGE)

Was born in the year 1518, at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1534, of which he was made probationer fellow in 1543. In this university he pursued the study of physic, together with those liberal and ornamental parts of science, for which that seat of learning has always been celebrated. He taught Greek privately several years in the university before 1553, when he was made regius professor of that language. This post he retained till some time after the accession of queen Elizabeth, when, on account of his having been active against the protestants in Mary's reign, he was obliged to relinquish it. He likewise suffered much at this time from frequent imprisonments. He continued, however, stedfast to the Romish faith, in which he had been zealously educated; and for his support, pursued the practice of physic in and about Oxford, principally among those of his own communion. He also took into his family, as boarders, the children of several popish gentlemen, whom he instructed in the rudiments of science. In this station he maintained a high character, not only for medical knowledge, but for skill in the mathematics, in Hebrew, and the learned languages, in music and poetry. Leland, the antiquary, was his intimate friend, and has celebrated him in his verses. He was living in 1588.

BESIDE various translations and poetical works, of which one of the most remarkable is a version of the first book of the *Æneid* into Greek heroic verse, he wrote "*Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot Libros Pauli Æginetæ, seu Observationes Medicamentorum quæ hac Ætate in Ufu sunt,*" Lond. 1588. This is a small piece, dedicated to Sir Walter Mildmay, with  
a pre-

a prefatory epistle in Greek to the college of physicians. Its purport is to add, by way of comment to the practical part of Paulus Ægineta, an account of such remedies as were principally used in his own time. These, we find, almost entirely consisted of purgative, bitter, and emollient vegetable simples, with the compound electuaries, and pills of ancient invention; and his work is little more than a collection of prescriptions of this sort, accommodated to different diseases. He takes notice of the *sweating sickness*, that raged in Edward the sixth's time, and remarks, that few died of it at Oxford, which he attributes to the superior purity of its air.

Sir George Etheridge, the dramatic writer, is said to have been descended from the same family with this physician. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 158, &c.

## ETMULLER (MICHAEL)

An eminent Physician, born at Leipzig, May 26, 1646,

After having travelled over the greatest part of Europe, he was made professor of botany, chemistry, and anatomy, at Leipzig, where he died in 1683. He was an indefatigable writer, his works amounting to no less than five volumes in folio, as they were printed at Naples in 1728. He was married, and left a son, Michael Ernest Etmuller, who was also an ingenious physician, and who, after having given several pieces to the public, died in 1732.

## EUNAPIUS,

A native of Sardis, in Lydia,

Flourished in the fourth century under the emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. He was a celebrated sophist, physician, and historian. He was

brought up by Chrysanthius, a sophist of noble birth, who was related to him by marriage, at whose request he wrote his book "Of the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists," in which he frequently shews himself an enemy to Christianity.

He wrote a history of the Cæsars, which he deduced from the reign of Claudius, where Herodian left off, down to that of Arcadius and Honorius. Photius speaks with approbation of this history; only complaining, that he all along treats the emperors very injuriously, while he is so partial to the heathen, as even to prefer Julian to Constantine the Great. He inveighed also severely against the monks, whom he charged with pride and insolence, under the mask of austerity; and ridiculed, very profanely no doubt, the relics of holy martyrs. This history is lost, but the loss is the better to be borne, because we have the substance of it in Zosimus, who is supposed to have done little more than copy it. All that we have remaining of Eunapius is, his "Lives of the Sophists;" except, perhaps, a small fragment of his history, which is printed at the end of some editions of it; though Fabricius is of opinion, that this fragment belongs to another Eunapius, who lived somewhat earlier. Vide "Bibliothec. Græc." vol. 6, p. 253.

## EUTYCHIUS.

A Christian Author, of the Sect of the Melchites,

Was born at Cairo, in Egypt, 876, and became eminent in the knowledge of physic, which he practised with so much success and reputation, that even the Mahometans esteemed him the best physician of his time.

TOWARD the latter part of his life he applied himself to divinity, and was chosen in 933 patriarch of Alexandria.

Alexandria. He then took the name of Eutychius; for his Arabian name was Said Ebn Batrik. He had the misfortune not to be very acceptable to his people, for there were continual jars between them, from his first accession to the see to the time of his death, which happened in 950.

He wrote annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900, in which may be found many things that occur no where else, but certainly many more which were collected from false legends, and are entirely fabulous. An extract from these annals, under the title of "Annals of the Church of Alexandria," was published by Selden in Arabic and Latin, in 1642, 4to, and the Annals entire were published by Pocock, in Arabic and Latin, in 1659, 4to, with a preface and notes by Selden. Beside these, Eutychius wrote a book, "De Rebus Siciliae," after it was taken by the Saracens; the manuscript of which is now in the public library at Cambridge, subjoined to the Annals: also, "A Disputation between the Heterodox and the Christians:" together with some medical performances. Vide Cave "Hiftor. Literar."

## F.

## FABRICIUS (JEROM)

Usually called Aquapendente, from the Place of his Nativity,

Was an Italian physician of great repute in his day. He laid the foundation of his future acquisitions at Padua, where he made himself master of the Latin and Greek tongues, and went through a course of philosophy. There also he applied himself to physick, under

the celebrated Fallopius, and made a wonderful progress by the directions of so excellent a master. He studied principally surgery and anatomy, which he professed with high reputation at Padua for forty years.

Contrary to the spirit which animates the generality of his order, fame, and not interest, is said to have been his principal object. He had many good qualities of the heart, as well as great ones of the head, which procured him numerous friends, from whom he seems to have received presents instead of fees; for the cabinet, which he set apart for the reception of these presents, had this remarkable inscription on it, "*Lucrum neglecti*." The republic of Venice settled upon him a yearly stipend of a thousand crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue and a golden chain. He died about 1603, leaving behind him several treatises both in physic and surgery.

#### FAGON (GUY CRESCENT)

Was born at Paris, in 1638, and at a very early age was destined to the study of medicine. He took the degree of doctor in 1664. Vallot, first physician to the king, having undertaken to replant the royal garden, after the plan suggested by Fontenelle, FAGON offered his assistance. He travelled over the Alps, the Pyrenees, Auvergne, Provence, Languedoc, and returned with a very rich collection. His activity and zeal were rewarded with the honourable offices of professor of botany and chemistry in the royal garden. His reputation and merit obtained the post of first physician to the wife of the dauphin: Some few months afterwards he was chosen first physician to the queen; and, after her death, was entrusted by the king with the superintendence of the health of the royal progeny. At length, Lewis the fourteenth nominated him

his

his first physician, in 1693. Elevated to this post, he considerably diminished the revenues of his office : he abolished the tributes, which he found established upon nominations to the royal chairs of professor of medicine in the different universities. Being appointed superintendent of the royal garden in 1698, he advised Lewis the fourteenth to send Tournefort to the Levant, to enrich the garden with new and rare plants. He was received into the academy of sciences the year following.

M. Fagon had always been troubled with bad health ; but he in some measure improved a weakly constitution, by a regimen the most severe ; and nearly attained the age of eighty years, dying in 1718. Beside a profound knowledge in his profession, he possessed a general and polite erudition. His heart was yet superior to his genius, humane, generous, and disinterested. He collected a catalogue of the plants in the royal garden, published in 1665, with the title of "*Hortus Regius*." This catalogue he ornamented with a small Latin poem, inspired by his taste for botany. Vide "*Nouveau Dictionnaire historique-portatif*," tom. 2, p. 94, &c.

## FALLOPIUS (GABRIEL)

A celebrated Physician and Anatomist of Italy,

Was descended from a noble family, and born at Modena, in 1490. He enjoyed a strong and vigorous constitution, with vast abilities of mind, which he cultivated by an intense application to his studies in philosophy, physic, botany, and anatomy. In the last he made some discoveries ; and among the rest that of the tubes, by which the ova descend from the ovarium, and which from him are called the Fallopian tubes.

He travelled through the greater part of Europe, and penetrated by his labours the most abstruse mysteries of nature. He practised physic with great success, and gained the character of one of the ablest physicians of his age. He was made professor of anatomy at Pisa, in the year 1548; then at Padua, in the year 1551, at which place he died, upon the 9th of October 1563, aged 72 years.

Dr. Freind says, that "he was a great master in  
 " his profession; that he was a scholar of Brassavolus,  
 " and read his lectures upon the morbus gallicus, about  
 " the year 1555; but that though he treats of every  
 " branch of the disease very exactly, he says little or  
 " nothing but what may be found in Nicolas Massa,  
 " in his book 'De Gallico Morbo.' His writings,  
 by which he very much distinguished himself, were  
 first published separately at the time they were written,  
 and afterwards collected and printed with the title of  
 " *Opera genuina omnia, tam practica quam theoretica,*  
*in tres tomos distributa.*" They were printed at  
 Venice in 1584, and in 1606; and at Frankfort in  
 1600, "Cum operum Appendice;" and in 1606, in  
 folio. The first volume contains, 1. "Institutiones  
 Anatomicae." 2. "Observationes Anatomicae." 3.  
 "Observationes de Venis." 4. "De Partibus simi-  
 laribus humani Corporis." 5. "De Medicamentis  
 simplicibus." 6. "De Materia Medicali in Librum  
 primum Dioscoridis." 7. "De thermalibus Aquis  
 Libri septem." 8. "De Metallis atque Fossilibus Libri  
 duo." 9. "De Medicamentis purgantibus simpli-  
 cibus." 10. "Epistola ad Mercurialem de Asparagis."

The second volume contains, 1. "De Ulceribus  
 et eorum Speciebus." 2. "De Vulneribus in Genere  
 et Specie." 3. "Commentarius in Hippocratis Coi  
 Librum de Vulneribus Capitis." 4. "De Cauteriis."

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The third volume contains, 1. "De Humoribus præter Naturam." 2. "Expositio in Librum Galeni de Ossibus." 3. "De luxatis et fractis Ossibus." 4. "Methodus consultandi." 5. "De Compositione Medicamentorum." Vide Freind's "Hist. of Physic," part 2, p. 374, Lon. 1727.

## FERNELIUS (JOHN)

Physician to Henry II, of France,

Was born in Picardy, about the beginning of the eleventh century. He was not very young when sent to Paris to study rhetoric and philosophy; but made so quick a progress, that, having been admitted A.M. after two years time, the principals of the colleges strove who should have him to teach logic, and offered him a considerable stipend. He would not accept their offers, but chose to render himself worthy of a public professor's chair, by private studies and lectures. He applied himself to these, therefore, in a very intense manner. All other pleasure was insipid to him. He cared neither for play, nor for walking, nor for entertainment, nor even for conversation. He read Cicero, Plato, and Aristotle. The reading of Cicero procured him this advantage, that the lectures he gave on philosophical subjects were as eloquent, as those of the other masters were barbarous at that time. He also applied himself very earnestly to the mathematics.

THIS continual study drew upon him a long fit of sickness, which obliged him to leave Paris. On his recovery, he returned thither with a design to study physic; but before he applied himself entirely to it, he taught philosophy in the college of St. Barbara. After this he spent four years in the study of physic, and taking a doctor's degree confined himself to his closet,

in

in order to read the best authors, and to improve himself in the mathematics, that is, as far as the business of his profession would suffer him. Never was man more diligent than FERNEL. He used to rise at four o'clock in the morning, and studied till it was time either to read lectures or to visit patients. He then examined the urine that was brought to him; for this was the method of those times with regard to the poor people, who did not send for the physician. Coming home to dine, he shut himself up among his books till they called him to supper; returned to them the moment he had supped, and did not leave them till eleven o'clock, when he went to bed. So much pains do some men take to get ill health and the spleen, which, however, we do not find to have happened to FERNEL.

In the course of these studies, he invented mathematical instruments, and was at great expences in making them. His wife, who seems to have been a thrifty spirited woman, did not like those expences, by which even a part of her fortune was wasted. She murmured, she cried, she complained of it to her father, who was a counsellor at Paris. FERNEL submitted at last, sent all his instrument-makers away, and applied himself in good earnest to practise physic. But, as visiting patients did not employ his whole time, he resumed the same office in which he had been engaged already, that of reading public lectures upon Hippocrates and Galen. This soon gained him a great reputation through France, and in foreign countries. His business increasing, he left off reading lectures; but as nothing could make him cease to study in private, he spent all the hours he could spare in composing a work of physic, entitled, "Physiologia," which was soon after published. He was prevailed with

with to read lectures upon this new work, which he did for three years ; and undertaking another work, which he published, "*De Venæ Sectione*," he laid himself under the necessity of reading lectures some years longer ; for it was passionately desired that he would also explain this new book to youth.

While he was thus employed, he was sent for to court, in order to try whether he could cure a lady, whose recovery was despaired of. He was so happy as to cure her, which was the first cause of that esteem which Henry II, who was then but dauphin, and who was in love with that lady, conceived for him. This prince offered him even then the place of first physician to him ; but FERNEL, who infinitely preferred his studies to the hurry of a court, would not accept the employment, and had even recourse to artifice in order to obtain the liberty of returning to Paris. He stated first, that he was not learned enough to deserve to be entrusted with the health of princes ; but that if he were permitted to return to Paris, he would zealously employ all means to become more learned, and more capable of serving the dauphin. This excuse not being admitted, he pretended in the next place to be sick, and sent to the prince a surgeon, who was accustomed to speak familiarly to him, and who told him that FERNEL had a pleurisy, which grief would certainly render mortal, and that his grief was occasioned by being absent from his books and from his family, and by being obliged to discontinue his lectures, and lead a tumultuous life. The prince, giving credit to this false story, permitted FERNEL to retire. "A man," as Bayle observes, "must be excessively in love with his studies, and a philosophical life, when he employs such tricks to avoid what all others are desirous to obtain."

When Henry came to the throne, he renewed his entreaties ; but FERNEL represented, that the honour which

which was offered to him was due, for several reasons, and as an hereditary right, to the late king's physician; and that as for himself, he wanted some time for experiments concerning several discoveries he had made relating to physic. The king admitted this; but as soon as Francis the first's physician died, FERNEL was obliged to go and fill his place at Henry's court. And here just the contrary to what he dreaded came to pass; for he enjoyed more rest, and more leisure at court, than he had done at Paris; and he might have considered the court as an agreeable retirement, had it not been for the journeys which the new civil war obliged the king to take. Being returned from the expedition of Calais, he made his wife come to Fontainebleau; but this good woman was so afflicted at being obliged to leave her relations, that she fell sick soon after, and died delirious; and her death grieved FERNEL to such a degree, that he died within a month after she was buried. He was the author of many works, beside what have been mentioned; as, "*De abditis Rerum Causis*;" seven books of Pathology; a book on Remedies, &c. They have been printed several times; and before all the editions of them is prefixed his life, written by Plantius his disciple, from which this account of him is taken.

FERNEL got a vast estate by his business. Plantius tells us, that while he was with him, his gains amounted often to above 12,000 livres [500 l.] a year, and seldom under 10,000. Some account is given of his posterity, in the following passage of Guy Patin: "There  
" is in the convent of the Visitation at Lyons, a daughter of M. de Riant, counsellor of state. Her mother is niece to M. de Narbonne, her name is Mary  
" de Priz. This beautiful nun, who has not yet made  
" her vows, among other eminent qualities she possesses,

" fesses, is considerable by her birth, being descended  
 " from our great FERNEL, who was really an incom-  
 " parable physician. He left two daughters, the eldest  
 " of whom was married to M. Barjot, president in the  
 " grand council, and master of the requests. The  
 " other was married to M. Giles de Rian, president au  
 " mortier, who died in 1597. Her name was Mag-  
 " dalen Fernel, and she died in 1642, aged 94 years;  
 " et generatio rectorum benedicitur. I am very sorry  
 " that I did not go formerly to Villeroy, in the earl-  
 " dom of Perch, where she died, on purpose to have  
 " the honour of seeing her, and kissing her hands.  
 " They make us kiss relics, which are not worth these.  
 " So that your beautiful nun may boast, that she is  
 " descended from the greatest man that ever was of  
 " our profession since Galen, because the great FER-  
 " NEL was her great great grandfather." Vide " Bayle's  
 " Diction." &c.

## FERRAND (JAMES)

A French Physician, and a Native of Agen,

WROTE a book, " De la Maladie d'Amour ;" that is,  
 " Of the Distemper of Love," which was printed in  
 Paris, in 1622. Though his design was only to con-  
 sider love, as it often turns into a bodily disease, or  
 becomes a phrenzy, or melancholy ; yet he says a great  
 many things which relate to love in general, and par-  
 ticularly sets forth the uneasinesses which attend the  
 pleasures of it. The dedication to this book abounds  
 with learning, by which it appears, that there is no-  
 thing upon which the heathen poets had philosophized  
 so deeply as they had upon love. Bayle takes notice,  
 that this book has not yet been mentioned in the " Lin-  
 denius Renovatus," or " Catalogue of Physicians  
 and their Writings ;" yet says, that it deserves to have  
 § a place

a place there more than several which are in it, which is one reason why we have just bestowed a mention of it here. Vide "Bayle's Diction." &c.

#### FIENUS (THOMAS)

A very ingenious and learned Physician,

Was born at Antwerp, in 1566, and went into Italy to study physic, under Mercurialis and Aldrovandus. Upon his return, he distinguished himself so much in the university of Louvain, that he was chosen professor of physic there. Afterwards he was made physician to the duke of Bavaria. He died at Louvain in 1631, aged 64 years.

He composed several works, among which were, "De Viribus Imaginationis," and "De Formatione Fœtus." In the first of these performances, he relates a story of a hypochondriac, whose delusions represented his body so large, that he thought it impossible for him to get out of the room. The physician fancying there could be no better way of rectifying his imagination, than by letting him see that the thing could be done, ordered him to be carried out by force. Great was the struggle; and the patient no sooner saw himself at the outside of the door, than he fell into the same agonies of pain, as if his bones had been all broken by being forced through a passage too little for him, and died immediately after. FIENUS does not relate this upon his own knowledge, but he does not seem in the least to question the reality of the fact.

#### FIZES (ANTHONY)

A celebrated Physician of Montpellier, his native Country, where he died in 1765, aged 75 years.

We are in possession of many of his works, which procured him great reputation in Europe. The principal are :

1. "Opera

1. "Opera Medica," 1742, 4to.
2. "Leçons de Chimie de l'Université de Montpellier," 1750, 12mo.
3. "Tractatus de Physiologiâ," 1750, 12mo.
4. "A variety of Dissertations upon different Subjects in Medicine;" a science which the author understood in a superior degree. He was the Hippocrates of Montpellier, and joined politeness and elegance of manners to very extensive and various knowledge. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire," &c. in the supplement to the second volume, p. 6, &c.

## F L U D D (ROBERT)

Or, as he styled himself in Latin, De Fluctibus, second Son of Sir Thomas Fludd, Treasurer of War to Queen Elizabeth,

Was born in 1574, at Milgate, in Kent. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and, after taking his degree in arts, attached himself to the study of physic, and spent almost six years in his travels through the principal countries of Europe. It was probably during these peregrinations that he imbibed a taste for the Rosycrucian philosophy, of which he ever after was a strenuous supporter. He proceeded as doctor of physic in 1605, and about that time settled in London, and was made a fellow of the college of physicians.

He was a very voluminous author in his sect, diving into the farthest profundities, and most mysterious obscurities of the rosie-cross, and blending in a very extraordinary manner divinity, chemistry, natural philosophy, and metaphysics. Such a vein of warm enthusiasm runs through his works, that we may readily suppose him to have been a believer in the mystical jargon of his system. He is said to have used a kind of sublime unintelligible cant to his patients, which,  
by

by inspiring them with greater faith in his skill, might in some cases contribute to their cure. There is no doubt, at least, that it would assist his reputation; and accordingly we find, that he was eminent in his medical capacity. His philosophy, however, was received with less applause at home than abroad. The celebrated Gassendus had a controversy with him, which shews, at least, that he was not considered as an insignificant writer. As the Rosycrucian sect is now entirely extinct, we shall not trouble the reader with the long list of his works, given by Wood. They are mostly written in Latin, and the largest of them, entitled, "*Nixus utriusque Cosmi*," &c. has some extremely singular prints in it.

Dr. FLUDD died at his house in Coleman Street, London, on September 8, 1637, and was buried in the parish church of his native place.

It is said, that Dr. FLUDD was in possession of the MSS. of Simon Forman, the astrologer. This circumstance leads us to say something of the pretenders to physic and astrology, who were much in vogue about that time, and continued to be held in some estimation till the beginning of the present century. We have seen, that the studies of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, were early united in several persons, who have been the subjects of these memoirs. Real astronomy gave birth to judicial astrology; which, offering an ample field to enthusiasm and imposture, was eagerly pursued by many who had no scientific purpose in view. It was connected with various juggling tricks and deceptions, affected an obscure jargon of language, and insinuated itself into every thing, in which the hopes and fears of mankind were concerned. The professors of this pretended science were generally mean in their education, in whom low cunning

ning supplied the place of real knowledge. Most of them engaged in the empirical practice of physic, and some, through the credulity of the times, even arrived at a degree of eminence in it, yet, since the whole foundation of their art was folly and deceit, we cannot think them proper subjects for a more particular relation.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," &c.

## F Æ S I U S (ANUTIUS)

A very learned and celebrated Physician of the Faculty of Paris,

WAS born at Metz in 1528, and became extremely skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues. He translated into Latin the whole works of Hippocrates, and judiciously corrected the Greek text as he went along. Huetius, in his book, "De claris Interpretibus," places him among the better sort of translators; and affirms him far superior to all who had attempted to translate Hippocrates. He joined to the works of Hippocrates the "Scholia of Palladius" upon his treatise of Fractures, which was translated by St. Albin, a physician of Metz. He composed a kind of dictionary to Hippocrates, entitled, "Œconomia Hippocratis", in an alphabetical order; and was the author of some other works. He translated, moreover, the Commentaries of Galen, upon the second Book of Hippocrates, "concerning vulgar maladies." Fœsius practised physic a long time at Lorrain, and in other places, with high reputation and success; and died in 1596.

## FOREST (PETER) or FORESTUS,

A learned Physician, born at Alcaer, in Holland, of a noble Family, in the Year 1522.

He studied physic in Italy, and practised it there, in France, and in the Low Countries; in the last of which he died, in 1597. His "Observations on Medicine," in six volumes, folio, were printed at Francfort, in 1623, and there are other works extant which were much esteemed in his time.

## FOTHERGILL (JOHN)

An eminent Physician of our own Times,

Son of John and Margaret, Quakers; was born March 8, 1712, at Carr End, in Yorkshire, where his father, who had been a brewer at Knaresborough, after having travelled from one end of America to the other, lived retired on a small estate, which he cultivated, and which came afterwards to his eldest son Alexander, who studied the law, but was not regularly bred to that profession. JOHN was the second son. Joseph, the third son, was an ironmonger at Stockport in Cheshire, where he died a few years ago. Samuel, the fourth son, went to America, and became a celebrated preacher among the Quakers. There was also a sister, Anne, who lived with the doctor, and survived him. JOHN received his education under the kind care of his grandfather Thomas Hough, a person of fortune in Cheshire, which gave him a predilection for that county, and at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire.

ABOUT 1718, he was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett, apothecary, at Bradford, whence he removed to London, October 20, 1736, and studied two years as a pupil under Sir Edward Willmot, at St. Thomas's hospital.

hospital. He afterwards went to the university of Edinburgh to study physic, and took his degree there. His thesis was entitled, "*De Emeticorum Ufu in variis Morbis tractandis*," and it has been re-published in a collection of theses by Smellie. From Edinburgh he went to Leyden\*, whence, after a short stay, he travelled through some parts of France and Germany, and, returning to England, began his practice in London about 1740, in a house in Whitehart Court, Lombard-street, where he resided till his removal to Harpur-street, in 1767, and acquired both reputation and fortune.

He was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians of London, 1746, and in 1754, fellow of Edinburgh, to which he was a considerable benefactor. In 1753, he became a member both of the royal and antiquarian societies, and was, at his death, a member of the royal medical society at Paris.

He continued his practice with uninterrupted success till within the last two years of his life, when the illness, which he had brought on himself by unre-mitted attention, obliged him to give up a considerable part of it. Beside his attention to medical science, he had imbibed an early taste for natural history, improved by his friend Peter Collinson, and employed himself on coquillage, and smaller objects of botany. He was for many years a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, which, in return, considerably assisted his rising fame. His observations on the weather and diseases were begun there in April 1751, and discontinued in the beginning of 1756, being dis-

\* An account of this excursion is given by Dr. Lettsom, in a Latin letter to Dr. Cuming of Dorchester, one of his earliest and steadiest friends. This letter has been much admired for the elegance of its Latinity.

appointed in his views of exciting other experienced physicians in different parts to imitate his example. He had very extensive practice, but he did not add to his art any very great or various improvements. His pamphlet on the ulcerous fore-throat is, on every account, the best of his publications, which owes some of its merit to the information of the late Drs. Letherland and Sylvester \*. It was first printed in 1748, on the re-appearance of that fatal disorder, which, in 1739, had carried off the two only sons of Mr. Pelham. It may be here added, in justice to Sir Edward Willmot, that he, being called in, preserved lady Catharine Pelham, after her sons had died of it, by lancing her throat; a method, which he said, he had once before pursued with the same success.

In 1762, Dr. FOTHERGILL purchased an estate at Upton, in Essex, and formed a very complete botanic garden. In 1766, he began regularly to withdraw, from Midsummer to Michaelmas, from the excessive fatigue of his profession, to Lee Hall, near Middlewich in Cheshire, which, though he only rented it by the year, he had spared no expence to improve. He took no fees during the recess, but attended to prescribe gratis, at an inn at Middlewich, once a week.

Some time before his death, he had been industrious to contrive a method of generating and preserving ice in the West Indies. He was the patron of Sidney Parkinson, and drew up the preface to his account of the voyage to the South Seas. At his expence also was made and printed an entire new

\* See Mr. Chandler's treatise on a cold, 1761, p. 55, where the method of treating this disorder is absolutely given to Dr. Letherland, who, with that modesty which was his distinguishing characteristic, when the doctor's M.S. was shewn to him, expressly forbid any mention of his name in it.

translation of, the Bible, from the Hebrew and Greek originals, by Anthony Purver, a Quaker, in two volumes, 1764, folio; and also, in 1780, an edition of bishop Percy's "Key to the New Testament," adapted to the use of a seminary of young Quakers at Acworth, near Leeds, founded in 1778, by the society, who purchased by a subscription, in which Dr. FOTHERGILL stood foremost, the house, and an estate of thirty acres, which the Foundling Hospital held there, but which they found inconvenient for their purpose, on account of distance. The doctor himself first projected this on the plan of a smaller institution of the same kind at Gildersomes. He also endowed it handsomely by his will. It now contains above 300 children of both sexes, who are clothed and instructed.

Among the other beneficent schemes suggested by Dr. FOTHERGILL, were those of bringing fish to London by land carriage, which, though it did not in every respect succeed, tended to destroy a supposed combination; and of rendering bread much cheaper, though equally wholesome, to the poor, by making it with one part of potatoes and three parts of household flour. But his public benefactions, his encouragement of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. we cannot pretend to specify.

The fortune which Dr. FOTHERGILL had acquired was immense; and taking all things together, the house and moveables in Harpur-street, the property in Essex, and his ready money, the computation must amount to 80,000*l*. His business, when he was in full practice, was calculated at near 7,000*l*. per annum. In the influenza of 1775 and 1776, he is said to have had sixty patients on his list daily, and his profit was estimated at 8,000*l*. per annum. The

disorder which hastened his death was a scirrhus of the prostate gland, causing an obstruction of the bladder, in which were found, after his death, two quarts of water. This had been gradually coming on him for six years, occasioned by a delicacy, which made him unwilling to alight from his carriage: and when, after his temporary recovery from it the year before he died, he submitted to use relief in his carriage, it was too late.

He died at his house in Harpur-street, Dec. 26, 1780, and his remains were interred January 5, in the Quakers burying ground at Winchmore Hill. The speakers over his grave were Isaac Sharpless, Sarah Prior, and others. The executors, who were his sister and Mr. Chorley, linen-draper, in Gracechurch-street, who married his niece, intended the burial to be private: but the desire of the Quakers to attend the funeral rendered it impossible. Only ten coaches were ordered to attend with his relations and friends, but there were more than seventy coaches and chaises attending: many of the friends came above a hundred miles to pay the last tribute of respect to a character so highly esteemed by them, and to whom they had so great obligations, particularly those in Pennsylvania, to whom he made very large remittances: though his benevolence was by no means confined to persons of his own sentiments, as innumerable instances conspire to prove.

But as the most perfect characters have their defects, it has been suggested, that jealousy of a rival in his profession among those of his own religious persuasion, involved him, in one instance, in conduct by no means justifiable. Dr. Leeds, who had not received a liberal education, but, by industry and application at Edinburgh, had obtained a degree there,

was

was chosen, in 1773, physician to the London hospital. When the college of physicians in London called on him to pass his examination, he declined their summons. Being thus deprived of a maintenance, and hearing that Dr. FOTHERGILL had spoken disrespectfully of him, he lodged a complaint against him before his own society. A reference to five persons approved by all parties ensued, and three of them awarded 500*l.* to be paid to Dr. Leeds by Dr. FOTHERGILL. The latter, notwithstanding he had agreed to abide by the arbitration, refused to pay the money awarded, and appealed to Westminster Hall. His application succeeded, and the forms of law not having been strictly adhered to, he escaped the payment. His antagonist died soon after of grief.

The doctor, by his will, appointed, that his shells and other pieces of natural history, should be offered to the late Dr. Hunter at 500*l.* under the valuation he ordered to be taken of them. Accordingly, Dr. Hunter bought them for 1,200*l.* The drawings and collections in natural history were also to be offered to Sir Joseph Banks at a valuation. His English portraits and prints, which had been collected by Mr. John Nicholls, of Ware, and purchased by him for eighty guineas, were bought for two hundred guineas by Mr. Thane. His books were sold by auction, April 30, 1781, and the eight following days. His house and garden at Upton, which he could visit only on Saturdays during the winter, but rarely in summer, were valued at 10,000*l.* He spared no pains to augment this as well as his other collections. He had an ingenious artist, qualified to collect for him, at the Cape of Good Hope, and another on the Alps, and employed, for several years before his death, a painter in natural history at Leeds. A view in this garden was drawn,

X 4

and

and engraved by J. Chapman, who made the map of Essex, Nottinghamshire, and several other counties.

It is needless to enumerate his various publications, as they are judiciously collected by his esteemed friend, the present much respected Dr. Lettsom.

#### FRACASTORIUS (JEROME)

An eminent Italian Poet and Physician,

Was born at Verona in 1482. Two singularities are related of him in his infancy: one, that his lips adhered so closely to each other when he came into the world, that a surgeon was obliged to divide them with his knife; the other, that his mother was killed with lightning, while he, though in her arms at the very moment, escaped unhurt. He was of parts so exquisite, and made so wonderful a progress in every thing he undertook, that he became eminently skilled, not only in the belles lettres, but in all arts and sciences. He was a poet, a philosopher, a physician, an astronomer, a mathematician, &c. He was of great consequence in his time, as appears from pope Paul III's making use of his authority, to remove the council of Trent to Bologna, under the pretext of a contagious distemper, which, as FRACASTORIUS deposed, made it no longer safe to continue at Trent. He was intimately acquainted with cardinal Bembo, Julius Scaliger, and all the great men of his time. He died of an apoplexy at Casti, near Verona, in 1553; and in 1559 the town of Verona erected a statue in honour of him.

FRACASTORIUS was the author of many performances, both as a poet and as a physician; yet never man was more disinterested in either of these capacities than he; evidently so as a physician, for he practised

practised without fees; and as a poet, whose usual reward is glory, nothing could be more indifferent. It is owing to this indifference, that we have so little of his poetry, in comparison of what he wrote; and that among other compositions his odes and epigrams, which were read in manuscript with infinite admiration, and would have been most thankfully received by the public, yet never passing the press were lost. What we have now of his are the three books of "Syphilis, or of the French Disease," a book of miscellaneous poems, and two books of his poem, entitled, "Joseph," which he began at the latter end of his life, but did not live to finish. And these works, it is said, would have perished with the rest, if his friends had not taken care to preserve and communicate copies of them: for, as he wrote merely for amusement, he never troubled himself in the least what became of his works, after they once got out of his hands. Julius Scaliger was not content to assert, that he was the best poet in the world next to Virgil, but he affirmed him to be the best in every thing else; and, in short, though he was not of a temper to give people more than their due, he is said to have adored FRACASTORIUS.

Bayle has spoken of our author in the following terms: "We can hardly forgive FRACASTORIUS for  
"his poem upon that vile distemper, which he ought  
"to have treated only as a physician. If he had ac-  
"quired a great fortune by curing this terrible effect  
"of debauchery, there would have been something to  
"be said. He might have urged, that he displayed  
"his poetic talent upon this Neapolitan evil, to testify  
"his gratitude for the services it had done him; and  
"we might, perhaps, have cited him along with the  
"surgeon, who being reproved for kneeling down to  
"the

“ the statue of Charles VIIIth, answered, that he knew  
 “ very well what he did, and that there was no saint he  
 “ held in greater veneration, than a prince who had,  
 “ though indeed indirectly, enriched him by the dis-  
 “ temper which his soldiers had caught at Naples;  
 “ but, practising always for nothing, he had no such  
 “ pretence. To be serious, the Syphilis is an incom-  
 “ parable poem; and charmed to admiration the  
 “ two Scaligers, Sannazarius, and others, the severest  
 “ judges. FRACASTORIUS would needs compose ano-  
 “ ther poem, and he chose for his subject the adven-  
 “ tures of the patriarch Joseph; but the season for  
 “ making verse was over with him, and he no longer  
 “ felt that fire and vigour of imagination, which he  
 “ had shewn in his former piece.” He composed also  
 a poem, called “ Alcon, sive de Curâ Canum vena-  
 ticorum.” His poems, as well as his other works, are  
 all written in Latin.

His medical pieces are, “ De Sympathiâ et Anti-  
 pathiâ.—De Contagione et contagiosis Morbis.”—  
 “ De Causis criticorum Dierum”—“ De Vini Tem-  
 peraturâ,” &c. His works have been printed sepa-  
 rately and collectively. The best edition of them is  
 that of Padua, 1735, in 2 vols. 4to.—Vide “ Nou-  
 velles de la République,” &c. pour Fev. 1687.

#### F R E I N D (JOHN)

An English Physician, and elegant Writer,

Was born in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire,  
 of which parish his father William, a man of great  
 learning, piety, and integrity, was rector. He was  
 sent to Westminster school with his brother Robert,  
 and put under the care of the celebrated Dr. Busby.  
 Thence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in  
 1690,

1690, over which Dr. Aldrich at that time presided; and under his auspices undertook, in conjunction with another young gentleman, to publish an edition of two Greek orations, one of *Æschines*, the other of *Demosthenes*, which were well received, and have since been reprinted. The title runs thus, "*Æschinis contra Ctesiphontem, et Demosthenis de Coronâ, Orationes. Interpretationem Latinam, et Vorum difficiliorum Explicationem adjecerunt P. Foulkes et J. FREIND, ædis Christi Alumni.*" Oxon. 1696, 8vo, and 1715, 8vo. About the same time he was prevailed upon to revise that edition of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, which had been prepared for the use of the Dauphin, and was that same year reprinted, in 8vo, at Oxford.

HITHERTO he had been employed in reading the poets, orators, and historians of antiquity; by which he made himself a perfect master of the Greek language, and had acquired a great facility of writing elegant Latin, in verse as well as prose. He now began to apply himself to physic; and his first care, as we are told, was to digest thoroughly the true and rational principles of natural philosophy, chemistry, and anatomy, to which he added a sufficient acquaintance with the mathematics. The first public specimen that he gave of his abilities in the way of his profession, was in 1699, when he wrote a letter to Dr. (afterwards Sir) Hans Sloane, concerning a hydrocephalus, or watery head; and in 1701, another letter in Latin to the same gentleman, "*De Spasmi rarioris Historiâ,*" or concerning some extraordinary cases of persons afflicted with convulsions in Oxfordshire, which, at that time, made a very great noise, and might probably have been magnified into something supernatural, if our author had not taken great pains to set them in a true light.

light. We a little wonder that these letters should not have been thought worthy of a place in the collection of his medical works; they may be found, however, in the "Philosophical Transactions," the former being No. 256, for Sept. 1669; the latter, No. 270, for March and April 1701.

Being now well known and distinguished, he began to meditate larger works. He observed, that Sanctorius, Borelli, and Baglivi, in Italy; and Pitcairn, and Keil, here at home, had introduced a new and more certain method of inquiring after medical truths, than had been known aforetime; and he resolved to apply this way of reasoning, in order to set a certain subject of great importance, of daily use, and general concern, about which the learned have always been divided, in such a light as might put an end to disputes. This he did by publishing, in 1703, "*Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris menstrui Phænomena, Periodi, Vitia, cum Medendi Methodo, ad Rationes mechanicas exiguntur*," 8vo. This work, though at first it met with some opposition, and was then and afterwards animadverted upon by several writers, has always been reckoned an excellent performance; and is, as all our author's writings are, admirable for the beauty of its style, the elegant disposition of its parts, the wonderful succinctness, and at the same time perspicuity, and for the happy concurrence of learning and penetration visible through the whole. In the mean time, Dr. Wigan acknowledges, that Fresart, Simon, and Tellier, had, in what they had written against Dr. FREIND's doctrine, "raised some difficulties which deserved to be solved; that the doctor himself was mistaken in some minuter points, and had advanced some things not quite consistent with what he afterwards

“wards wrote in his riper years ; and that he designed, “in the second edition published in London, to have “corrected some things, added others, and answered “some objections, but was prevented by business from “executing that design. Dr. Wigan thinks, however; “that none of the objections are of such weight, but “that the substance of his doctrine, namely, the reality “of a plethora, still stands firm and unshaken.”

In 1704, he was chosen professor of chemistry at Oxford ; and the year after attended the earl of Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, as physician to the army there, in which post he continued near two years. Thence he made the tour of Italy, and went to Rome, as well for the sake of seeing the antiquities of that place, as for the pleasure of visiting and conversing with Baglivi and Lancisi, men eminent at that time for their skill in physic. On his return to England in 1707, he found the character of his patron very rudely treated ; and, from a spirit of gratitude, published a defence of him, entitled, “An Account of the Earl of Peterborough’s Conduct in Spain, chiefly since the raising the Siege of Barcelona, 1706 ;” to which is added, “The Campaign of Valencia. With original Papers,” 1707, 8vo. This piece, relating to party matters, made a great noise, some loudly commending, others as loudly condemning it ; so that a third edition of it was published in 1708.

In 1707, he was created doctor of physic by diploma. In 1709, he published his “*Prælectiones Chemicæ ; in quibus omnes ferè Operationes Chymicæ ad vera Principia et ipsius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, anno 1704, Oxonii, in Musæo Ashmoleano habitæ.*” These lectures are dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, and are nine in number, beside three tables. They were attacked by the German philosophers, who were greatly alarmed  
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at the new principles; and therefore the authors of "Acta Eruditorum," in 1710, prefixed to their account of them a censure, in which they treated the principles of the Newtonian philosophy as fiction, and the method of arguing made use of in these lectures, as absurd; because, in their opinion, it tended to recall occult qualities in philosophy. To this groundless charge, an answer was given by FREIND, which was published in Latin in the "Philosophical Transactions," and added, by way of Appendix, to the second edition of the "Prælectiones Chymicæ." Both the answer and the book have been translated and printed together in English.

In 1711, he was elected a member of the royal society, and the same year attended the duke of Ormond into Flanders as his physician. After his return he resided mostly in London, and gave himself wholly up to the cares of his profession. In 1716, he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians; and the same year published the first and third books of "Hippocrates de popularibus Morbis," to which he added a Commentary upon Fevers, divided into nine short dissertations. This work was attacked by Dr. Woodward, professor of physic in Gresham college, in his "State of Physic and of Diseases, with an Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of them; but more particularly of the Small Pox, &c." 1718, 8vo; and thus was laid the foundation of a dispute, which was carried on with great acrimony and violence on both sides. Parties were formed under these leaders, and several pamphlets were written which are not worth mentioning here. FREIND supported his opinion, concerning the advantage of purging in the second fever of the confluent kind of small-pox; for it was on this single point that the dispute chiefly turned, in  
a Latin

a Latin letter addressed to Dr. Mead in 1719, and since printed among his works. He was likewise supposed to be the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the learned Dr. Woodward, by Dr. Byfield," in 1719; wherein Woodward is rallied with great spirit and address: for FREIND made no serious answer to Woodward's book, but contented himself with ridiculing his antagonist under the name of a celebrated empiric. In 1717, he read the Gullstonian lecture in the college of physicians; and in 1720, spoke the Harveian oration, which was afterwards published.

In 1722, he was elected into parliament for Launceston in Cornwall: and acting in his station as a senator with that warmth and freedom, which were natural to him, he distinguished himself by some quick speeches against measures he disapproved. He was supposed to have a hand in Atterbury's plot, as it was then called, and this drew upon him so much resentment, that the habeas corpus act being at that time suspended, he was committed to the Tower on March 15, 1722. Here he continued a prisoner till June 21, when he was admitted to bail, his sureties being Dr. Mead, Dr. Hulse, Dr. Levet, and Dr. Hale; and afterwards, in November, he was discharged from his recognizance. The leisure afforded him by this confinement was not so much disturbed by uneasy thoughts and apprehensions, but that he could employ himself in a manner suitable to his abilities and profession, and accordingly he wrote another letter to Dr. Mead, concerning some particular kind of small-pox. Here also he laid the plan of his last and most elaborate work, the history of physic, the title of which runs thus: "The History of Physic from the Time of Galen, to the Beginning of the sixteenth Century, chiefly with regard to Practice, in a Discourse written to Dr. Mead."

Mead." The first part of this was published in 1725, the second year the following.

This work, though justly deemed a masterly performance, both for use and elegance, did not escape censure, but was animadverted upon both at home and abroad. The envy of a party may well account for what was written against it at home; but it fell also under the cognizance of the learned and candid John Le Clerc, who could not be supposed to be under any influence of this sort, in the exceptions he made to it, in the "*Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne*." The case was, however, Dr. Daniel Le Clerc, his brother, wrote a history of physic, which was justly admired and applauded, but reached no lower than to the time of Galen. Upon publishing a new edition in 1723, there was a little piece added to it, called, "*Un Plan pour Servir, &c.*" that is, "*A Plan for the Continuation of that History, from the end of the second Age, to the middle of the seventeenth.*" The three former parts of Daniel Le Clerc's history of physic, FREIND had highly extolled, but had spoken somewhat slightly of "*the Plan for the Continuation, &c.*" which he represented as not only an imperfect and superficial performance, but in many particulars inaccurate and erroneous. Against this censure John Le Clerc defends his brother, and observes, that FREIND had not a just idea of the piece he condemns in several points; in this particularly, that he all along treats the plan for a continuation of the history of physic, as if it were the continuation itself, whereas the author only meant it as a rough draught, which might be of use to such as should undertake it. Without pursuing the history of this trifling dispute any further, we may easily perceive, that the credit of FREIND's work was by no means concerned in it, it being little more than the settling a point  
of

of honour between two physicians, who happened to fall upon the same subject. The performances of Dr. Le Clerc and Dr. FREIND make between them a complete history of physick, from the earliest accounts to the beginning of the sixteenth century; the latter having begun where the former left off.

Soon after he obtained his liberty, he was made physician to the prince of Wales, and, on the prince's accession to the throne, became physician to the queen, who honoured him with a great share of her confidence and esteem. He did not, however, enjoy this place long, but died of a fever, July 26, 1728, in his 52d year. Their majesties expressed the greatest concern at his death, and settled a pension upon his widow. He left one son, who was educated at Westminster school, and became afterwards a student at Christ Church in Oxford. He was buried at Hitcham in Buckinghamshire, near which place he had a seat; but there is a monument erected to him in Westminster Abbey, with an inscription suitable to his memory. He had himself rendered the like kind office to more than one of his friends, being peculiarly happy in this species of composition: the inscriptions on the monuments of Sprat, bishop of Rochester, were from his pen. That on Phillips, which had been ascribed to him, is since ascertained to be by Atterbury. Dr. Wigan published his Latin works together at London, 1733, in folio, adding to them a translation of his "History of Physick," into the same language, with an excellent historical preface, and to the whole is prefixed an elegant dedication to his royal patroness the late queen, by his brother Dr. Robert Freind. His works were re-printed at Paris, in 1735, 4to.

There is no occasion to quote authorities in praise of a man, whose works are so standing a testimony of his

merit: or we could be abundantly supplied. Dr. James Keil, in his "*Medicina Statica Britannica*," says, that he is acknowledged by all to be "*et scribendi*" "*et docendi magistrum*;" and that not only by the professors of that faculty in our own nation, but by the greatest men in the profession throughout Europe: and it is certain, that Hoffmann in Germany, Helvetius and Hecquet in France, and Boerhaave in Holland, had a great veneration for him, and have given him the highest praises. His character is set off to great advantage in the Harveian oration, spoken by Sir Edward Wilmot, in 1735, where he is represented as a deep philosopher, a learned physician, an elegant writer, and an ornament to society; as being very honest and humane, ever desirous of doing good, and of communicating knowledge to the utmost extent of his power. And bishop Atterbury laments his death, as "a public loss in more respects than one: for I dare say, notwithstanding his station at court, he died with the same political opinions with which I left him. He is lamented by men of all parties at home, of all countries abroad: for he was known every where, and confessed to be at the head of his faculty."—Vide Atterbury's "*Epistolary Correspondence*," vol. i, p. 195.—"*Anecdotes of Bowyer*," p. 587.—"*Philosophical Transactions* for July, August, and September, 1711."—Wigan, "*Præfatio ad Opera Medica*, J. FREIND." Lond. 1733, folio, &c.

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## G.

G A D D E S D E N (JOHN of)

An English Physician,

Author of a famous treatise on Medicine, entitled, "Rosa Anglica," flourished towards the beginning of the fourteenth century; and was the first Englishman employed at court as a physician. His book contains a compendium of the whole practice of physic used in England in his time, and displays some curious instances of knowledge, mixed with a vast abundance of quackery and low superstition. He points out the method of rendering salt water fresh by distillation, generally thought to have been a much later discovery; yet, as a remedy for the epilepsy, he recommends the patient to hear the mass for the fast of the Ember weeks, at church, and afterwards to wear a verse of the day's gospel round his neck on a scroll. Like other physicians of those times, he was an ecclesiastic, and enjoyed church preferments.

G A L E (THOMAS)

Was born in 1507, and educated under Richard Ferris, afterwards serjeant surgeon to queen Elizabeth. He was a surgeon in the army of king Henry VIII, at Montreuil, in 1544; and also in that of king Philip, at St. Quintin, in 1557. He afterwards settled in London, and became very eminent in the practice of surgery. He was living in 1586. Bishop Tanner gives the following list of his works:

"The Institution of a Chirurgeon. An Enchiridion of Surgery," in four books. "On Gunshot Wounds,

Wounds, Antidotary," two books. All these were printed together, London, 1563, 8vo.

"A Compendious Method of curing Præternatural Tumours. On the several kinds of Ulcers and their Cure. A Commentary on Guido de Cauliaco." These are mentioned by William Cunningham, in his prefatory epistle to the "Institution of a Chirurgeon."

"An Herbal for the Use of Surgeons." This he promises towards the end of his Enchiridion.

"A Brief Declaration of the Art of Medicine, and the Office of a Chirurgeon. An Epitome of Galen de natural. Facultat." These two are printed with a translation of "Galen de Methodo Medendi."

"The Institution of a Chirurgeon," and the other works printed with it, are dedicated to lord Robert Dudley, master of the horse to queen Elizabeth. The date is July 16, 1563.

"The Institution" is a Dialogue, in which Gale and John Field, another surgeon, who was educated with him under Ferris, are represented as answering the questions of a student, John Yates. It is a general introduction to surgery, containing a definition of the art, with its several branches; a brief account of the instruments and apparatus used in it; definitions of all the diseases in which it is conversant; tables of the different kinds of ulcers, fractures, dislocations, &c. and a description of ligatures, sutures, tents, and dressings.

"The Enchiridion" is a plain and concise account of the method of practice in curing wounds, fractures, and dislocations. It is extracted from former writers in surgery, and contains nothing of his own, except a powder for stopping the hemorrhage after amputation, without the cautery. "This," he says, "was invented by himself, and one Master Pierponte, and

"first

“ first put in use and practice by the surgeons of St. Thomas’s hospital, in Southwarke. And since that time put in use of many more, both young and old, not onely in taking off members, but restraining of blood both in veins and arteries, which could not be done with hot irons.” He further declares, that he has not known two die, on whom this powder was used after amputating a leg or arm. The recipe is as follows :

R Aluminis usti

Thuris

Arsenici aa ʒij

Calcis Vivi ʒvj. Powder them together, and boil them in a pint of strong vinegar to the consumption of the liquor. Take

Of the Dry Residuum ʒiij

Bole Armoniac ʒss

Pulv. Alcamistic. ʒj. Reduce them to a very fine powder, and you have the medicine required. The method of using it, is to mix it with the white of egg, and spread it upon tow, sprinkling upon it some of the dry powder, and applying it over the end of the stump.

His “ Treatise on Gunshot Wounds ” is chiefly designed to confute the error of Jerome of Brunswick, John de Vigo, Alphonfus Ferrius, and others, in supposing these wounds to be of a venomous nature ; an error of bad consequence in practice. Our author quotes the opinions of Galen and Dioscorides, concerning the ingredients of which gunpowder is made, shewing from them, that they were used as medicines instead of being considered as poisonous. It is, however, to be observed, that he mistakes the nitre of the ancients for salt-petre. He also proves, that the bullet does not acquire such a heat in its motion as to render

its wound similar to a cautery, which was the common opinion. Thence he adopts a milder method of treating these wounds, directing his endeavours to the procuring a laudable digestion, and in all respects considering them as common contusions. Some of his remedies, however, are sharper than modern practice allows in these cases, such as ointments with precipitate and ægyptiacum.

"The Antidotarie" is a collection of chirurgical receipts, mostly extracted from other authors, but some of his own invention. Among the rest, are a few of Sir William Butts's, particularly two of plasters directed by that physician for king Henry VIII, when troubled with swelled legs.

Another volume of this surgeon's works is dated in 1566, and dedicated to Sir Henry Neville. The two first pieces contained in it are entitled, "A brief Declaration of the worthy Art of Medicine," and the "Office of a Chirurgeon." The chief purport of these tracts is to give a general history of the healing art, and to inculcate a proper idea of the necessity of a scientific method of study in attaining it, and of the connexion between its several branches. Numerous complaints of the intrusion of illiterate pretenders and empiricks into the practice of medicine and surgery are interspersed through these pieces; some of which are worth notice, containing curious information of the state of the profession at that time. The deplorable condition of military practice may be judged from the following relation. "I remember," says he, "when I was in the wars at Muttrel, in the time of that most famous prince, king Henry VIII, there was a great rabblement there, that took upon them to be surgeons. Some were sow-gelders, and some horse-gelders, with tinkers and coblers. This noble  
"fect

“sect did such great cures, that they got themselves a  
“perpetual name; for, like as Theffalus’s sect were  
“called Theffalions, so was this rabblement, for their no-  
“torious cures, called dog-leaches; for in two dress-  
“ings they did commonly make their cures whole and  
“sound for ever, so that they neither felt heat nor cold,  
“nor no manner of pain after. But when the duke of  
“Norfolk, who was then general, understood how  
“the people did die, and that of small wounds, he  
“sent for me and certain other surgeons, command-  
“ing us to make search how these men came to their  
“death, whether it were by the grievousness of their  
“wounds, or by the lack of knowledge of the sur-  
“geons; and we, according to our commandment  
“made search through all the camp, and found many  
“of the same good fellows, which took upon them  
“the names of surgeons, not only the names but the  
“wages also. We asking of them whether they were  
“surgeons or no, they said they were; we demanded  
“with whom they were brought up, and they with  
“shameless faces would answer, either with one cun-  
“ning man or another who was dead. Then we de-  
“manded of them what chirurgery stuff they had to  
“cure men withall; and they would shew us a pot,  
“or a box, which they had in a budget, wherein was  
“such trumpery as they did use to grease horses heels  
“withall, and laid upon scabbed horses backs, with  
“nerval and such like. And other, that were coblers  
“and tinkers, they used shoe-maker’s wax, with the  
“rust of old pans, and made therewithal a noble salve,  
“as they did term it. But in the end, this worthy  
“rabblement was committed to the Marshalsea, and  
“threatened by the duke’s grace to be hanged for  
“their worthy deeds, except they would declare the  
“truth what they were, and of what occupations, and

"in the end they did confess, as I have declared to you before."

Our author, in his "Office of a Chirurgeon," takes notice of a report raised in order to injure him, that Dr. Cuningham, and not himself, was the writer of the works formerly published by him. He acknowledges, that, "not having perfect understanding of the tongues, he required him, for the more perfection thereof, to put in the Greek and Latin words in such sort as he thought good;" but contends, that the matter was his own, and the cases related derived from his own practice.

The rest of this volume consists of translations of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th books of Galen's "Therapeuticon;" of his book "On Preternatural Tumours," and an epitome of his three books "Of Natural Faculties;" how far his friend Cuningham was assisting in these, we are not told; but, from the confession above mentioned, it is reasonable to suppose, that he would be applied to on the occasion. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 93, &c.

GALEANO (JOSEPH)

A Physician of great Repute at Palermo,

Not for skill and learning in his profession only, but for his taste also, and knowledge of theology, mathematics, poetry, and polite literature in general. There are several works of his in Italian, upon different diseases; and some in Latin, particularly, "Hippocrates redivivus Paraphrasibus illustratus." We owe to him also a collection of little pieces of the Sicilian poets, in five volumes. He died in 1675, greatly regretted, for he was a kind of oracle with his countrymen.

GALEN

## GALEN (CLAUDIAN)

After Hippocrates, Prince of the Greek Physicians,

Was a native of Pergamus, in Asia Minor, where he was born, about A.D. 131, in the reign of the emperor Adrian. His father, whose name was Nicou, had the character of a very worthy man, and was possessed of an ample fortune. He was also well versed in polite literature, understood philosophy, astronomy, and geometry, and had taste and skill in architecture. Thus qualified, he spared no pains or expence in his son's education, and took the trouble himself to instruct him in the first rudiments of learning; after which he procured him the best masters of the age, both in philosophy and eloquence. He began his studies in the school of the Stoics, and passing thence to that of the Academics, proceeded to the Peripatetics, and then looked into the gardens of Epicurus. The lectures in the three former he attended with diligence and delight, treasuring up their precepts for his use; but the Epicurean doctrines were not at all relished by him. Reviewing the whole, he seems to have fixed his choice upon Aristotle; though we sometimes find him not sparing the memory of that father of philosophy, who, he would make us believe, borrowed the soundest parts of his physics from Hippocrates.

Thus grounded in the school and university learning of those times, he chose physic for his profession, being determined thereto by a dream, which his father had a little before his death. In this pursuit he put himself two years afterwards under a disciple of Athenæus, father of that which is called the Pneumatic sect. It must be observed, that physic had undergone the same fate with philosophy, and, like that, was broken at this time into several divisions and sub-divisions.

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The three principal sects were the Dogmatists, or Rationalists, the Methodists, and the Empirics. Of these, the Pneumatics, or Spiritualists, were a branch of the Methodists; and as their practice was founded upon a few principles easily understood, they rejected philosophy as of no use in medicine. Upon this principle, the first master of GALEN was so far from thinking logic, for instance, to be a necessary preparative for the study of his profession, that he did not scruple even to glory in his ignorance of that art. But this behaviour gave great disgust to his scholar, who thereupon left him, and applied himself to several other masters of each sect indiscriminately. Herein following the same method he had taken in philosophy, he appropriated whatever he judged of service to him, without regard to parties; yet in general he preferred the Dogmatists, and especially their founder, Hippocrates, greatly above the rest.

Having exhausted all the sources of literature to be found at home, he resolved to travel abroad, in order to improve himself among the most able physicians in all parts, intending at the same time to take every opportunity which his travels would afford him, of inspecting on the spot the plants and drugs of the several countries through which he passed. In this view he went first to Alexandria, where he continued some years, induced thereto by the then flourishing state of the arts and sciences in that city. Thence he passed into Cilicia, and travelling through Palestine visited the isles of Crete and Cyprus, and other places. Among the rest he made two voyages to Lemnos, on purpose to view and examine the Lemnian earth, which was spoken of at this time as a considerable medicine. In the same spirit he went into the lower Tyria, to get a thorough insight into the true nature of the Opobalsamum,

balsamum, or Balm of Gilead. Having completed his design, he returned home by the way of Alexandria.

He was now only 28 years of age, yet had made some considerable advances towards improving his art. For instance, he had acquired a particular skill in the wounds of the nerves, and was possessed of a method of treating them never before known. The pontiff of Pergamus gave him an opportunity of trying his new method upon the gladiators, and he was so successful that not a single one perished by any wounds of this kind. By the by we see here, as well as in several other instances, that GALEN studied, understood, and practised surgery as well as physic. He had been four years at Pergamus, exercising his faculty with unrivalled fame, when being made uneasy by some seditious disturbances, he quitted his country, and went to Rome, resolving to settle in that grand capital. But his views were disappointed; the physicians there, sensible of the danger of such a competitor, found means by degrees to undermine him, so that he was obliged to leave the city in a few years. However, he had in that time made several acquaintances, both of considerable rank, and the first character for learning. Among others he had a particular connexion with Eudemus, a peripatetic philosopher of great repute. This person he cured of a fever, which from a quartan had degenerated into a triple quartan, by the ill-judged application which the patient had made of the theriaca; and, what is somewhat remarkable, GALEN cured the malady with the same medicine that had caused it; and moreover predicted when the fits would first cease to return, and in what time the patient would be entirely recovered. In effect, so prodigious was his skill and sagacity in these fevers, that

that if we may believe his own words, he was able to predict from the first visit, or from the first attack, what species of fever would appear, a tertian, quartan, or quotidian. Besides Eudemus, he was greatly esteemed by Sergius Paulus, prætor of Rome; as also by Barbarus, uncle to the emperor Lucius; by Severus, then consul, and afterwards emperor; and lastly by Bœthus, a person of consular dignity, in whose presence he had an opportunity of making dissections, and of shewing particularly the organs of respiration and of the voice. His reputation, likewise, was much increased by the success which he had in recovering the wife of Bœthus, who on that occasion presented him with four hundred pieces of gold. But what he valued himself most upon was the case of a lady, who was said to lie in a very dangerous condition; when, being called to her, he presently discovered her ladyship's disorder to be, that she was deeply in love with a rope-dancer.

Meanwhile so many proofs of his superior skill, added to the respect shewn him by several principal personages, created him, as has been said, so many enemies among his brethren of the faculty, that he found it necessary to quit the city of Rome, after a residence there of about four or five years, consequently he was about thirty-three when he returned to Pergamus. But he had not been there long, when the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who had heard of his fame, sent for him to Aquileia, where they resided at that time. He was no sooner arrived in this city, than the plague, which had shewn itself before, broke out with fresh and greater fury, so that the emperors were obliged to remove, attended with a very small retinue. Lucius died on the road, but his corpse was carried to Rome; and our physician found

found means, though not without some trouble, to follow soon after. He had not been long returned, when Marcus acquainted him with his intention to take him in his train to Germany; but GALEN excused himself, alledging that Æsculapius, for whom he had a particular devotion, ever since the god cured him of a mortal imposthume, had advised him in a dream never to leave Rome again. The emperor yielding to his solicitations, he continued in the city; and it was during the absence of Marcus, that he composed his celebrated treatise, "*De Ufu Partium*," and some others.

All this time the faculty retained their old grudge, and persecuted him continually, insomuch that he was apprehensive of some design against his life. Under this suspicion, he very often retired to a country-house, where Commodus, the emperor's son, resided. This prince was then under the tuition of Pitholaus, to whom the emperor had given orders, if his son should be taken ill, to send for GALEN. This order gave our physician an opportunity of attending the prince in a fever, which appeared very violent on the first access. He had the good fortune to remove the disease, and the following eulogium of him was made by Faustina the princess: "GALEN," says she, "shews his skill by the effects of it, while other physicians give us nothing but words." He also cured Sextus, another of Marcus's sons, and predicted the success against the opinion of all his colleagues.

Thus he raised his fame above the reach of envy; and he continued not only to preserve but encrease it. The emperor, after his return from the German expedition, was suddenly seized in the night with the gripes, which being followed by a great flux, threw him into a fever. Next day he took a dose of *hiera picra*, and  
another

another of the theriaca ; after which the doctors, who had attended his person in the army, ordered him to be kept quiet, giving him nothing but a little broth for the space of nine hours. GALEN, being called in soon after, attended with the rest, who, upon feeling the patient's pulse, were of opinion that he was going into an ague. The emperor, observing that GALEN stood still without approaching him, asked the reason: GALEN replied, that his pulse being touched twice by his physicians, he depended upon them, not doubting but they were better judges of the pulse than he was. The emperor, little satisfied with this answer, immediately held out his arm, whereupon GALEN, having considered the pulse with great attention, said, " I pronounce that we have nothing to do here with the access of an ague ; but the stomach is overcharged with something that remains undigested, which is the true cause of the fever." These words were no sooner uttered, than the prince cried out aloud, " That is the very thing, you have hit the case exactly ; and repeating the words three times, asked what must be done for his relief. " If it were the case of any other person," replied GALEN with great address, " I should order a little pepper infused in wine, which I have often tried with success in this case ; but as it is the custom to administer to sovereign princes only mild remedies, it suffices to apply hot to the stomach a piece of flannel dipt in the oil of spike." Marcus did not neglect to make use of both these remedies ; and in the issue said to Pitholaus, his son's governor, " We have but one physician : GALEN is the only valuable man of the faculty."

Thus distinguished above his contemporaries, did this prince of physicians continue to practise at Rome, the capital of the world, till he was obliged to submit  
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to fate, like other mortals. His death happened, A.D. 201, in his 70th year. He had usually enjoyed a perfect state of health, the effect of observing a strict regimen, both in diet and exercise; for being subject to frequent disorders in his younger days, he studied his own constitution, and having fixed the methods of preserving it, followed them strictly. Before he was eight and twenty, he scarcely passed a year without some disorder; we have already mentioned an imposthume, which was cured by the assistance of *Æsculapius*. Of this he gives the following account: "Being afflicted with a fixed pain in that part where the diaphragm is fastened to the liver, I dreamed that *Æsculapius* advised me to open that artery which lies between the thumb and second finger of my right hand. I did so, and immediately found myself well." His regimen was nothing more than taking care to eat such meats as were of easy and equal digestion, abstaining particularly from summer fruits, confining himself to figs and raisins, and using a constant equal exercise. By following these rules he never had any distemper, except once a fever of one day's continuance, occasioned by too much study and over fatigue.

He was a man endowed with excellent parts, and having the advantage of the best education, became not only a great physician, but also a great philosopher. He was particularly happy in a facility of expression, and an unaffected eloquence. His style, however, is Asiatic, that is, extremely diffuse; his sentences are sometimes perplexed, and sometimes absolutely obscure. The great number of books which we have of his writing, to pass over those which are lost, are a convincing proof how little pains it cost him to write. Suidas tells us, that he wrote not only of physic and philosophy, but of geometry and grammar too. There  
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are reckoned above 500 books of his writing upon physic only, and about half that number upon other sciences. He even wrote two books containing a catalogue of his works, shewing the time and place in which some of them were written, together with the occasion of writing them, and the proper order of reading them. As a physician, his character is too well known at this time of day to need any commendation. We shall only take notice of the esteem which the ancients had for him. Athenæus, his contemporary, shewed the great opinion he had of his merit as a philosopher, by making him a guest at his feast of the philosophers, where he not only compliments him upon the great number of his writings, but adds, that in elocution and perspicuity of style, he was inferior to none. Eusebius, who lived about one hundred years after him, observes, that the veneration in which GALEN was held as a physician was such, that many looked upon him as a god, and even paid him divine worship; and accordingly Trallian gives him the title of "most divine." Oribasius, who flourished soon after Eusebius, and was himself an archiater, testified his esteem for GALEN, by the extracts he made of his works, as well as by the praises he bestowed upon him. Ætius, and Paulus Ægineta, have also copied GALEN, particularly the latter; and his works were commented upon by Stephen the Athenian. Avicenna, Averroes, and the rest of the Arabian physicians, who take the best of what they have from GALEN, have not been wanting in their eulogies upon him. However, after all, it is certain he had in his own time a considerable party to contend with, and these latter ages have raised up some powerful adversaries to his name. The practice of Hippocrates, which he laboured to re-establish, did not triumph over the sect

of the Methodists, or other sects, immediately upon GALEN's declaring against them. The sect of the Methodists supported its credit for some ages from that time, and even furnished physicians to the emperors long after. Yet it mouldered away by degrees; and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the moderns, the party of GALEN is very numerous at this day.

Thus we have exhibited the bright side of our physician's character; but, partial as we are to this celebrated man, we shall discharge the office of faithful biographers, by exposing the less pleasing traits, which tend but in a very trifling degree to shade what we have already said. The greatest geniusses have their blemishes and defects, which too are often in proportion greater, or at least are seen more conspicuously by being linked to so much splendour. The foible which stands foremost on this side of GALEN's character is vanity. It is true, this is a weakness generally incident to great as well as moderate talents; but in GALEN it was so excessive, as to carry him beyond the bounds of prudence and decency. His writings are full of his own praises, and he magnifies himself in the same degree, as he debases other physicians who differed from him, in refuting whom, he throws out the flowers of an acrimonious rhetoric with an unsparing hand. We have already given a convincing proof of the good opinion he entertained of himself, and how little he scrupled to make his own eulogy in his recital of M. Aurelius's disorder. That whole book abounds with stories of the same cast, which also at the same time serve to impeach him of pride, and that the most unfociable species of it, we mean, a disdain and contempt of every body else upon the comparifon. In this spirit, we see him giving way to injurious reproaches against the Methodists, whom he calls "The asses of Thessalus." He observed,

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indeed, more complaisance towards Erasistratus, Asclepiades, and others of the more ancient physicians; yet still, among the praises he bestows upon them, there escapes from him more than sufficient of supercilious haughtiness. But he grows somewhat insupportable in the ostentatious parade which he makes of having done in physic what Trajan had done in the Roman empire: "No person whatsoever before me," says he, "hath shewn the true method of treating diseases: Hippocrates, indeed, pointed out the same road, but as he was the first who discovered it, so he went not so far therein as were to be wished. He observed no good order, he gave no attention to some indications of great moment; he did not make all the necessary distinctions, but from an affectation of brevity, in the manner of the ancients, he is frequently obscure, and says very little of complicated disorders. In a word, Hippocrates made a beginning, but there wanted another to finish: he opened the way, but to make the path easy was still a quæsitum. We saw formerly the roads both dirty and stony, full of briars, and covered with wood. In some the rise was too sharp, and the descent too steep: others were impracticable, either by reason of the wild beasts which infested them, or the waters and rivers which crossed them. In fine, they were too long and too difficult. Such was the state of the roads in Italy before they were mended by Trajan. But he ordered those that were full of mire or water to be paved with causeways, threw bridges over the rivers, and shortened the ways which were too long. He caused new paths to be opened over the mountains, where the ascent and descent were more easy, and, avoiding the deserts, made a passage through an inhabited country. In fine, he rendered the roads practicable, which were not so before." And yet

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what is most odious of all, after so much vaunting and self-homage, we find him declaring himself a sworn enemy to any kind of praise: "For my part," says he, speaking to his scholars or his friends, "I never made the reputation, which I might acquire in the world, any part of my study; my sole aim was truth and silence. It is for this reason that I never set my name to any of my books, and I have even forbidden your making any extravagant eulogies for me, as is your custom to do."

GALEN is likewise reproached with being superstitious, and we have given an instance of his opening a vein in consequence of a dream. He tells us also in the same place, that he had two more dreams of the same kind; and he says in another place, that being once consulted in the case of a swelled tongue, he directed a purge, and somewhat cooling to be held upon the part: the patient took the purge, and had a dream the same night, in which he was ordered to apply a gargle of lettuce-juice, which succeeded very well. But this superstition was the religion of his country, of which *Æsculapius*, as he tells us, was the god, and was held to be that particular god whose province it was to assist the sick in dreams. Trallien indeed tells a story, which, if true, would put the point beyond all doubt. That physician quotes a passage from a book, as he says, of our author's, wherein he writes to this effect: "Some people hold charms and enchantments to be no better than old wives stories, and I myself was a long time of that opinion. But what I have clearly seen since upon this subject hath convinced me, that they have a great effect; having often tried them with success in the stings of scorpions, and sometimes seen bones that stuck in the throat discharged by the force of some words, &c." The book is quoted under the title of "The

Manner of treating Disorders according to Homer." But as no such book of GALEN's is now in being, the genuineness of it may be fairly questioned, and it is certain, that he never gave into the idle tales of other physicians concerning certain sacred plants and magical remedies. He is also charged with bearing a particular enmity to the Christians: it is true, speaking of the Methodists, and other sects in physic, he says, "that their several followers were as obstinately attached to their parties, as the disciples of Moses and Christ were to theirs." But this does not imply any particular ill-will against the Christians, or that he thought worse of them than the Pagans generally did. As to the story that is told of GALEN hearing in his old age of the miracles wrought in Judea by the name of Jesus, and resolving to take a journey thither to see him, but that he died on the road, or upon the borders of the country, after lying ill ten days of a fever, it is all a monkish fable.

## GARANCIERES (THEOPHILUS DE)

M.D. of the University of Caen in Normandy,

Was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, in 1657, being at that time physician to the French ambassador. Several writers have borne testimony to his character, as a man of distinguished parts and learning. \* He was author of the "Angliæ Flagellum; five Tabes Anglica," 1647, 12mo.—"The admirable Virtues, &c. of the true and genuine Tinct. of Coral." 1668, 8vo. He translated into English, "The Pro-

\* This physician also published, "A Mite cast into the Treasury of the famous City of London, being a brief and methodical Discourse of the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, Remedies, and Preservation from the Plague in this calamitous Year, 1665."—A descendant of this eminent man now practises physic in the city of York.

phicics

phesies or Prognostics of Michael Nostradamus, physician to Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, Kings of France," 1672, folio. Wood informs us, that he died in a poor and obscure condition, within the liberty of Westminster, of a broken heart, occasioned by the ill usage of a certain knight, but neither mentions the knight's name, nor the time of GARANCIERES's death.

GARANGEOT (RENE JACQUES CROISSANT DE)

A French Surgeon of Eminence, Author of some esteemed Works on Subjects relating to his Profession,

Was born at Vitri, in 1688. He was royal lecturer in surgery at Paris, and a fellow of the royal society in London. His knowledge was extensive, and his manual dexterity in operations celebrated. His works are,

1. "A Treatise on the Instruments of Surgery," 2 vols. 12mo, 1727.
2. "A Treatise on the Operation for the Stone," 12mo, 1730.
3. "The Anatomy of the Viscera," 2 vols. 12mo, 1742.
4. "On the Operations of Surgery," 3 vols. 12mo, 1749.
5. "La Myotomie Humaine; the Art of Dissecting the Human Muscles," 2 vols. 12mo, 1750.

All these are reckoned valuable. The author died at Paris in 1759.

GARTH (SIR SAMUEL)

An excellent Poet and Physician,

Descended from a good family in Yorkshire, and was sent from school to Peter-house college in Cambridge; where, making choice of physic for his profession, he made himself acquainted with the fundamental principles,

and preparatory requisites of that useful science. At the same time he had an admirable genius and taste for polite literature; and being much delighted with those studies, he continued at the college, spending his leisure hours that way, till he took the degree of M.D. July 7, 1691. Soon after which, resolving to settle in the practice of his profession in London, he offered himself a candidate to the college of physicians; and being examined March 12, 1691-2, was admitted fellow June 26th following.

The college at this time was engaged in that charitable project of prescribing to the sick poor gratis, and furnishing them also with medicines at prime cost. The foundation of this charity was first begun by an unanimous vote, passed July 28, 1687, ordering all their members to give their advice gratis, to all their sick neighbouring poor, when desired, within the city of London, or seven miles round. And in the view of rendering this vote more effectual, another was passed, August 13, 1688, that the laboratory of the college should be fitted up for preparing medicines for the poor, and also the room adjoining for a repository. But this being disliked by the apothecaries, they found means to raise a party afterwards in the college against it, so that the design could not be carried into execution. The college was in this embroiled unhappy state, when our author became a fellow; and concurring heartily with those members, who resolved, notwithstanding all the discouragements they met with, to push on the charity, an order was made by the unanimous consent of the society in 1694, requiring strict obedience from all their members to the order of 1688. This new order was presented to the city June 18, 1695, for their assistance; but this too being defeated by the dissolution of the common council at the end of the

the year, a proposition was made to the public college, Dec. 22, 1696, for a subscription by the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, for carrying on the charity, by preparing medicines in a proper dispensary for that purpose.

In the same year Dr. GARTH, detesting the behaviour of the apothecaries, as well as of some members of the faculty in this affair, resolved to expose them in a proper satire; which he accordingly executed, with peculiar spirit and vivacity in his admirable poem, entitled, "The Dispensary." The first edition came out in 1699, and it went through three impressions in a few months. This extraordinary encouragement put him upon making several improvements in it; and in 1706, he published the sixth edition, with several descriptions and episodes never before printed. In 1697, he spoke the annual speech in Latin before the college on St. Luke's day; which, being published soon after, brought it into a contest, whether the poet or the orator was most to be admired in him. In the first he exposed in the gentlest satire the false and mean spirited brethren of the faculty. In the latter he ridiculed the multifarious classes of the quacks, with just spirit and inimitable humour.

So much literary merit did not fail of gaining him a prodigious reputation as a polite scholar, which procured him admittance into the company and friendship of most of the nobility and gentry of both sexes; who thereby being inclined to try his skill in his profession, were still more pleased to find him answer their fondest wishes and expectations. By these means he came into vast practice, which he preserved by his medical merit; and, moreover, endeared himself to his patients, by his politeness, agreeable conversation, generosity, and great good-nature. It was these last qualities, that

prompted him, in 1701, to provide a suitable interment for the shamefully abandoned corpse of Dryden, which he caused to be brought to the college of physicians, proposed and encouraged by his own example a subscription for defraying the expence of a funeral, pronounced a proper oration over the great poet's remains, and afterwards attended the solemnity from Warwick-lane to Westminster Abbey. It is commonly observed, that the making of a man's fortune is generally owing to some one lucky incident; and nothing was, perhaps, of more service in this respect to Dr. GARTH, than the opportunity he had of shewing what he was, by this memorable act of generosity, tenderness, and piety.

In his Harveian speech, he had stepped a little aside from the principal subject, to introduce a panegyric on king William, and to record the blessings of the revolution. The address is warm and glowing: and to shew that his hand and heart went together, he entered with the first members who formed the famous Kit-Kat-Club, which consisted of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, and was created in 1703, purely with the design of distinguishing themselves by a warm zeal for the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. The design of these gentlemen to recommend and encourage loyalty, by the powerful influence of pleasantry, wit, and humour, furnished our author with an opportunity of distinguishing himself among the most distinguished in these qualities, by the extempore epigrams he made upon the toasts of the club, which were inscribed on their drinking glasses. In reality, this part of the constitution of that celebrated society must have been best suited both to our author's taste and temper; for his party zeal was such, as warmed his breast with a sincere, steady, and equal flame,

without

without bursting out into any rage and fire against those who differed from him.

True learning is of no party. Dr. GARTH was prompted not more by good sense than by good nature, to make his muse subservient to his interest, by proceeding uniformly in the same road, without any malignant deviations. In this spirit, as he had enjoyed the sun-shine of the court during lord Godolphin's administration in queen Anne's reign; so that minister had the pleasure to find him among the first of those, who paid the muse's tribute on the reverse of his fortune in 1710; and in the same unchangeable spirit, when both the sense and poetry of this address were attacked by Mr. Prior with all the outrage of party virulence, he took no notice of it; but had the satisfaction to see an unanswerable defence made for him by Mr. Addison. The task, indeed, was easy enough, and is excellently expressed by that elegant writer in the conclusion of it, where he observes, that the same person who has endeavoured to prove, that he who wrote the "Dispensary" was no poet, will very suddenly undertake to shew, that he who gained the battle of Blenheim was no general. It is beside our present purpose, to shew the truth of this presage. Indeed, there was no need of a prophetic spirit to inspire the prediction. It was written in September 1710; and the following year, in December, the duke of Marlborough was removed from all his places, and having obtained leave to go beyond sea, embarked at Dover for Ostend, Nov. 30, 1712. Dr. GARTH had lived in the particular favour and esteem of this great man while in power, and when out of power he wept in elegant verse over his disgrace and voluntary exile.

In the interim the same spirit had dictated a dedication for an intended edition of Lucretius, in 1711,

to

to his late majesty king George I, then elector of Hanover. Thus he persevered in the same road, and in the end it brought him to preferment. For on the accession of that prince to the throne, our author had the honour of being knighted with the duke of Marlborough's sword, was appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician general to the army. These were no more than just rewards even of his medical merit. He had gone through the office of censor of the college in 1702, and had practised always with great reputation, and a strict regard to the honour and interest of the faculty; never stooping to prostitute the dignity of his profession, through mean and sordid views of self-interest, to any even the most popular and wealthy apothecaries. In a steady adherence to this noble principle, he concurred with the much celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, with whom he was also often joined in physical consultations.

He had a very extensive practice, but was very moderate in his views of advancing his own fortune; his humanity and good-nature inclining him more to make use of the great interest he had with persons in power, for the support and encouragement of other men of letters. He chose to live with the great in that degree of independency and freedom, which became a man possessed of a superior genius, whereof he was daily giving fresh proofs to the public. One of these was addressed to the late duke of Newcastle in 1715, entitled, "Claremont;" being written on the occasion of giving that name to a village belonging to his grace, who was then only earl of Clare, which he had adorned with a beautiful and sumptuous structure. Among the Latin writers, Ovid appears to have been the doctor's favourite author; and there was in reality a great resemblance in their humours, their manners,  
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and their poetry. One of his last performances in polite letters was the translation of the whole fourteenth book, and the story of Cinnus in the fifteenth book of the *Metamorphosis*; these, with an English version of the rest, were published in 1717, and he has prefixed an excellent preface to the whole, wherein he not only gives an idea of the work, and points out its principal beauties, but shews the uses of the poem, and how it may be read to most profit.

The disease which seized him the ensuing year, and ended not but with his life, caused a general concern, as was particularly testified by lord Lansdowne, a brother poet, though of a different party, in some admirable verses written on the occasion: the two first lines of which are,

“Machaon sick! In every face we find,  
“His danger is the danger of mankind.”

His loss was lamented by another poetical brother, Pope, in a letter to a friend, as follows: “The best natured of men,” says this much admired poet, “Sir SAMUEL GARTH, has left me in the truest concern for his loss. His death was very heroical, and yet unaffected enough to have made a saint or a philosopher famous. But ill tongues and worse hearts have branded his last moments, as wrongfully as they did his life, with irreligion. You must have heard many tales on this subject; but if ever there was a good christian, without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. GARTH.” Pope afterwards declared himself convinced, that GARTH died in the communion of the church of Rome, having been privately reconciled. He was interred, January 22, in the church of Harrow on the Hill, near London, where he had caused a vault to be built for himself  
and

and his family; being survived by an only daughter, married to the honourable colonel William Boyle, a younger son of the honourable colonel Henry Boyle. Vide "Cibber's Lives of the Poets."—"Pope's Works," vol. vi, p. 99.—Dr. Johnson's "Life of GARTH," &c.

GASTALDY (JOHN BAPTIST)

Physician in Ordinary to the King of France, Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Avignon,

Was born at Sisteron, in 1674, and died at Avignon in 1747. He entered at a very early age into the last city, and perceiving, that he could there procure proper assistance to his taste for study, he determined not to leave it. During forty years he filled the first chair in the faculty of medicine. He possessed the rare talent of uniting in his lectures the *utile dulci*, and by this charm he attached his pupils to their art. He expatiated upon the most interesting subjects in pure Latin, and by this means fixed the attention of those, who were perfect strangers to the science. He devoted much of his time to practice, and assiduously attended the hospitals. His principal works are as follow:

1. "Institutiones Medicinæ physico-anatomicæ," 12mo. Our author was by no means a slave to the gross errors of the ancient physicians. Notwithstanding the new doctrines in his time had not made any rapid progress in the medical schools of the more remote provinces, M. GASTALDY adopts in this work, and clearly explains, the principles of Descartes's philosophy, and elegantly interprets the different constituent parts of the elements, the processes of chylication, fermentation, &c. The exact order, the perspicuity, and the method of this work, render it extremely useful to young students.

2. "A

2. "A Question in Physic, founded upon a singular and interesting Event." A woman, the mother of nine children, all of whom she had nursed, after the second month weaned the ninth, in compliance with the wish of a husband whom she loved. The superabundance of milk produced many inconveniences, which she neglected, and after much suffering she voided, in three stools, more than one hundred stones, differently shaped, and in colour resembling white ashes. Every symptom of the complaint induced the physician to believe, that the milk had been deposited in the stomach, where, after the process of coagulation, it had passed into the state of a calculus.

3. "A Question relative to the Saliva, whether or not it contributes to the Process of Digestion?" The author declares in the affirmative.

4. "A Question concerning those who walk in their Sleep." He assigns the causes of this disease, and points out the remedies.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 223, &c.

#### G E B E R (JOHN)

An Arabian Physician and Astronomer, who flourished, according to the best Authorities, in the ninth Century.

He wrote a commentary on the "Syntaxis Magna" of Ptolemy, in nine books; and several other works. This commentary was published at Nuremberg in 1553. In it he endeavoured to correct the astronomy of Ptolemy, but Copernicus called him rather the calumniator of Ptolemy. He was a learned chemist, and as such has been mentioned with respect by the great Boerhaave. But he was also addicted to the reveries of alchemy, and condescended to use occasionally a jargon suited to the mystic pretensions of those fanciful writers, the alchemists. Dr. Johnson was of opinion, that gibberish is best derived from this unintelligible

telligible cant of Geber and his followers; anciently, he alleges, it was gebrish. Notwithstanding this, it is allowed, that GEBER's writings contain much useful knowledge. Other works of GEBER now extant are,

1. "His "Astronomy, or demonstrative Works of Astrology," in nine books, printed at Nuremberg in 1533.

2. His "Three Books on Alchemy," published at Strasbourg, with one, "De Investigatione perfecti Magisterii," in 1530; and also in Italy from a manuscript in the Vatican.

3. "On the Investigation of the Truth of Metals, and on Furnaces, with other works." Nuremberg, 1545.

4. "A Book called Flos Naturarum," published in 1473.

5. Also his "Chymica," printed by Perna, with the chemical works of Avicenna.

His "Almagest" is also extant in Arabic. As a specimen of his language, he used to say, "my object is to cure six lepers," meaning, that he wished to convert six inferior metals into gold.

#### G E O F F R O Y (STEPHEN FRANCIS)

Was born at Paris in 1672, and died in that City in 1731.

He travelled into England, France, and Holland, to gain a complete knowledge of medicine, chemistry, and botany. Upon his return into his native country, he took the degree of doctor in medicine; obtained the honour of the chair of chemistry in the king's garden; was appointed physician to the royal college, and admitted into the academy of sciences of Paris, and the royal society of London. The following was the work of M. GEOFFROY;

"De Materiâ Medicâ, sive de Medicamentorum simplicium Historiâ, Virtute, Delectu et Usu," in 8vo, three volumes. This important work was translated into

into French, in seven volumes, 12mo, by Bergier, an eminent physician of Paris, who died in 1748, aged 44 years.—Vide “Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c.” tom. ii, p. 242, &c.

## GERARDE (JOHN)

A Surgeon in London, and the greatest English Botanist of his time.

He was many years retained as chief gardener to Lord Burleigh, who was himself a great lover of plants, and had the best collection of any nobleman in the kingdom. It contained many exotics, introduced by GERARDE. In 1597, he published his “Herbal,” which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Francfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus’s “Herbal,” in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, published an improved edition of GERARDE’s book, which is still much approved. The descriptions in this “Herbal” are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their readers acquainted with the characters of the plants, than to give them to understand, that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

## GESNER (CONRAD)

An eminent Physician and Natural Philosopher,

Was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1516, and received the first rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages there. He discovered a happy genius, and made a very rapid progress in these elements of learning; but his father, not being in circumstances sufficient to breed him a scholar, was determined to ease himself from any further expence in that way, when Ammiens, professor of the Latin language and eloquence at Zurich, took him to his own house, and charged himself with the care of his education.

GESNER

GESNER continued three years with this patron, and followed his studies with admirable diligence. He was not above fifteen years of age when he lost his father, who was killed in the civil wars of Switzerland, and his mother not having wherewithal to maintain him, he was reduced to the last extremity, especially as he fell at the same time into a dropsical disorder. As soon, however, as he recovered his health, being destitute of friends, he resolved to seek his fortune, young as he was, in foreign countries. In this disposition he went to Strasburgh, and entering into the service of Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, he resumed the study of the Hebrew language, of which he had learned something at Zurich. After some months stay at Strasburgh, he returned to Switzerland, where, the public tranquillity being restored, he procured a pension from the academy of Zurich, which enabled him to make the tour of France. Thither he therefore travelled, together with John Frisius, who had from the first beginning been the companion of his studies, and whom he always called his brother. He passed a year at Bourges, applying, with great attention, to the Greek and Latin classics, and as his pension was not sufficient to maintain him, he helped it out by keeping a school. The following year he went to Paris. He was now eighteen years of age, and very capable of making all possible advantage in every kind of science; but though that city abounded with good masters in every way, yet GESNER mispent his time there, and did not make that progress which might be expected.

From Paris he returned to Strasburgh, in hopes of getting some employ by the friends which he had made there; but in this project he was happily prevented by the university of Zurich, which recalled him thence, in order to set him at the head of a school in that town.

He was no sooner settled in this post, than he began to think of a wife, and meeting with a person to his mind, he married her; but was quickly made sensible of his indiscretion, having neither years nor substance enough to support that state with decency. In short, his present appointments were not sufficient to maintain a couple, and he was obliged to seek out another resource. He had, from his infancy, a great inclination to the study of physic, and he now resolved to apply himself to it in earnest. Accordingly, he spent all the time he could spare from his school in reading books on that subject. By this means, the school became distasteful; he grew weary of it, and at length obtained leave to quit it, and to go to Basil, to prosecute the study of physic, being allowed his pension to support him there. At Basil, in order to qualify himself for reading the Greek physicians, he employed some part of his time in perfecting his knowledge of their language: and thus he became so much master of it, that he left that university in a year's time, being made professor of Greek at Lausanne, where an university had just been founded by the senate of Berne. As this post was endowed with a considerable salary, he was now set more at large, and found himself not only in a condition to maintain his family, but also to gratify his inclination for the study of physic: since he was now so much master of the Greek, that he could dispatch his ordinary lectures without any extraordinary preparation.

Having passed three years in this post, he thought it high time to finish his studies in medicine. Accordingly, with this view he went to Montpellier, where at his first arrival, being sensible of the advantage of conversing with persons learned in the faculty, he tried to procure a lodging in some physician's house; and finding that favour not to be obtained, he made no long stay, but satisfying himself with studying anatomy

and botany for some time, he returned to Basil, and was admitted to a doctor's degree. Thus qualified, he returned to Zurich, immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and, in a little time after, was made professor of philosophy; a charge which he filled with great reputation for the space of 24 years, that is, as long as he lived, which was till 1565, when, the plague spreading its infection over that country, the doctor was seized therewith, and died December 9th, in that year.

He left no issue, except those of his pen, which are very numerous; and at the same time so many proofs, that he was possessed of an extraordinary share of learning. We are told, also, that this perfection was endeared by a great degree of humanity, modesty, and sweetness of temper. His life was published by Josias Semler, to which is added an epistle of GESNER, written to William Turner, a divine and physician in England, concerning the books he had published. Of these his master-piece is his "*Bibliotheca universalis*," wherein he makes this frank confession, that his pieces are not finished with that care and exactness that might be wished, since he had been obliged to write them for a livelihood. We may, however, be bold to maintain, that in many things they surpass whatever had been done before on the same subjects. There are no less than sixty-six upon the various subjects of grammar, botany, pharmacy, medicine, physics, and natural history, beside his "*Bibliotheca universalis*."

## GIBSON (THOMAS)

Was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and united the study of divinity and natural history with that of medicine. He was also eminent for historical knowledge.

ledge. He probably studied at Oxford, but at what period we are not informed. To his character as a physician, Bayle bears witness, by saying, that he performed most incredible cures. He was a friend to the reformation, and wrote several detached pieces in defence of that cause. In the reign of queen Mary, he was a fugitive for his religion; but on the accession of Elizabeth returned, and died in London in 1562. Tanner gives the following list of his writings:

1. "A breve Chronicle of the Bishops of Rome's Blessynge, and of his Prelates beneficial and charitable Rewards, from the Tyme of king Heralde to this Daye, (in English rhyme.)" London, 12mo. This, we suppose, is the work called by others, "The Treasons of the Prelates."

2. "The Sum of the Acts and Decrees made by divers Bishops of Rome," translated from the Latin, 12mo.

3. "Of the Ceremonies used by Popes."

4. "A Treatise behoveful as well to preserve the People from Pestilence, as to help and recover them that be infected by the same, made by a Bishop and Doctor of Physic in Denmark, which Medicines have been proved in many Places in London." 1536, 4to.

5. "An Herbal."

6. "Treatise against unskilful Alchymists."

7. "Treatise of curing common Diseases."

8. "De utroque Homine," lib. 1.

9. "The various States that Britanny hath been in," (supposed to be left imperfect.)

One of the same name, supposed by Wood to be himself, made application of some passages in the prophetic writings to the circumstances of his own time, in favour of king Henry the eighth: a delusion too common among the protestants of that age.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine." p. 87.

## GILBERT (WILLIAM)

A learned physician, who first discovered several of the properties of the loadstone; was born at Colchester, where his father was recorder in 1540; and after an education at the grammar school, was sent to Cambridge. Having studied physick there for some time, he travelled abroad for his further improvement, and in one of the foreign universities had conferred upon him the degree of M.D. He returned to England with a considerable reputation for his learning in general, and especially the character of being deeply skilled in philosophy and chemistry.

RESOLVING to make his knowledge useful to the country by practising his profession, he presented himself a candidate to the college of physicians in London, and was elected a fellow of that society about 1573. Thus every way qualified for it, he practised in the metropolis with great success and applause, which, being observed by queen Elizabeth, whose talent it was to distinguish persons of superior merit, she sent for him to court, appointed him her physician in ordinary, and gave him an annual pension to encourage him in his studies. In these, as much as his extensive practice would permit him, he applied himself chiefly to consider and examine the various properties of the loadstone; and proceeding in the way of experiment, a method, not much used at that time, he discovered and established several qualities of it not observed before. This occasioned much conversation; and spreading his fame into foreign countries, great expectations were raised from his treatise on that subject, which were abundantly fulfilled when it appeared in public. He printed it in 1600, under the following title, "*De Magnete magneticisque Corporibus, et de magno*

*Magnete,*

*Magnete, Tellure, Physiologia nova.*" It contains the history of all that had been written on the subject before his time, and then reduces all the various phenomena under four heads; its attraction; its direction to the poles of the earth, and the earth's verticity and fixedness to certain points of the world; its variation; and its declination. These several properties he derives from the magnetical nature of the earth, which he supposes to be a great magnet. Upon the whole, it is the first regular system on this curious subject, and may not unjustly be styled the parent of all the improvements that have been made therein since that time. In this piece our author shews the use of the declination of the magnet, which had been discovered by Norman, in finding out the latitude, for which purpose also he contrived two instruments for the sea. This invention was published by Thomas Blondville, in a book entitled, *Theoriques of the Planets*, together with the making of two Instruments for Seamen, for finding out the Latitude without Sun, Moon, or Stars, invented by Dr. GILBERT, 1624." But the hopes from this property, however promising at first, have by a longer experience been found to be deceitful.

After the death of Elizabeth, the doctor was continued as chief physician to James I; but he enjoyed that honour only a short time, paying his last debt to nature November 30, 1603. His corpse was interred in Trinity church at Colchester, where he was born, and where there is a handsome monument raised to his memory, a print of which may be seen in the "*History and Antiquities of Colchester*," by Morant.

By a picture of him in the school gallery at Oxford, he appears to have been tall of stature, and of a cheerful countenance. All that is left us of his character has been said on the occasion of his celebrated work,

on which account we have the highest encomiums of him, such as are usually made by one author upon another. Thus Carpenter tells us, that he had trodden out a new path to philosophy. Sir Kenelm Digby compares him with Harvey the discoverer of the circulation. Barrow ranks him with Galileo, Gassendus, Merfennus, and Des Cartes, whom he represents as men resembling the ancients in sagacity and acuteness of genius. These attestations of his merit are indeed given him by his countrymen; but that they may not be suspected of partiality, there is good reason to believe, that his fame was still more celebrated among foreigners, of which this is one very strong confirmation, that the famous Peiresc often lamented, that when he was in England he was not acquainted with this philosopher. Beside his principal work printed in his lifetime, he left another treatise in MS., which, coming into the hands of Sir William Boswell, was from that copy printed at Amsterdam, in 1651, 4to, with this title: "*De Mundo nostro sub-lunari Philosophia nova.*" As he was never married, he gave by his last will all his library, consisting of books, globes, instruments, &c. and a cabinet of minerals, to the college of physicians. His brothers inherited his estate, which must have been somewhat considerable. Wood observes, he was the chief person in his parish at Colchester.—Vide "*Athen. Oxon.*" vol. i. "*Gassendus in Vita Peiresc.*"—Symond's "*Collection in the Herald Office,*" vol. i. fol. 437, &c.

## G L A N D O R P (MATTHIAS)

A German Physician, born in 1595, at Cologne, where his Father was a Surgeon.

His first application to letters was at Bremen; whence he returned to Cologne, and devoted himself to philosophy,

sophy, physick, and surgery. He studied four years under Peter Holtzem, who was the elector's physician, and professor in that city; and he learned the practical part of surgery from his father.

To perfect himself in these sciences, he went afterwards into Italy, and made some stay at Padua, where he greatly benefited himself by attending the lectures of Jerome Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Adrian Spizellius, and Sanctorius. He was here made M.D. After having visited the principal towns of Italy, he returned to his country in 1618, and settled at Bremen, where he practised physick and surgery with so much success, that the archbishop made him his physician in 1628. He was also made physician to the republic of Bremen. The time of his death is not precisely known; but the dedication to his last work is dated October 8, 1632, so that he could not be dead before, as some journalists have asserted, though it is probable he died soon after.

He published, at Bremen, "*Speculum Chirurgorum*," in 1619; "*Methodus medendæ Paronychiæ*," in 1623; "*Tractatus de Polypo Narum Affectu gravissimo*," in 1628; and "*Gazophylacium Polypussum Fonticulorum & Setonum referatum*," in 1633. These four pieces were collected and published, with emendations, under the title of his works, at London, in 1729, 4to, with his life prefixed: and it must suggest a high opinion of this young physician, that, though he died at such an early age, his works should be thought worthy a republication one hundred years after; when such prodigious improvements had been made in philosophy, physick, and sciences of all kinds, of which he had not the benefit.

## GLISSON (FRANCIS)

An English Physician,

Was son of William Glisson, of Rampisham, in Dorsetshire, and grandson of Walter Glisson, of the city of Bristol. Where he learned the first rudiments of his grammar is not known, but he was sent afterwards to Caius college in Cambridge, apparently with a view to physick. However, as the best foundation for it, he went through the academical courses of logic and philosophy, and proceeded in arts, wherein he took both degrees, and being chosen fellow of his college, was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, October 25, 1627. From this time, applying himself particularly to the study of medicine, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Cambridge, and was appointed regius professor of physick there in the room of Dr. Ralph Winterton: he held this post forty years, probably as long as he lived. But not choosing to reside constantly at Cambridge, he offered himself, and was admitted, candidate of the college of physicians, in 1634, and was elected fellow September 30, the ensuing year.

In the study of his art, he had always set the immortal Harvey before him as a pattern, and treading in his steps, he was diligent to improve physick by anatomical dissections and observations. His success was answerable: he was appointed to read Dr. Edward Wall's lecture, in 1639; and in executing this office, made several new discoveries of principal use towards establishing a rational practice of physick. He continued to discharge the duties of this place, till the breaking out of the civil wars, when he retired to Colchester, and followed his profession with great repute in those times of public confusion. He was thus employed

ployed during the memorable siege and surrender of that city to the rebels, 1648, and resided there sometime after. Amidst his practice, he still prosecuted the improvement of it by anatomical researches, and in this way published an account of the rickets in 1650, wherein he shewed how the viscera of such as had died of that disorder were affected. This was the more curious as the rickets had then but lately appeared in England, being first discovered in the counties of Dorset and Somerset about fifteen years before. In this treatise he had the assistance of two of his colleagues; and these, with other fellows of the college, joining in a request to him to communicate to the public some of his anatomical lectures, which had been read before them, he drew up these in a continued discourse, and printed it with this title, "*Anatomia Hepatis*," Lond. 1654.

This brought him into the highest esteem among the faculty; he was chosen one of the elects of the college the year following, and was afterwards president for several years. He published other pieces beside those already mentioned. The last of which was a "*Treatise of the Stomach and Intestines*," printed at Amsterdam in 1677, not long before his death, which happened that year, in the parish of St. Bride, London.

Wood observes, that he died much lamented, as a person to whose learned lucubrations and deep disquisitions in physic, not only Great Britain, but remoter kingdoms, owe a particular respect and veneration. That, for instance, the world is obliged to him for the discovery of the *capsula communis*, or *vagina portæ*; and that he hath likewise furnished certain marks for the more easy distinguishing the *vena cava*, *porta*, and *vasa fellea*, in respect to the liver. It is also said, that he gave such an excellent account of sanguification,  
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and supported it with such arguments and experiments, that in 1684 few had doubted the truth of it. His treatise of the liver is, indeed, his chef d'œuvre; though in his last piece on the stomach and intestines, there are several ingenious problems proposed and discoursed of, both philosophical and physical; as for instance, the various colours of the cutis or cuticula, and the hair; the specific difference of hunger and thirst, from the five other senses: questions concerning rumination in animals, together with the structure, tenacity, and various uses of the fibres: the parenchymæ of the stomach and intestines; the manner of deglutition, concoction, distribution of the chyle, secretion, &c.; of the differences, causes, and signs of flatus, with their most proper discutients: of the hypochondriac flatus: of the parts affected in a rheumatism. But his Physiology is not at present in any esteem.

## G O D D A R D (JONATHAN)

An English Physician and Chemist, and Promoter of the Royal Society,

Was the son of a rich ship-builder at Deptford, and born at Greenwich about 1617. Being industrious and of good parts, he made a quick progress in grammar learning; and at fifteen years of age was entered a commoner at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1632. He staid at the university about four years, applying himself to physic; and then left it without taking a degree, to travel abroad, as was then the custom, for further improvement in his faculty.

At his return, not being qualified according to the statutes to proceed in physic at Oxford, he went to Cambridge, and took the degree of bachelor in that faculty, as a member of Christ College; after which,  
intending

intending to settle in London, without waiting for another degree, he engaged in a formal promise to obey the laws and statutes of the college of physicians there, Nov. 1640. Having by this means obtained a proper permission, he entered into practice; but however, being sensible of the advantage of being elected into the college, he took the first opportunity of suing for his doctor's degree at Cambridge, which he obtained as a member of Catherine Hall, in 1642, and was chosen fellow of the college of physicians in 1646.

In the mean time he had, the preceding year, engaged in another society, for improving and cultivating experimental philosophy. This society usually met at or near his lodgings in Wood-street, for the convenience of making experiments; in which the doctor was very assiduous, as the reformation and improvement of physick was one principal branch of this design. In 1647, he was appointed lecturer in anatomy at the college: and it was from these lectures that his reputation took its rise. As he, with the rest of the assembly which met at his lodgings, had all along sided with the parliament, he was made head-physician to the army, and was taken in that station, by Cromwell, first to Ireland in 1649, and then to Scotland the following year; and returned thence with his master, who, after the battle of Worcester, rode into London in triumph, Sept. 12, 1651. He was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxon, December 9th following, and was incorporated M.D. of the university, January 14th, the same year. Cromwell was the chancellor; and returning to Scotland, in order to incorporate that kingdom into one commonwealth with England, he appointed our warden, together with four others, to act as his delegates in all matters relating to grants or dispensations that required his assent.

assent. This instrument bore date, October 16, 1652. His powerful patron having dissolved the long parliament, called a new one, named the little parliament, in 1653; wherein the warden of Merton sat sole representative of the university, and was appointed one of the council of state the same year.

A series of honours and favours bestowed by the usurper, whose interest he constantly promoted, could not fail of bringing him under the displeasure of Charles II; who, presently after his return, removed him from his wardenship by a letter bearing date July 3, 1660; and, claiming the right of nomination during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, appointed another warden in a manner the most disgraceful to our author. The new warden was Dr. Edward Reynolds, then king's chaplain, and soon after bishop of Norwich, who was appointed expressly as successor to Sir Nathaniel Brent, no notice being taken of Dr. GODDARD. Thus driven from Oxford, he removed to Gresham college, where he had been chosen professor of physic on Nov. 7, 1655. Here he continued to frequent those meetings, which gave birth to the royal society; and upon their establishment by the royal charter in 1663, was therein nominated one of the first council. This honour they were induced to confer upon him, both in regard to his merit in general as a scholar, and to his particular zeal and abilities in promoting the design of their institution; of which there is full proof in the "Memoirs" of that society by Dr. Birch, where there is scarcely a meeting mentioned, in which his name does not occur for some experiment or observation made by him.

At the same time he carried on his business as a physician, being continued a fellow of the college by their new charter in 1663. Upon the conflagration  
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in 1666, which consumed the old Exchange, our professor, with the rest of his brethren, removed from Gresham college, to make room for the merchants to carry on the public affairs of the city: which, however, did not hinder him from going on with his services both to natural philosophy and physic. In the latter he was not only an able but a conscientious practitioner; for which reason he continued still to prepare his own medicines. He was so fully persuaded that this, no less than prescribing them, was the physician's duty, that in 1668, whatever offence it might give the apothecaries, he was not afraid to publish a treatise, recommending it to general use. He observes, that the greatest part of the apothecaries were far from being possessed of that degree of knowledge, which was necessary to fit them for the due execution of their own employment; notwithstanding which, they were very desirous of invading that of the physician, and of prescribing as well as compounding medicines. He expatiates very largely upon this, and shews what prejudicial consequences attend it, with regard to the art of physic, the progress of which it retards; with regard to the credit of the physician, which suffers often by other men's faults: and lastly, with regard to the patients themselves, who, while they seek to avoid expence, are brought to a condition, that lays them under a necessity of parting with more money than might have purchased health at first. The remedy he proposes, as only capable of removing all these mischiefs, is, that physicians prepare their own medicines.

This treatise was received with applause; but as he found the proposal in it attended with such difficulties and discouragements as were likely to defeat it, he pursued that subject the following year, in "A Discourse setting forth the unhappy Condition of the Practitioner

tice of physic in London, 1669," 4to. But this availed nothing, and when an attempt was made by the college of physicians, in the same view, thirty years afterwards, it met with no better success. In 1671, he returned to his lodgings at Gresham college, where he continued prosecuting improvements in philosophy, till his death, which was very sudden. He used to meet a select number of friends at the Crown Tavern in Bloomsbury, where they discoursed on philosophic subjects, and in his return thence in the evening of March 24, 1674, he was seized with an apoplectic fit in Cheapside, and dropped down dead.

His memory was preserved by certain drops, which were his invention, and bore his name; but which, like all such sort of nostrums, have been long ago obsolete. He had several learned treatises dedicated to him as a patron of learning, all made by persons well acquainted with him, and written without any view of interest, wherein he is particularly recommended for his extensive learning; for his skill in his profession, knowledge of public affairs, and generous disposition; and for his candour, affability, and benevolence to all good and learned men. Of the last we have one instance worth preserving, which is, his taking into his apartment at Gresham college Dr. Worthington, who lodged with him for the convenience of preparing for the press the works of Mr. Joseph Mede, which he finished and published in 1664. If what Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, attests of him be true, he was the first Englishman who made that noble and astronomical instrument the telescope. Dr. GODDARD, in the history of the royal society, made a proposal for making wine from sugar, to which some improvements have been added since by Dr. Shaw, in his

his, "Chymical Lectures." There are some receipts published at the end of the second edition of the "Pharmacopœia Bateana," Lond. 1690, entitled, "Arcana Goddardiana." Two papers of his are published in Philos. Transf. No. 137, 138; and many others in Birch's "History of the Royal Society."

## GOROPIUS (JOHN)

A Physician, born in Brabant in 1518.

AFTER travelling through a great part of Europe, he settled at Antwerp. He was a man of whimsical propensities, and very fond of paradox. He wrote and published "*Origines Antwerpianæ*," which, with every other unaccountable opinion on the origin of nations, contains the assertion, that the Flemish language was the language of Adam; which position he endeavoured to defend from some ridiculous etymologies.

## GOULSTON (THEODORE)

Son of William Goulston, Rector of Wymondeham, in Leicestershire,

Was born in Northamptonshire, and became probationer fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in 1596. After applying himself to the study of physic in this university, he practised for a time with considerable reputation at Wymondeham, and in its neighbourhood. At length, after taking his doctor's degree in 1610, he removed to London, and became a fellow of the college of physicians, and afterwards censor. He resided in the parish of St. Martin's near Ludgate, and was in great esteem, as well for classical learning and theology, as for the practice of his profession.

He died in the year 1632, and by an article in his will testified such a regard to the interests of medicine, as entitles him to grateful commemoration. This  
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was a bequest of 200*l.*, to purchase a rent charge for the maintenance of an annual pathological lecture within the college of physicians. This was to be read sometime between Michaelmas and Easter, by one of the four youngest doctors of the college. A dead body was, if possible, to be procured, and two or more diseases treated of, upon the forenoons and afternoons of three successive days. If institutions of this nature have, by the more improved and regular state of medical education, become less necessary, we are not the less obliged to those who founded them at a time when they were more wanted. Dr. GOULSTON published the following works :

1. "*Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam.*" Lond. 1619.

2. "*Aristotelis de Poetica Liber, Latine conversus, et analytica Methodo illustratus.*" Lond. 1623.

After his death his intimate friend Thomas Gataker, B. D. published his

3. "*Versio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes criticæ in Opuscula varia Galeni,*" Lond. 1640.—Vide Aikin's "*Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,*" p. 229, &c.

#### G R A A F (REGNIER DE)

An excellent Physician,

Was born at Schomhaven, a town in Holland, where his father was the first architect, July 30, 1641. After having laid a proper foundation in classical learning, he went to study physic at Leyden, in which science he made so vast a progress, that in 1663 he published a treatise, "*De Succo Pancreatico,*" which did him the highest honour. Two years after he went to France, and was made M.D. at Angers; but he returned to

†

Holland

Holland the year after, and settled at Delft, where he practised in his profession so successfully, that he drew upon himself the envy of his brethren. He married in 1672, and died in August 1673, when he was only 32 years of age.

He published three pieces upon the organs of generation in both sexes, upon which subject he had a controversy with Swammerdam. His works were published in 8vo at Leyden in 1677 and 1705; they were also translated into Flemish, and published at Amsterdam in 1686.

## GRAINDORGE (ANDREW)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Montpellier,

Was a learned philosopher, and followed the principles of Epicurus and Gassendi. He died in 1676, aged 60 years. He has left behind him the following works:

1. "A Treatise on the Nature of Fire, Light and Colours," 4to.

2. "A Treatise on the Origin of Sea-ducks," 12mo, and several others. During the last year of his life, he was unfortunately afflicted every night with a distressing delirium. He called with a very loud voice; his domestics appearing, he answered their questions without awaking, and in return put many different questions to them. This delirium ceased in the day-time, when he acted as a rational man.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. ii, p. 296, &c.

## GRANGER (JAMES) M. D.

Author of a Translation of Tibullus, a Poem on the Sugar Cane, and several Medical Tracts,

Was born at Dunse, a small town in the South of Scotland, about the year 1723. His school education

being finished, he was sent to Edinburgh, and placed with Mr. Lawder, a very eminent surgeon, where he had an opportunity of cultivating his abilities under professors, who had at that time acquired a great degree of celebrity in the medical world.

The doctor's first outlet in the line of his profession was as surgeon in the army, and in that capacity he served in Germany under the earl of Stair, till the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; after which he settled in London, and practised as a physician. He was soon noticed as a man of genius by the learned of that time: he cultivated the acquaintance of Shenstone, and a great degree of intimacy subsisted between them till Shenstone's death. Dr. Percy, now bishop of Dromore in Ireland, was one of his particular friends.

While in London he published his translation of the Elegies of Tibullus. This did not meet with all the approbation the doctor thought it merited; particularly from Dr. Smollett, whom GRANGER conceived to be somewhat illiberal in his criticisms upon it, and which laid the foundation of a long paper war between them, carried on with such a degree of warmth, that a reconciliation never could take place.

Whether the practice of physic in London answered the doctor's expectations or not is uncertain; but we find, that about the beginning of the war in the late king's reign, he embraced an offer of settling advantageously as physician on the island of St. Christopher. It happened on their passage, there being a large fleet under convoy to the West Indies, that a lady on board one of the merchantmen bound for the same island, was taken ill of the small-pox, attended with some alarming symptoms. A boat was dispatched to the ship in which Dr. GRANGER was a passenger, soliciting  
his

his advice: the doctor accordingly visited the lady, and very humanely continued with her during the rest of the voyage. The doctor, however, had a more powerful inducement than that of humanity only to finish his passage in this ship, namely, the company of an agreeable young lady, the daughter of his patient, of whom he became enamoured. The flame was mutual, and they were united in wedlock soon after their arrival in St. Christopher's. By his marriage with this lady, whose name was Burt, he became connected with several of the principal families in the island. He there practised physic with great success, but at the same time did not allow his muse to lie dormant; for, during his leisure hours, he wrote his beautiful poem on the Culture of the Sugar Cane, beside a treatise on the Diseases of the West Indies, for the use of the planters. On the conclusion of the war, he paid a visit to his native country, and at the same time published his poem. After a few years residence in Britain, he returned to St. Christopher's, and continued to practise till the beginning of the year 1767, when he was seized with a fever, which then raged in the island, and died on the 9th day of the disease.

Mrs. Granger, and one daughter, are all that remain of his family. His daughter inherits a small landed estate in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

Dr. GRANGER was benevolent in his disposition, engaging in his manners, and an able physician. Considered as a poet, he certainly ranks far above mediocrity. His "Sugar Cane" has unquestionably great poetical merit: the notes are copious, and relate chiefly to the natural history of the island. An "Ode to Solitude," and "A West Indian Ballad," the latter published in Dr. Percy's collection, are both

much admired. It is to be lamented, that his poetical works have never been collected and published together: they doubtless would be very acceptable to the public.

GRATAROLUS (WILLIAM)

A learned Physician of the sixteenth Century.

He was born at Bergamo in Italy, and, leaving his country, went into Germany, that he might live undisturbed in the protestant religion. After some stay at Basil, he was invited to Marpurg, to be professor of physic. Having remained a little while in this town, he returned to Basil, and died there in 1562, at fifty-two years of age. He wrote the following books:

1. "De Memoriâ reparanda, augenda, conservanda, ac Reminiscentia."
2. "De Predictione Morum, Naturarumque Hominum facili, et Inspectione Partium Corporis."
3. "Prognostica naturalia de Temporum Mutatione perpetuâ, Ordine Literarum."
4. "De Literatorum et eorum qui Magistratibus funguntur, conservanda, preservandaque Valetudine."
5. "De Vini Naturâ, Artificio, et Ufu: deque omni Re potabili."
6. "De Regimine Iter Agentium, vel Equitum vel Peditum, vel Navi, vel Curru Viatoribus quibusque utilissimi Libri duo."

He likewise made a collection of several tracts respecting the sweating-sickness in England.—Vide Linden. renovat. &c.

## GRETOREX (VALENTINE) \*

A famous Irish Stroker, and a very extraordinary Person,

Was the son of William Gretorex, Esq. of Affane, in the county of Waterford, by a daughter of Sir Edward Harris, knt. one of the justices of the King's Bench in Ireland, in the reign of Charles the first. He was born at Affane, February 14th, 1628, on St. Valentine's day; was bred a protestant in the free-school at Lismore, and at thirteen years of age was designed for the college at Dublin; but the rebellion breaking out at that time, he was forced, with his mother and brethren, to flee to England. Here they were relieved for some time by his uncle, Mr. Edmund Harris; after whose death his mother, for her son's further progress in literature, committed him to the charge of Mr. John Daniel Getsius, a High German divine, and minister of Stoke Gabriel, in Devonshire, with whom he spent some time in studying classical literature and divinity.

After five or six years absence from his native country, he returned thither, but finding it in the most miserable state, retired to the castle of Caperquin: "Where I spent," says he, "a year's time in contemplation, and saw so much of the madness and wickedness of the world, that my life became a burden to me, and my soul was as weary of this habitation of clay, as ever the galley slave was of the oar, which brought my life even to the threshold of death, so that my legs had scarcely strength to carry my enfeebled body about." In 1649, he became a lieutenant in the regiment of Roger lord

\* Many of our readers may judge an apology necessary for introducing this gentleman into a work of this nature; we trust, however, that the singularity of his character will plead our excuse.

Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery, then acting in Munster against the Irish and Papists; and in 1656, a great part of the army there being disbanded, and he among the rest, he retired to his estate at Affane, and was soon after appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Corke, register for transplantation, and justice of the peace.

About 1662, "I had an impulse," says GRETOREX, "or a strange persuasion in my own mind (of which I am not able to give any rational account to another), which did very frequently suggest to me, that there was bestowed on me the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the extraordinariness of it, I thought fit to conceal for some time; but at length I communicated this to my wife, and told her that I did verily believe that God had given me the blessing of curing the king's evil, for whether I were in private or public, sleeping or waking, still I had the same impulse. But her reply to me was, that she conceived this was a strange imagination; yet, to prove the contrary, a few days after there was one William Mather, of Salterbridge, in the parish of Lismore, who brought his son William to my house, desiring my wife to cure him, who was a person ready to afford her charity to her neighbours, according to her small skill in chirurgery. On which my wife told me there was one that had the king's evil very grievously in the eyes, cheek, and throat; whereupon I told her she should now see whether this were a bare fancy or imagination as she thought it, or the dictates of God's spirit on my heart. Then I laid my hands on the places affected, and prayed to God for Jesus' sake to heal him, and bid the parent two or three days afterwards to bring the child to me again, which he accordingly

“ accordingly did, and I then saw that the eye was  
 “ almost quite whole, and the node, which was al-  
 “ most as big as a pullet’s egg, was suppurated, and  
 “ the throat strangely amended; and to be brief (to  
 “ God’s glory I speak it), within a month discharged  
 “ itself quite, and was perfectly healed, and so con-  
 “ tinues, God be praised.”

Then there came to him one Margaret Mac-  
 shane of Ballinedy, in the parish of Lismore, who  
 had been afflicted with the evil above seven years in a  
 much more violent degree; and soon after, his fame in-  
 creasing, he cured the same disease in many other  
 persons for three years. He did not meddle all this  
 time with any other distemper, till about the end of  
 these three years, the ague growing epidemical, he  
 found, as formerly, that there was bestowed on him  
 the gift of curing that disease. “ Within some small  
 “ time after this,” continues he, “ God was pleased  
 “ by the same or like impulse to discover unto me,  
 “ that he had given me the gift of healing, which the  
 “ morning following I told to my brother and wife,  
 “ but neither of them could be prevailed with to be-  
 “ lieve it, though for my own part I had a full as-  
 “ surance thereof within me. This impulse I had the  
 “ Sunday after Easter-day, April 2, 1665, early in  
 “ the morning; and the Wednesday ensuing, I went  
 “ to cornet Dean’s about some business at Lismore,  
 “ where there came into his house to me a poor man,  
 “ that with a violent pain in his loins and flank went  
 “ almost double, and had also a most grievous ulce-  
 “ rous leg, very black, wherein were five ulcers, who  
 “ desired me for God’s sake to lay my hands upon  
 “ him, and do him what good I could. Upon this  
 “ I immediately put my hands on his loins and flank,  
 “ and immediately ran the pains out of him, so that

" he was released and could stand upright without the  
 " least trouble. Then I put my hand on his ulcerous  
 " leg (which the chirurgeons, after they had shewed  
 " all their skill on him, told him was perished at the  
 " bone, and so must be cut off, but that he wanted  
 " three pounds to give one of them for his pains, as  
 " he informed me), which forthwith changed colour,  
 " and became red, and three of the five ulcers closed  
 " up, and the rest within a few hours afterwards; so  
 " that he went out well, that could hardly by the  
 " help of his staff crawl in, and within two days fell  
 " to his labour, being a mason by trade, and so con-  
 " tinued several months afterwards to my knowledge,  
 " and to this instant for aught I know."

The Thursday following he cured colonel Phaire,  
 of Cahirmony, in the county of Corke, of an ague,  
 and afterwards many other persons of different dis-  
 tempers, by stroking; so that his name was wonderfully  
 cried up, as if some divine person had been sent from  
 above. Upon this the clergy grew jealous of him,  
 and he was cited into the bishop's court at Lismore,  
 where, not producing a licence for practising as was de-  
 manded, he was prohibited from laying his hands on  
 any persons for the future; but he disregarded the pro-  
 hibition, and continued to perform cures as usual.  
 January 1664-5, he came over to England, at the  
 request of the earl of Orrery, in order to cure the  
 lady of the lord viscount Conway, of Ragley, in  
 Warwickshire, who had for many years laboured un-  
 der an extremely violent head-ache. He staid at Rag-  
 ley three weeks or a month, and though he failed in  
 his endeavours to relieve that lady, he cured immense  
 numbers of people in those parts, and at Worcester.

The learned Mr. Henry Stubbe, who practised phy-  
 sic at Stratford-upon-Avon, and was witness to several  
 of

of his cures in Warwickshire, published at Oxford a piece, entitled, "The Miraculous Conformist; or, an Account of several marvellous Cures performed by the stroking of the Hands of Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX; with a physical Discourse thereupon, in a Letter to the hon. Robert Boyle, esq. with a Letter relating to some other of his miraculous Cures, attested by E. Foxcroft, M.A. and Fellow of King's College, in Cambridge," in 4to. Mr. Stubbe's letter to Mr. Boyle, is dated at Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb. 18, 1665-6, and gives the following account of Mr. GRETOREX, beginning thus: "Since the best and  
 "most agreeable retribution I can make you, for the  
 "honour you do me in your remembrances, and all  
 "your other signal favours, is but to gratify your cu-  
 "riosity with any remarkable intelligence, that may  
 "advance either physic or philosophy; I shall endea-  
 "vour to be as generous in my acknowledgments to  
 "you, as you have always been in obliging me. Since  
 "my last unto you, my lord Conway did me the ho-  
 "nour particularly to invite me to his house and ac-  
 "quaintance; giving me withall a fair opportunity of con-  
 "versing with Mr. GRETOREX, and beholding several  
 "of those performances, the report whereof, as it gives  
 "just cause of astonishment to you that are more re-  
 "mote, so the effects fill with admiration the most  
 "learned and suspicious beholders. In truth they are  
 "such, that he is not at all obliged to the ignorant  
 "for the esteem he hath acquired; nor is it possible  
 "for the most tender, or superstitious and censorious  
 "zealots to destroy his repute. He is a man of a  
 "graceful personage and presence, and if my phan-  
 "tasy betrayed not my judgment, I observed in his  
 "eyes and mien a vivacity and sprightliness that is no-  
 "thing common. As far as I could inform myself  
 "by

" by a long and private discourse, he is a man of a  
 " very good life, of tender and charitable principles,  
 " as extensive as the effects of his goodness are. He  
 " professeth conforming unto the doctrine and disci-  
 " pline of the church of England, yet without that  
 " censoriousness whereby some signalize themselves.  
 " His thoughts concerning himself are modest and  
 " humble ; and he presumes so well of others, that even  
 " in some colourable circumstances, he regulates his  
 " apprehensions by the revealed mercies of God,  
 " and not the severity of men. In fine, without any  
 " prejudice to this age be it said, he seemed to me by  
 " his faith, and by his charitableness, to include in his  
 " soul some grains of the golden age, and to be a re-  
 " lic of those times when piety and miracles were  
 " sincere." The position which Mr. Stubbe main-  
 " tains in this letter is, that " God had bestowed upon  
 " Mr. GRETOREX a peculiar temperament, or com-  
 " posed his body of some particular ferments, the ef-  
 " fluvia whereof being introduced, sometimes by a  
 " light, sometimes by a violent friction, should restore  
 " the temperament of the debilitated parts, reinvigo-  
 " rate the blood, and dissipate all heterogeneous fer-  
 " ments out of the bodies of the diseased, by the eyes,  
 " nose, mouth, hands, and feet." He then endea-  
 " vours to explain the nature and manner of Mr.  
 GRETOREX's working upon his patients for their  
 cure, and says a good deal about miracles ; where  
 he seems to make a parity between those of Mr.  
 GRETOREX, and those of Jesus Christ and his Apostles.  
 Mr. Boyle was much offended at this part of his  
 letter, and remonstrated strongly against Mr. Stubbe's  
 notions, in a letter written on purpose to him,  
 which has lately been published in a " Life of Mr.  
 Boyle."

But to go on with Mr. GRETOREX. From War-  
 wickshire,

wickshire, he went by order of the king to London, and performed cures at Whitehall in his majesty's presence. He continued some time in London, and performed many remarkable cures before persons eminent for their skill and integrity. Here also, as in Ireland, some of the clergy took offence at him; and he was severely attacked in a pamphlet, supposed to be written by Mr. David Lloyd, reader of the Charter-house, and printed under the title of "Wonders no Miracles; or, Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX's Gift of Healing examined, upon occasion of a sad Effect of his Stroking, March 7, 1665-6, at one Mr. Crusset's House in Charter-house Yard," 4to. This obliged Mr. GRETOREX to vindicate himself from the imputation cast upon him, which he did by publishing at London, in 1666, "A brief Account of Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX, and divers of the strange Cures by him lately performed, written by himself, in a Letter addressed to the hon. Robert Boyle, esq. whereunto is annexed, the Testimonials of several eminent and worthy Persons of the chief Matters of Fact therein related," 4to. In this letter, which is dated at London, May 8, 1666, he observes, that though he had not "the happiness formerly to have an acquaintance with "Mr. Boyle, yet I was," says he, "no stranger to "your worth and virtue, which have made you as much "admired and revered abroad, as honoured and "beloved at home. And therefore I have assumed the "confidence to make this address to your honour, "whose repute and testimony to the world will be so "powerful (knowing your wisdom, devotion and "learning, to be so great), that truth may find belief, God have glory, and his poor instrument be "justified before men, who hath no further design in "the distribution of that talent, which the all-healing "God has entrusted him withal, than the honour of  
" his

“ his Maker, and the good of his poor fellow-creatures, whose distempers, many of them, neither art nor physic probably could reach.” The testimonials subjoined to this letter are signed, among others, by Mr. Boyle himself, William Denton, M.D. colonel George Weldon, William Knight, alderman of London; Sir Charles Doe, Sir Abraham Cullen, Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester; Dr. Benjamin Withcot, Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Dr. George Ruft, Dr. Simon Patrick, afterwards bishop of Ely, &c. several of whom give the highest character of Mr. GRETOREX’s integrity and unblameable conversation in every respect.

This is all we find recorded of this very extraordinary and wonderful person; of whom we have not been able to learn when he returned to his own country, or in what year he died.

#### GREVIN (JAMES)

A celebrated French Poet and Physician,

Was born at Clermont, in Beauvoisis, in 1538. He began early to write, and practised physic with success. He was long retained in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, whom he followed to Piedmont. He died at Turin, the 5th of November, 1573, aged 35. There are three plays extant of his writing:

1. “ The Treasurer’s Wife,” a comedy, in 1558.
2. “ The Death of Cæsar,” a tragedy, and
3. “ The Frighted Ones,” a comedy.

GREVIN, though snatched away by a premature death, had acquired a distinguished reputation, not only as a poet, but as a physician. He left also “ A Treatise on Poisons,” and an “ Apology for Antimony;” both translated into Latin, and printed in 4to.

He

He was a Calvinist, and united with Rochardieu and Florence Christian, in writing their ingenious poem, entitled, "The Temple," which they wrote against Ronfard, who had abused the Calvinists in his discourse on the "Miseries of the Times."

## G R E W (NEHEMIAH)

A learned Writer and Physician,

Who, being apparently bred up in his father's principles of non-conformity, was sent abroad to complete his education in one of the foreign universities. There he took the degree of M.D. after which, being resolved to settle in London, he stood candidate for an honorary fellowship in the college of physicians there, and was admitted Sept, 30, 1680. He grew into an extensive practice by his merit, which had recommended him to the royal society, where he was chosen fellow some years before; and upon the death of Mr. Oldenburg, their secretary, succeeded him in that post on St. Andrew's day, 1677. In consequence of this, he carried on the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions" from January ensuing, till the end of February 1678.

In the mean time, pursuant to an order of council, of July 18, that year, he drew up, "A Catalogue of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Society." This was published under the title of "Musæum Regalis Societatis, &c. 1681," folio, and was followed by "A comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts, begun, &c. 1681," folio; and the "Anatomy of Plants, &c." 1682, folio. After this he continued to employ the press for the service of the public, and his own reputation at the same time; since he printed several other treatises, much esteemed  
by

by the learned world, both at home and abroad, being mostly translated into Latin by foreigners. Thus he passed his time with the reputation of a learned author, and an able practitioner in his profession, till his death, which happened suddenly on Lady-day, 1711.

## GRISAUNT (WILLIAM)

A Physician, Astronomer, and Mathematician, was violently suspected of Magic, like his Countryman Friar Bacon.

HE studied at Merton college, Oxford; and, probably to escape the disagreeable effects concomitant with those suspicions, went into France, where he devoted himself exclusively to the study of medicine, first at Montpellier, and then at Marseilles. In this city he fixed his residence, and lived by the practice of his profession, in which he acquired much skill and eminence. There can be no greater proof of his genius, than his assiduously pursuing the method instituted by the Greek physicians, of investigating the nature and cause of the disease, and the constitution of the patient. The time of his death is unknown, but we are told that he was an old man in 1350, and that he had a son, who was first an abbot of canons regular at Marseilles, and at length arrived at the pontificate, under the name of Urban the fifth.

## GUETTARD (JOHN STEPHEN)

Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of the Academy of Stockholm, of the Botanical Societies of Florence and Balle, and Pensionary of the Academy of Sciences of Paris,

Was born on the 22d of September, 1715, at Etampes, of John Guettard and Mary Descurain.

THE maternal grandfather of M. Guettard practised the profession of an apothecary at Etampes. To the labours of his situation, to his gratuitous attention to the poor of his village and the neighbouring parishes, he added a very extensive knowledge in botany, which  
he

he cultivated merely for his own amusement, without any ambitious view of literary reputation. The young GUETTARD, attached to his grandfather from his infancy, accompanied him in his herbarizing excursions. To collect plants, to obtain the knowledge of their names, to distinguish their different constituent parts, and to take down their characters, were the diversions of his infancy. His grandfather observed in this activity the origin of a botanical genius, and neglected nothing necessary to the encouragement of this study. Thus at the same time that nature had formed M. GUETTARD for the cultivation of the sciences, his good fortune had placed him under a man at once capable of observing and promoting the advancement of his knowledge.

M. GUETTARD was destined to succeed his grandfather at Etampes, for such was the wish of the respectable old man, who had watched over his earliest years. To be useful to his fellow-countrymen, to give assistance to the sick resident near him, to unite with the pleasure of beneficence that of often seeing the objects of his charity; to enjoy a life of happy, serene repose, of goodness and study; such was the lot of M. Descurain, and he wished no other for his grandson. But when the young GUETTARD was abroad prosecuting his studies, obtaining the esteem and encouragement of the Messrs. de Jussieu, of whom the grandfather considered it a distinguished honour that he himself was a correspondent and friend; he no longer opposed the more brilliant destiny which seemed offered to a grandson, to whom he had been accustomed to look up as the support of his old age. He sacrificed this consoling hope to the advantage, or rather to the glory of the young man.

In 1743, M. GUETTARD entered into the academy  
of

of sciences as associate botanist. The botanists had discovered in many parts of plants, and particularly in their leaves, some round bodies different in size and form, and destined to fill up the interval between their vessels and fibres. Some of these bodies terminate by appendices, to which the name of filaments or hairs has been given. These glandular bodies contain a liquor, which distils from many plants, and sometimes appears like a water more or less transparent, sometimes as a concrete resinous, or saccharine substance. Upon an attentive examination, M. GUETTARD perceived that these bodies might form a true botanic character, constantly existing in plants of the same nature, and consequently proper to mark the limits of certain genera, between which botanists had only been able to establish uncertain distinctions. These researches obtained the approbation of Linnæus. M. GUETTARD could not be insensible to this flattering mark of distinction, but appeared through the remainder of his life to be quite indifferent to the fate of his other works; content with having once merited the esteem of that great man, he thought he had gained sufficient glory, and appeared to labour for the good of the sciences only, without the hope of any literary reputation in return.

The name of parasites had been given to some plants, which, uniting with others, nourish themselves from their juices, and continue to grow at their expence. M. GUETTARD, reflecting on what botanists had written concerning these plants, perceived that this phenomenon had not been examined with that degree of accuracy essential to the progress of botanical science. He divided the parasites into three classes: the first contains those which grow upon a different plant, without extracting any nourishment from the earth, upon  
which

which they are not able to live: the second contains the true roots, which extract a part of their nourishment from the ground upon which they are placed: these can subsist without the succours of other plants. M. GUETTARD gave the name of *fausses parasites* (false parasites) to the third class, which being placed upon different parts of another plant, and at the same time attached to it, do not nevertheless draw any nurture, but require only to be elevated; but it was the peculiar organ by which the parasites of the second class attach themselves to a plant, by penetrating into its substance, and imbibing their nourishment, which it was important to describe; this task M. GUETTARD performed in a satisfactory manner.

Botany, to which M. GUETTARD had been primarily attached, in the space of some time entirely gave place to mineralogy. The object of this science is, to be acquainted with the elementary principles which compose the mineral substances, that are dispersed over the whole surface of the globe, or buried in its bowels: to distinguish their exterior qualities, the simple and more compound bodies formed by a combination of different substances: to observe in what manner these materials are disposed over the globe, sometimes assembled in large masses, and sometimes confounded together, but always observing a regular law.

M. GUETTARD was the first naturalist who discovered the great use of mineralogical charts, and he undertook to execute some parts of this task. He formed the plan of a mineralogical atlas of France and Europe; and thought that chemical characters should indicate by the side of each place, the nature of the quarries or mines; and that other marks should point out to which of the three grand divisions, which he had established, each part belonged. Some suc-

cessive travels into almost all the provinces of France, Italy, Germany, and Poland, joined to what he had learned from extensive reading, enabled M. GUETTARD to publish a variety of these charts; but he perceived that it would be impossible for the labours of one man alone to complete an atlas of France. M. Lavoisier, therefore, united with him in this undertaking, towards which the assistance of a chemist is more necessary than M. GUETTARD had himself imagined.

The travels of M. GUETTARD, and especially the plan he had formed of not only studying those objects of natural history, which the researches of the learned had already pointed out, but to see and observe every thing worthy the attention of the natural historian, in the countries through which he passed, were the happy occasion of many valuable and important discoveries.

He first observed in 1755, that the mountains of Auvergne were some extinguished volcanoes; and travelled into Vichy with M. de Maleherbes, formerly his pupil, where they paid minute attention to the mineral and other natural productions of the country.

We have here noticed those works of M. GUETTARD only, which merited an honourable rank in the general system of human knowledge, and have omitted noticing near two hundred memoirs upon every part of natural history, all of which contain many useful observations, valuable for their precision, and the fidelity with which the author has described every subject which he has undertaken.

In 1748, the duke of Orleans retired to St. Genevieve, and took with him M. GUETTARD in quality of his naturalist. This prince was a zealous admirer of the physical sciences, and of all the arts dependent upon them. He found in M. GUETTARD every thing he could desire in a companion of his solitude, a very

extensive

extensive knowledge in every branch of natural history, and religious opinions approaching very near to his own.

It may be perceived in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, that the duke of Orleans read the greatest part of M. GUETTARD's works, and that many of them had been undertaken under his direction. This nobleman at his death bequeathed to him his cabinet of natural history; but M. GUETTARD gave up his claim to the young duke of Orleans, who bestowed on him in return the title of superintendent of the same cabinet, with a small pension, and an apartment in the palace-royal. This subsistence, small as it was, proved sufficient to procure happiness for a scholar, whose pleasures centred in study and retirement.

The remaining events of M. GUETTARD's life consist in his travels, either into the different provinces of France, or into foreign countries. He has given us accurate accounts of them, in which, contrary to the custom of the generality of travellers, he has said much more of what he has seen than of himself: in all the countries through which he passed he acquired some friends, and merited the general public esteem; but he involved himself in a few quarrels, originating in the singularity of his character: freedom, honesty, and goodness, were his most striking characteristics; but a roughness in his manners, a strong prepossession in favour of jokes and raillery, deprived these amiable virtues of a part of their lustre, and sometimes entirely obscured them.

He had from his youth been very attentive to the duties of religion, and he continued the same during his whole life; equally eminent among the jesuits and their adversaries, he zealously embraced that party, which appeared to him to be persecuted, a choice very

natural to a noble and elevated mind. Easily irritated, he frequently lost the power of commanding the impulses of passion; but quickly checked by his naturally good disposition, he reproached himself for his impetuosity, often asked pardon for the offence, and a delicate mind would have been much more hurt by his apologies than by his abuse. Bigotted to prejudices, both in his physical and theological opinions, they yet never prevented him from doing justice. One of his fellow-members one day thanked him for giving him his vote, "You are by no means obliged," answered he, "if I had not thought it had been just to give you my vote, you should not have had it, for I do not love you." If such frankness sometimes offends, it has nevertheless some advantages over politeness, by inspiring confidence; every one knows what he has to hope or to fear from such a man. He had a dislike to every one who claimed the least command over opinions or men. Morose and rough in his manners to his superiors, he was humane, mild, and affable to his inferiors. He was beloved and respected by the poor and his domestics. His aversion to every thing assuming the appearance of grandeur or éclat extended even to the superiority of glory and genius: he thought he observed in all great characters a mixture of imposture and hypocrisy, which made them contemptible in his eyes.

M. GUETTARD could not suppress an impulse of ill-humour, when any one imputed to him the priority of a discovery or observation, which was due to another, and it would have had the same effect, had another person been the object of this injustice. He did not value his own reputation too highly; but he paid no attention to style: the ingenuity he shewed in his conversation and letters, entirely disappeared in his works,

works, by the want of which his memoirs were very difficult to be understood, and he could not be ignorant that he had but few readers: he was impressed with a fear that no one would esteem him, and was not endowed with such a portion of humanity as to suffer with patience an injustice, which would have been so little merited. This idea, occupying his thoughts, was one cause of his occasional ill temper; he, however, possessed a disinterestedness of mind rarely to be found: he never endeavoured to appear better than what he really was, his defects were consequently the more striking to those who were recently acquainted with him, his friends alone knowing all his virtues.

He was born with a strong and robust constitution, which his travels, a life of activity, and sobriety had fortified; but he was now become subject to attacks of a lethargic affection, and in one of these sleeps he burned his foot very severely, the cure of which was tedious and painful; he suffered with a patience perfectly stoic both the misfortune and the remedies, notwithstanding he was often persuaded of their inutility. "I see very plainly," said he, "that the surgeons and physicians wish to prevent the fatal blow, but it is impossible they can do it." The idea of the kind of death which must terminate his life never forsook him, though it did not in the least degree affect his usual cheerfulness: he constantly attended the meetings of the academy of sciences, and generally on foot: he refused to dine or associate with his friends, tranquilly alleging as an excuse the fear he had of afflicting them with the sight of his death. On the first of January, 1786, he wrote to a lady, one of his friends, as follows: "A disease which separates me from society, prevents me from paying my respects to you; but my regard for you will ever remain the same, till

“ that fatal blow arrives which must for ever terminate  
 “ my existence.” He died six days afterwards, in the  
 71st year of his age. Vide “ *Histoire de l’Académie  
 Royale des Sciences*,” 1786, p. 47, &c.

#### GUILLANDIUS (MELCHIOR)

An eminent Physician and Botanist, Native of Königsberg in Prussia.

He was made prisoner by the Algerines, in an expedition to the coast of Africa, undertaken with the view of accomplishing himself in botanical knowledge. After passing some time in slavery, he returned to his own country, and published different works. His principal performance is one named “ *Papyrus*,” which is a commentary on three chapters of Pliny on the same subject, and is replete with erudition and acuteness. He died at Padua in 1589.

#### GUILLEMEAU (JAMES)

A Native of Orleans, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Kings Charles IX. and Henry IV.

Was one of the most celebrated pupils of Ambrose Paré. In the study of surgery he possessed a genius greatly cultivated, and ornamented by a complete knowledge of the belles-lettres. The learned languages being familiar to him disclosed the opinions and practice of the ancients. These advantages, aided by extensive experience, made him one of the most skilful men of his time. His works have been collected at Rouen, in folio. The principal of them are as follows :

1. “ *The Surgery of Ambrose Paré*,” translated from the French into Latin, with the greatest fidelity and elegance.
2. “ *Some Anatomical Tables*.”
3. “ *A Treatise on Operations* ;” a work executed with great precision and judgment. Vide “ *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, &c.” tom. 2, p. 348, &c.

## GUISARD (PETER)

Born in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, was the son of Anthony Guisard, doctor of physic, a man replete with wit and judgment, and of a good family. He was educated in the Protestant religion.

MARCOT, a celebrated physician, having been sent for to court, resigned to the young GUISARD the office of teaching in the schools of medicine during his absence, and he acquitted himself with considerable distinction. Some time afterwards, Marcot wished to give up his chair entirely to him; but as it was necessary that the person who filled it should be of the Catholic persuasion, GUISARD was at first unwilling to accept it upon these terms. After a serious examination of the Catholic religion, however, he determined to embrace it. He went to Paris in 1742, and was held in high estimation, but his natural and deep-rooted love for his native country induced him to return to Montpellier. In this place he gave a gratuitous and public course of experimental physic, which received great and universal applause. He wished also to establish a professorship, but found very little assistance from those who might have rendered such an undertaking successful. We have some of his works, which are held in great estimation.

1. "Practice of Surgery; or, a History of Plagues," 2 vols. 12mo.

2. "An Essay on Venereal Diseases," 8vo, 1741.

He died at Montpellier in 1746, aged 64 years. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 349, &c.

## GWINNE (MATTHEW)

Was born in London, where his father resided, who was descended from an ancient family in Wales. In

1574, he was elected a scholar of St. John's college in Oxford, of which he afterwards became perpetual fellow. In 1582, he was made regent-master, agreeably to the custom of the university at that time, and was appointed to read lectures upon music. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered upon the physic line, and practised as a physician in and about Oxford. In 1588, he was chosen junior proctor; and in September 1592, was the first replier in a disputation held at Oxford for the entertainment of queen Elizabeth. The following year he was created doctor of physic, and in 1595, by leave of the college, he attended Sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court, in quality of his physician.

ON the foundation of Gresham college, he was chosen its first professor of physic, being one of the two nominated by the university of Oxford, and having a further recommendation from lord chancellor Gerton. This happened about the beginning of March 1596. At the commencement of the lectures in Michaelmas term 1598, he began with an oration in praise of the founder and the institution, which, with another delivered in Hilary term following on the same subjects, was afterwards printed. In June 1604, Dr. GWINNE was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians; and, in the beginning of the year 1605, was appointed physician to the Tower. In the month of August the same year, king James, with his queen and his whole court, visited Oxford, where they were entertained three days with academical exercises of all kinds. Amongst the rest, the two following medical questions were proposed for disputation:

1. "An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur?" Negatur.
2. "An frequens suffitus nicotianæ exoticæ sit sanis salutaris?" Negatur.

The

The respondent was Sir William Paddle, the king's physician, and the opponents Dr. GWINNE and others. It is well known how inveterate an enemy king James was to tobacco; our physician was therefore polite enough to express his sentiments fully upon that subject after the trial of skill was over.

In the evening of the same day, a Latin comedy, called "*Vertumnus, five Annus recurrens*," written by Dr. GWINNE, was acted at Magdalen college. In "*Rex Platonicus*," a good account is given of this piece.

In December the same year, he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians; and in September 1607, he quitted his professorship in Gresham college, probably upon marriage. After this he continued to practise physic in London with great reputation, both in the city and at court. In 1620, he was appointed one of the commissioners for garbling tobacco; for his majesty, full of suspicions of this plant, and attentive to the health of his subjects, caused directions to be drawn up for picking and sorting this commodity, in which one of the faculty was, among persons of other professions, to be concerned. He died, according to Wood, in the year 1627. The following works of his published in his life-time, are still extant.

1. "*Epicedium in Obitum illistrissimi Herois, Henrici Comitis Derbienfis*," Oxon. 1593, 4to.

2. "*Nero, Tragedia nova*," Lond. 1603.

3. "*Orationes duæ, Londini habitæ in Œdibus Greshamiis*," Lond. 1605.

4. "*Vertumnus, five Annus recurrens*," Lond. 1607.

5. "*Aurum non Aurum, &c.*"

6. "*Verses in English, French, and Italian.*"

7. "*A Book of Travels.*"

8. "*Letters*"

8. "Letters concerning Chemical and Magical Secrets."

Dr. GWINNE, in the preface to his two orations, mentions also, that he had by him some discourses, entitled, "*Elucubrationes Philiatricæ*;" but it does not appear that they were ever printed. Vide "*Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine*," p. 218, &c.

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## H.

### HALLE (JOHN)

Dr. Douglas, in his "*Bibliog. Anat.*" calls this person *Chirurgus Londinensis*, and he entitles himself one of the company of surgeons in London. It appears, however, from his works, that he was, for some time at least, settled at Maidstone in Kent. Clowes calls him "*Master John Halle, chirurgion of Maidstone, a most famous man.*" From his picture prefixed to his book, dated 1564, *Ætat.* 35, he must have been born in 1529.

He published, in 1565, a 4to volume, containing a translation of the "*Chirurgia Parva*" of Lanfranc; a "*Compendium of Anatomy*;" and a "*Historical Exposition against Abuses in Physic and Surgery.*" In an epistle dedicatory to the company of surgeons, the author acquaints us, that the "*Chirurgia Parva*" was translated about two hundred years before, out of French into Saxon English. This translation, he says, he has not only put into more modern language, but has rendered more correct, by collating several copies of the original. It is followed by an "*Expositive Table*,"

Table," explaining in alphabetical order, the difficult words, and the names and natures of the diseases and simples mentioned by Lanfranc. This is drawn up with a good deal of learning and judgment for the time.

His "Very useful and necessary briefe worke of Anatomie," is a short piece chiefly collected from other authors, divided into three treatises, and designed principally for the assistance of practitioners in surgery. Two rude cuts, exhibiting a front and back view of the body, with references to the names of the external parts, are subjoined. He calls his work a more useful and profitable one of the kind, than any hitherto published in the English tongue; yet says, that the first anatomical treatise in the English language was that published by Thomas Vicary, in 1548.

His "Historical Expostulation against the beastlye Abusers, bothe of Chyrurgerie and Physicke in oure Time, &c." consists chiefly of accounts of certain medical and astrological impostors, who visited Maidstone and the adjacent parts, while HALLE resided there. From the specimens he gives of some of their bills, and the relation of their artifices to impose on the credulous vulgar, it appears, that quackery has been the same thing from its earliest date to the present time, excepting that the character of conjuror is not so often annexed to it. The author subjoins to this expostulation some sober advice to regular practitioners, much better than the poetry in which it is clothed; and concludes the whole with prayers for the use of surgeons. Tanner says he wrote, beside the above-mentioned works, "The Court of Virtue," containing certain godly hymns, with musical notes, Lond. 1565, 8vo.

"Translations of Bened. Victorius; De Curatione

tione Luis Venereæ," and of "Nicholas Massa, De Curatione ejusdem per Fumigationem."

"Epistles to W. Cunningham, M. D."

"Directions concerning the Composition and Administration of Medicines used in Chirurgery." All these last in MS.—Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 181, &c.

#### HALLER,

An illustrious Physician, who died at Berne in Switzerland, December 12, 1777, in his 70th Year.

While professor of medicine at Gottingen, he filled successively the botanical, chemical, and anatomical chairs; and raised the reputation of that university to a very high pitch. He is supposed to have been the most acute, various, and original genius that has appeared in the medical world since Boerhaave.

His studies, however, were not confined to medicine: he wrote many ingenious moral essays, some theological tracts, and a few odes, which, for elegance of diction, and harmony of numbers, are reckoned not inferior to any poetical productions in the German language. In 1760 he retired to Berne, where he was elected a senator, and enjoyed the first authority in the administration of public affairs, till the time of his death.

The distinguished manner in which he taught anatomy, physiology, and botany in the university of Gottingen, drew to him a great number of pupils from all parts of Europe. His genius was universal, and he cultivated it with unremitting industry. He was endued with an extreme degree of penetration, and a very retentive memory. He was deeply versed in the mathematics, a taste for which he imbibed under the

the celebrated Bernouilli. He was critically versed in all the dead, and in most of the living languages; many of which, especially the French, English, and Italian, were as familiar to him as the German; but the medical reader, who has studied the works of this celebrated writer, cannot avoid dwelling more particularly on his abilities in medicine, botany, surgery, anatomy, and physiology; in all of which branches, and especially the last two, the works of HALLER will be read and admired, as long as a taste for medical learning continues to be cultivated. In short, the talents of this great man were so various and profound, that the learned Michaelis, in one of the volumes of the Gottingen transactions, has very properly applied to him, what Plutarch says of Aristotle, "*Neque cælo, neque terrâ, neque mari, quicquam relinquere voluit incognitum, indole præterea mirabili, ut ad singula natum præcipue dicas.*" Baron HALLER had three wives; to the memory of the first two he has paid a tribute in his poems: the third survived him. He had eight children, four sons, and four daughters. The eldest of his sons, baron Emanuel Von Haller, has distinguished himself by his historical and botanical writings.

The following extract we take with pleasure from the ingenious Mr. Henry's Life of HALLER:

"DE HALLER was born in the year 1708. In his early infancy he manifested an activity of mind, a faculty for labour, and a strength of memory necessary for those who are desirous of comprehending many sciences, and pursuing great operations. He was the first scholar of his time; and in his juvenile days delighted in poetical effusions, of which he has exhibited many valuable specimens. But he soon gave up the pursuit of poetry for the investigation of nature; and made

made choice of the only profession which would allow him to devote himself to that study without reserve, namely, that of physic.

“ On entering upon this intense undertaking, he renounced wine for ever, that he might be certain to avoid the abuse of it; and in order to guard more infallibly from seduction, he thought himself obliged to observe a rigorous severity in his manners. He began his studies at Leyden, where he found an anatomical theatre well supplied with subjects; cabinets of natural history; a very extensive library, and every thing which could encourage and invite to study. There he found himself in company with Boerhaave, Albinus then young, and the famous Ruysch, the great improver of anatomical injections and preparations, still living at Amsterdam, prosecuting his studies at the age of ninety. Here he took his degree; the thesis for which was on the salivary ducts, in which he displayed the knowledge he had acquired in anatomy.

“ In 1727 he visited England; was introduced to Sir Hans Sloane, and had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Plumtree, Cheselden, and Douglas, men distinguished throughout Europe for their professional abilities. From England he went to France, and was in danger of prosecution for obtaining dead bodies. He then went to Basil and studied botany; and returned to his own country in the year 1730.

“ The first poetical productions of DE HALLER were by him committed to the flames. His taste for poetry now returning, he bridled it in such a manner that its charms should not be sufficiently alluring to detach him from the more severe and useful studies. He only cultivated the muses in his solitary walks, and during those recesses from labour with which his state of health sometimes forced him to comply.

“ His

“ His immense labour in anatomy employed the largest share of his time ; and though separated from his masters, friends, and competitors, his own private cabinet and select library supplied the place of academic aid. Here he laid the foundation of that vast extent of knowledge which comprehended every species of literature. The discoveries of every cultivated age and nation were extracted in the course of his reading, which he continued with unremitting attention during his whole life, without being diverted from it by the vicissitudes of fortune, or embarrassments of affairs.

“ In 1736 he made botanical excursions, ascended the mountains of Jura and the Alps, and descended to the marshes in Switzerland. The studies of mineralogy and zoology were equally extensive to his comprehension. The republic of Berne established for him an amphitheatre where he taught anatomy.

“ Soon after, he was invited by George II, to promote the university of Gottingen ; and there was established for him an anatomical, botanical, and surgical professorship. This he accepted, accompanied by a young wife, whose personal qualities had captivated his heart, who had borne him children, and who, by the sweetness of her manners, formed the happiness of his life. But this undertaking proved fatal to his dear Marianne, who died in consequence of an accident which befel her on the journey.

“ The regency of Hanover gave him every proof of their esteem for his talents, and it was thus that he established the fame of Gottingen. He was so truly original in physiology, that he may be fairly said to have been the parent of it. To this end he investigated that study by the labours of comparative anatomy. Nor was it till after thirty years of labour, that he thought himself justified in publishing his discoveries,

coveries, and which was the æra of a revolution in anatomy, principally owing to the powers of DE HALLER.

" A review of new publications was undertaken by him in the whole circle of medical science, in natural history, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and œconomics. He undertook the review of the different articles, besides histories, voyages, and descriptions of climates and soils. By the influence he had with the princes of the empire, he formed the undertaking of Mylius, to travel through America; and by the interest of George II DE HALLER was made a baron of the empire. After an absence of seventeen years, he returned home to Berne, where he was elected a member of the sovereign council.

" His experiments on incubated eggs were made at Berne. He completed his physiology, arranged his library, and collected his works. He furnished the supplement of the Encyclopædia with articles on the subjects of anatomy, medicine, and physiology. As perpetual president of the university of Gottingen, he remitted not, during his absence, his attention to its interest. He was offered by George II the chancellorship of it: this produced a conflict in his mind, whether he should leave his native country a second time for Gottingen; but it was determined that he should remain at Berne; that republic, desirous of retaining and fixing him more firmly to the service of the state, assured him of their wish, and settled on him a pension for life.

" He died in the year 1777; a memorable year for the loss of the modern age; in which departed besides DE HALLER, Voltaire, Linnæus, and Rousseau. His valuable library, consisting of 13,512 volumes, on the subjects of anatomy, surgery, the practice of physic, botany, and natural history, including his diaries, herbaria

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herbaria viva, and about 150 manuscripts, mostly written in his own hand, was offered to the London booksellers, a number of whom agreed to unite in treating for it; but before they had taken any further measures, the whole was purchased by the emperor of Germany.

“DE HALLER was most agreeable in conversation. His elocution was free, strong, and concise. His immense reading, fertile and faithful memory, and sound judgment, enabled him to adapt himself to all dispositions. In his person he was tall and finely proportioned. His countenance, which had a serious cast, from being short-sighted, was full of expression. He was superior to the affectation of wit, and disdained to make a parade of the knowledge he possessed: His soul was gentle, and his heart replete with sensibility.” Vide “Henry’s Life of Haller, &c.”

## HARRIS (WALTER)

An English Physician.

He was in great estimation about the year 1700, and was physician to William the third. He published a treatise, in much repute, on the acute diseases of children, at the earnest entreaty of Sydenham.

## HARTLEY (DAVID)

An English Physician and Philosopher of Eminence,

Was the son of a very worthy and respectable clergyman, vicar of Armley, in Yorkshire, and born on the 30th of August, 1705. He received his academical education at Jesus college, Cambridge, into which he was admitted at the age of fifteen, and of which he became a fellow. Here he took the degree of M. A. He first began to practise physic at Newark-upon-

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Trent, in Nottinghamshire; removed thence to St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; after this, settled for some time in London; and lastly, went to live at Bath, where he died August 28, 1757, aged 52.

He published, in 1739, "A View of the present Evidence for and against Mrs. Stevens's Medicines for the Stone, containing 155 Cases, with some Experiments and Observations." He was greatly instrumental in procuring for Mrs. Stevens the 5000*l.* granted by parliament: her medicines were made public in the Gazette, from June 16 to the 19th, 1739. Yet Dr. HARTLEY is said to have died of the stone, after having taken above 200 pounds weight of soap. He is said to have written also in defence of inoculation, and some letters of his are in the "Philosophical Transactions." But his capital work is entitled, "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations, in two Parts, 1749," two volumes, 8vo. He was doubtless a man of much ingenuity and learning, but too great a visionary to be a safe guide in disquisitions of any kind.—Vide "The Annual Register," vol. xviii.—"Observations on Man, with Notes and Additions, 1791."

#### HARVEY (WILLIAM)

An eminent English Physician, who first discovered the Circulation of the Blood,

Was born of a respectable family at Folkstone, in Kent, April 2, 1578. At ten years of age he was sent to a grammar school at Canterbury, and at fourteen removed to Caius college in Cambridge. At nineteen he travelled through France and Germany to Padua in Italy, where having studied physic under Eustachius Radius, John Minadous, and Hieronymus Fabricius

Fabricius ab Aquapendente, he was created doctor of physic and surgery in that university, 1602. He had a particular regard for his last master; often quotes him in terms of the highest respect; and declares that he was the more willing to publish his book, "*De Motu Cordis*," because Fabricius, who had learnedly and accurately delineated in a particular treatise almost all the parts of animals; had left the heart alone untouched.

SOON after returning to England, he was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge, went to London to practise, and married. In 1604, he was admitted candidate of the college of physicians in London; and three years afterwards fellow. In 1615, he was appointed lecturer of anatomy and surgery in that college; and the year after read a course of lectures there, in which he opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood. The original MS. of these lectures is extant in the valuable museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, which was purchased by parliament, and is entitled, "*Prælectiones anatom. universal. per me Gulielmum Harveium; medicum Londinensem, Anatomiae et Chirurgiae Professore, Anno Domini 1616. Anno ætatis 37. Prælect. Ap. 16, 17, 18.*" In 1628, he published his "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*," and dedicated it to Charles the first. There follows also another dedication to the college of physicians, in which he observes, that he had frequently before, in his "*Anatomical Lectures*," declared his new opinion concerning the motion and use of the heart, and the circulation of the blood; and for above nine years had confirmed and illustrated it before the college, by reasons and arguments grounded upon ocular demonstration, and defended it from the objections of the most skilful anatomists.

This discovery was of such great importance to the whole art of physic, that as soon as men were satisfied, which they were in a few years, that it could not be contested, many put in for the prize themselves; many affirmed the discovery to be due to others, unwilling that HARVEY should run away with all the glory. Some asserted, that father Paul was the first discoverer of the circulation; but being too much suspected for heterodoxies already, dare not make it public for fear of the inquisition. Honoratus Faber professed himself to be the author of that opinion, and Vander Linden, who published an edition of Hippocrates about the middle of the last century, took much pains to prove, that this father of physic knew the circulation of the blood, and that HARVEY only revived it. But the honour of the discovery has been sufficiently asserted and confirmed to HARVEY; and, says Freind, "as it was entirely owing to him, so he has explained it with all the clearness imaginable; and, though much has been written upon that subject since, I may venture to say, his own book is the shortest, the plainest, and the most convincing of any, as we may be satisfied, if we look into the many apologies written in defence of the circulation."

In 1632, he was made physician to Charles I, as he had been before to king James, and adhering to the royal cause upon the breaking out of the civil wars, attended his majesty at the battle of Edgehill, and then at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated M.D. In 1645, the king got him elected warden of Merton college in that university, but upon the surrendering of Oxford the year after to the parliament, he left that office and retired to London.

In 1651, he published his book, entitled, "*Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*; quibus accedunt

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dunt quædam de Partu, de Membris ac Humoribus Uteri, et de Conceptione." This is a curious work, and would have been more so, but for some misfortunes, by which his papers perished, during the time of the civil wars. For although he had leave, and an express order from the parliament, to attend his majesty upon his leaving Whitehall, yet his house in London was in his absence plundered of all its furniture; and his "Adversaria," with a great number of anatomical observations, relating especially to the generation of insects, were taken away by the savage hands of the rude invader. This loss he lamented several years afterwards, and the reader will be apt to lament too, when he considers the following pathetic words; "Atque hæc dum agimus, ignoscant mihi  
 "nivææ animæ, si summarum injuriarum memor levem  
 "gemitum effudero. Doloris mihi hæc causa est.  
 "Cum inter nuperos nostros tumultus, et bella plusquam civilia, serenissimum regem, idque non solum  
 "senatus permissione sed et jussu, sequor, rapaces  
 "quædam manus non modo ædium mearum supellectilem omnem expilarunt, sed etiam quæ mihi  
 "causa gravior querimoniæ, adversaria mea multorum  
 "annorum laboribus parta e musæo meo sumpforum.  
 "Quo factum est, ut observationes plurimæ, presertim  
 "de generatione insectorum, cum reipublicæ literariæ,  
 "ausim dicere, detrimento perierint."

In 1654, on Michaelmas-day, he was chosen president of the college of physicians in his absence, and coming thither the day after, acknowledged his great obligations to the electors, for choosing him into a place of the same honour and dignity, as if he had been elected to be "Medicorum omnium apud Anglos princeps." But his age and weakness were so great, that he could not discharge the duty incumbent upon

that great office, and therefore he requested them to choose doctor Prujean, who had deserved so well of the college.

As he had no children, he made the college his heirs, and settled his paternal estate upon them in July following. He had three years before built them a combination-room, a library, and a museum; and in 1656, he brought the deeds of his estate, and presented them to the college. He was then present at the first feast, instituted by himself to be continued annually, together with a commemoration speech in Latin, to be spoken on the 18th of October, in honour of the benefactors to the college; having appointed a handsome stipend to the orator, and also for the keeper of the library and museum, which are still called by his name.

He died June 3, 1657, and was carried to be interred at Hempstead in Hertfordshire, where a monument is erected to his memory. Not long afterwards a character of him was drawn up, and engraved on a copper-plate, which was put under his picture at the college; and which, though it is somewhat long, we have thought proper to subjoin here, since it not only confirms all we have said of him, but contains many particulars of his character, not to be found elsewhere.

GULIELMUS HARVEUS,

Anglus natus, Galliae, Italiae, Germaniae, hospes

Ubique amor & desiderium.

Quem omnis terra expetisset civem,

Medicinae Dr. Coll. Med. Lond. socius et consiliarius,

Anatomes Chirurgiaeque professor,

Regis Jacobi familiae Caroloque regi medicus,

Gestis clarus, omnisque honoribus,

Quorum alios tulit, oblatos renavit alios,

Omnes meruit.

Laudatis

Laudatis priscorum ingeniis par;  
 Quos honoravit maxime imitando,  
 Docuitque posteros exemplo.  
 Nullius laceffivit famam, veritatis studens magis quam gloriæ,  
 Hanc tamen adeptus  
 Industria, sagacitate, successu nobilis  
 Perpetuos sanguinis æstus circulari gyro,  
 Fugientis, seque sequentis,  
 Primus promulgavit mundo.  
 Nec passus ultra mortales sua ignorare primordia,  
 Aureum edidit de ovo atque pullo librum,  
 Albæ gallinæ filium.  
 Sic novis inventis Apollineam ampliavit artem,  
 Atque nostrum Apollinis sacrarium augustius esse,  
 Tandem voluit:  
 Suasu enim & cura D.D. Dni. Francisci Prujeani præsidis  
 Et  
 Edmundi Smith Electoris  
 An. MDCLIII.  
 Senaculum, et de nomine suo museum horto superstruxit,  
 Quorum alterum plurimis libris et instrumentis chirurgicis,  
 Alterum omnigena supellectile ornavit & instruxit,  
 Medicinæ patronus simul & alumnus.  
 Non hic anhelæ substitit herois virtus, impatiens vinci  
 Accessit porro munificentiae decus:  
 Suafus enim et consilio Dni. Dris. Edv. Alstoni præsidis  
 Anno MDCLVI.  
 Rem nostram angustam prius, annus LVI. lib. reditu  
 Auxit.  
 Paterni fundi ex asse hæredem collegium dicens;  
 Quo nihil illi carius nobisve honestius.  
 Unde bibliothecario honorarium suum, suumque oratori,  
 Quotannis pendi:  
 Unde omnibus sociis annum suum convivium,  
 Et suum denique (quot menses) conviviolum censoribus parari,  
 Jussit.  
 Ipse etiam pleno theatro gestiens se hæreditate exuere,  
 In manus præsidis syngrapham tradidit:  
 Interfuitque orationi veterum benefactorum, novorumque  
 Illicis,  
 Et philotosio epulo.

Illius auspiciū, et pars maxima;  
 Hujus conviva simul et convivor.  
 Sic postquam satis sibi, satis nobis, satis gloriæ,  
 Amicis solum non satis, nec satis patriæ vixerat,  
 Cælicolūm atria subiit  
 Jun. III<sup>o</sup>. MDCLVII.

We will just mention, that Dr. HARVEY lived to see his doctrine, that of the circulation of the blood, universally received; and was observed by Mr. Hobbes to be "the only person that ever had that happiness." A fine edition of his works has been published, under the care and superintendency of the late Dr. Lawrence, who has prefixed a life of the author, in two vols. 4to, 1766. The late learned Dr. Ralph Heathcote first spirited up the college thus to rescue his works from the obscure edition, in which they had hitherto remained.

## HARVEY (GIDEON)

An English Physician,

Was born in Surrey; acquired the Greek and Latin tongues in the Low Countries, and was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1655. Afterwards he went to Leyden, and studied under Vanderlinden, Vanhorn, and Vorstius, all of them professors of physic and men of eminence. He was taught chemistry there by a German, and learned there also the practical part of surgery, and the trade of an apothecary. After this he went to France, and thence returned to Holland, where he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians at the Hague, being at that time physician in ordinary to Charles II in his exile.

He afterwards returned to London, whence he was sent, in 1659, with a commission to Flanders, to be physician to the English army there: where staying till he was tired of that employment, he passed through  
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Germany into Italy, spent some time at Padua, Bologna, and Rome, and then returned through Switzerland and Holland to England. Here he became physician in ordinary to his majesty; and after king William came over, was made physician to the Tower. He died about 1700.

He wrote a great number of books, which however have never been in any esteem with the faculty. He waged a perpetual war with the college of physicians; whom he endeavoured to expose in a piece, entitled, "The Conclave of Physicians: detecting their Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots against their Patients, &c. 1683," 12mo. He was of a very different temper and complexion from the Harvey just recorded, who never proceeded an inch without fact and experiment, while this man seems to have been an hypothetical prater throughout. In short, he differed just as much from him, as a quack differs from a true physician. Vide "Athen. Oxon."

#### HAYDOCKE (RICHARD) M. D.

Was educated at New Coll. Oxon, and practised physic at Salisbury, and afterwards in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo's "Art of Painting," which was first printed at Milan in the Italian language, 1583. Mr. Hogarth fancied he saw the fundamental principle of his "Analysis of Beauty" in this translation, couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna, his scholar; "that he should always make his figure pyramidal, "serpent-like, and multiplied by one, two, and three."

SIR Richard Baker makes mention of one Richard Haydocke of New Coll. Oxon, who pretended to preach in his sleep, and was by king James discovered to be a mountebank;

## HEBENSTREIT (JOHN ERNEST)

A celebrated Physician and Philologer of Leipzig,

Was born at Neuenhoff, in the diocese of Neustadt, in the year 1702. In 1719, he went to the university of Jena, but not finding a subsistence there removed to Leipzig. He passed the greater part of his life in the latter university, and died there in 1756. Beside his academical and physiological tracts, he published, in 1739:

1. "Carmen de Ufu Partium," 8vo.
2. "De Homine sano et ægroto Carmen," Leipzig, 1753, 8vo.
3. "Oratio de Antiquitatibus Romanis per African repertis."
4. "Musæum Richterianum, &c." Leipzig 1743.
5. A posthumous Work, entitled, "Palæologia Therapia," 8vo.

This author had also an elder brother, who was a celebrated divine, and profoundly versed in the Hebrew language. Ernesti has published an eulogium on each, in his *Opuscula Oratoria*.

## HECQUET (PHILIP)

A French physician of singular merit and skill, but a strong defender of the use of warm water and of bleeding; for which reason he was ridiculed by Le Sage in his *Gil Blas*, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was born at Abbeville, in 1661, and practised first in that city, then at Port Royal, and lastly at Paris. He was not properly *san grado*, for he took the degree of doctor in 1697, and in 1698 had more business than he could attend.

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THOUGH attached to the most simple mode of life, he was obliged to keep his carriage, in which he studied with as much attention as in his closet. In 1712, he was appointed dean of the faculty of medicine, and superintended the publication of a sort of dispensary, called "The new Code of Pharmacy," which was published some time afterward. HECQUET was no less zealous in religious matters, than studious in his own profession, and is said never to have prescribed in doubtful cases, without having a previous recourse to prayer. He lived in the most abstemious manner, and in 1727 retired to a convent of Carmelites in Paris, where he continued accessible only to the poor, to whom he was a friend, a comforter, and a father. He died in 1737 at the age of 76. This able physician published several works, none of them devoid of merit. They are the following:

1. "On the Indecency of Men-midwives, and the Obligation of Women to nurse their own Children," 12mo, 1728.
2. "A Treatise on the Dispensations allowed in Lent," two volumes 12mo, 1705, and 1715.
3. "On Digestion and the Disorders of the Stomach," two volumes, 12mo.
4. "A Treatise on the Plague," 12mo.
5. "Novus Medicinæ Conspectus," two vols. 12mo.
6. "Theological Medicine," two vols. 12mo.
7. "Natural Medicine,"—Ditto.
8. "De purganda Medicinâ a Curarum Sedibus," 12mo.
9. "Observations on Bleeding in the Foot," 12mo.
10. "The Virtues of common Water," two vols. 12mo.
11. "The Abuse of Purgatives," 12mo.
12. "The

12. "The Roguery of Medicine," in three parts, 12mo.

13. "The Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy of the Poor," three vols. 12mo.

14. "The Natural History of Convulsions."

The life of this illustrious physician was written at large by M. le Fevre de St. Marc, and is no less edifying to christians, than instructive to medical students.

#### HEISTER (LAWRENCE)

An eminent Physician and Surgeon.

Who studied physic with great assiduity more than four years in the German universities. A strong inclination, however, prompting him to the study of anatomy and surgery, led him to the celebrated professors Ruysch and Rau at Amsterdam, in the year 1706, whose anatomical and chirurgical demonstrations he attended with diligence for the space of a year; during which time he omitted no opportunities of being present at the performance of any considerable operation by these professors, or by the other eminent surgeons of that city, as Verduin, Bertel, Koenerding, &c. By which means, joined with an attentive reading of the best writers, he acquired considerable knowledge in surgery.

HEISTER, desirous of every assistance to render himself still more expert and successful in the practice of his art, and there being at that time a severe war in Flanders between the French and the Dutch, in the summer of the year 1707 went from Holland to the Dutch camp in Brabant, that he might inspect and observe the practice of the English, Dutch, and German surgeons, who attended there. Thus, through many dangers and hardships, he spent the whole summer

mer in the hospitals of the camps for the sake of improvement. But in the autumn he went from Brabant to Leyden, and spent the winter in attending the lectures of the celebrated professors in that university, Bidloo, Albinus, sen. and Boerhaave; after which, having taken his doctor's degree, he again returned to the camp, where he found abundant opportunities of learning and improving himself in surgery, from the multitude wounded in the several desperate battles, particularly at the siege of Lisle, and the battles of Oudenarde and Wynnendale.

Upon the approach of winter, he determined to settle in the practice of physic and surgery at Amsterdam, induced by the solicitations of the celebrated Ruysch, who respected him as his son. Here, therefore, he staid during the winter, and part of the ensuing spring, teaching anatomy and surgery to students and other gentlemen, as Rau had done before him, and who was rejected for his imprudent conduct.

The following summer, in 1709, HEISTER still possessed a strong predilection for the camp, to enable him to become still more perfect in the practice of surgery; and Tournay being at that time invested by the confederate army in Flanders, he was, by the recommendation of his friend Ruysch, appointed physician to the camp hospital for the **Hollanders**. He had now an opportunity of performing all the surgical operations which offered in the camps and adjacent cities, which he executed with wonderful address, and the most extraordinary success. After the taking of Tournay, the confederate army marched to besiege Mons, near which the French army was also assembled. That, however, did not prevent the **Hollanders** from investing and taking the city, before which the numerous army had so bloody a battle, that the wounded were brought

brought into the hospitals in crowds. Their numbers continually increasing, from the uncommon heat of the combat, every surgeon had his hands full of business, for the wounded, on the side of the Hollanders only, amounted to above five thousand. HEISTER had here, therefore, an ample occasion to extend the bounds of his practice, and was obliged to put on that intrepidity of mind, which Celsus requires as an essential qualification in a surgeon: and for want of which some, who are in other respects skilful operators, frequently miscarry.

After the army had entered into winter quarters, and the wounded men recovered, he again returned to Amsterdam, where he continued his anatomical and chirurgical demonstrations this winter as before. In the mean time, he never refused his assistance at the operations of the other surgeons of the city.

In the beginning of the spring following, he was called by the republic of Nuremberg to teach anatomy and surgery, as public professor in the university of Altorf. Unwilling to neglect this honourable invitation, having obtained leave from the republic, he first made a tour into England, where he remained from spring to autumn, collecting every thing new in the several branches of physick, and then returning to Nuremberg and Altorf, he assumed his new professorship. In this station he taught physick and surgery: the latter he had taught privately the two preceding winters in Holland: but in doing this, he was much perplexed for want of a convenient manual, or compendious system of the art, to assist and inform those learners who attended his lectures. To this want of a compendium he attributed the general ignorance and insufficiency of the young surgeons and students in this branch of physick, which at that time universally pre-

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vailed through Germany especially: and from the same cause, the generality of the surgeons, being unequal to the more difficult operations, were content with being able to cure a slight wound, open a vein or abscess, or at most to reduce a fracture or a luxation: leaving those disorders and operations, which require the greatest skill, to the management of daring quacks and itinerant operators, with which Germany at that time abounded.

These were chiefly the motives that first induced HEISTER to attempt the composition of a chirurgical system, to be subservient to his own lectures and auditors: in doing which, he endeavoured to take in all the more useful parts both of ancient and modern writers in every branch of surgery; rejecting what appeared useless or obsolete, and comparing and correcting the whole conformably to his own experience, and what he had seen in the practice of the art under many of the most skilful surgeons and physicians.

These his first labours HEISTER wrote originally in Latin, in which language they were also delivered to his auditors, and permitted to be transcribed by them; but considering the immense fatigue that this method of obtaining his work gave the student, with the great loss of time which he might have otherwise employed to more advantage, he was at length determined to publish it in Latin, in the manner in which he had then composed it. Yet so great was the ignorance of the German surgeons, as well in the Latin language as in their own profession, that the work being chiefly intended for them, HEISTER judged it would be more useful to print the book in his native German. He accordingly translated it, and sent it to the press in the year 1717, and in the year following it was published in quarto at Nuremberg.

He

He was some time afterwards solicited by many physicians and surgeons of other countries, to publish his book in Latin, for the advantage of foreigners, and being unwilling to deny the request, he printed it in that language, in many places much enlarged and amended beyond any of the preceding editions. In the year 1742, it was translated into English, and is esteemed an excellent book.—Vide the Preface to the English Translation of HEISTER'S Surgery, &c.

#### HELMONT (JOHN BAPTIST VAN)

Commonly called VAN HELMONT, from a Borough and Castle of that Name in Brabant,

Was a person of quality, and a man of great learning; especially in physic and natural philosophy; and born at Brussels in 1577. But, instead of relating the particulars of his life, we will make him relate them himself, as he does in the two introductory chapters to his works; for nothing can give a juster idea of the man, or indeed be more entertaining to the curious reader.

"In the year 1580," says he, "a most miserable  
 "one to the Low Countries, my father died. I, the  
 "youngest and least esteemed of all my brothers and  
 "sisters, was bred a scholar; and in the year 1594,  
 "which was to me the 17th, had finished the course of  
 "philosophy. Upon seeing none admitted to examinations at Louvain but in a gown, and masked  
 "with a hood, as though the garment did promise  
 "learning, I began to perceive, that the taking degrees in arts was a piece of mere mockery; and  
 "wondered at the simplicity of young men, in fancying that they had learned any thing from their doating professors. I entered therefore into a serious  
 "and

" and honest examination of myself, that I might know  
 " by my own judgement, how much I was a philoso-  
 " pher, and whether I had really acquired truth and  
 " knowledge; but found myself altogether destitute,  
 " save that I had learned to wrangle artificially. Then  
 " came I first to perceive, that I knew nothing, or  
 " at least that which was not worth knowing. Natu-  
 " ral philosophy seemed to promise something of  
 " knowledge, to which, therefore, I joined the study  
 " of astronomy. I applied myself also to logic and  
 " the mathematics, by way of recreation, when I was  
 " wearied with other studies; and made myself a mas-  
 " ter of " Euclid's Elements," as I did also of " Co-  
 " pernicus's Theory de Revolutionibus orbium cæles-  
 " tium;" but all these things were of no account with  
 " me, because they contained little truth and certainty,  
 " little but a parade of science, falsely so called.

" Finding after all, therefore, that nothing was sound,  
 " nothing true, I refused the title of master of arts,  
 " though I had finished my course, unwilling that pro-  
 " fessors should play the fool with me, in declaring me a  
 " master of the seven arts, when I was conscious to  
 " myself that I knew nothing. A wealthy canonry  
 " was promised me then, so that I might if I pleased  
 " turn myself to divinity; but St. Bernard affrighted  
 " me from it, saying, that 'I should eat the sins of  
 " the people.' I begged, therefore, of the Lord Jesus,  
 " that he would vouchsafe to call me to that profession  
 " in which I might please him most.

" The jesuits began at that time to teach philosophy  
 " at Louvain, and one of the professors expounded the  
 " disquisitions and secrets of magic. Both these lec-  
 " tures I greedily received, but instead of grain I  
 " reaped only stubble, and fantastic conceit void of  
 " sense. In the mean time, lest an hour should pass

" without some benefit, I ran through some writ-  
 " ings of the Stoics, those of Seneca, and especially  
 " of Epictetus, who pleased me exceedingly. I  
 " seemed in moral philosophy to have found the quin-  
 " tessence of truth, and did verily believe, that through  
 " Stoicism I advanced in Christian perfection; but I  
 " discovered afterwards in a dream, that Stoicism was  
 " an empty and a swollen bubble, and that by this  
 " study, under the appearance of moderation, I be-  
 " came indeed most self-sufficient and haughty. Lastly,  
 " I turned over Mathiolus and Dioscorides, thinking  
 " with myself nothing so necessary for mortal man to  
 " know and admire, as the wisdom and goodness of  
 " God in vegetables; to the end that he might not only  
 " crop the fruit for food, but also minister of the same  
 " to his other necessities. My curiosity being now  
 " excited in this branch of study, I enquired whether  
 " there were any book, which delivered the maxims  
 " and rules of medicine: for I then supposed, that  
 " medicine was not altogether a mere gift, but might  
 " be taught and delivered by discipline, like other arts  
 " and sciences: at least I thought, if medicine were a  
 " good gift coming down from the father of lights,  
 " that it might have, as a human science, its theorems  
 " and authors, into whom, as into Bazael and Aho-  
 " liab, the spirit of the Lord had infused the know-  
 " ledge of all diseases and their causes, and also the  
 " knowledge of the properties of things. I enquired,  
 " I say, whether no writer had described the qualities,  
 " properties, applications, and proportions of vege-  
 " tables, from the hyssop even to the cedar of Libanus.  
 " A certain professor of medicine answered me, that  
 " none of these things were to be looked for in the  
 " writings either of Galen or Avicenna. I was ready  
 " to believe this, from the many fruitless searches I  
 " had

" had made in books for truth and knowledge before ;  
 " following, however, my natural bent, which lay to  
 " the study of nature, I read the " Institutions" of  
 " Fuchius and Fernelius, in whom I knew I had sur-  
 " veyed the whole science of medicine, as it were, in  
 " an epitome. Is this, said I, smiling to myself, the  
 " knowledge of healing ? Is the whole history of na-  
 " tural properties thus shut up in elementary qualities ?  
 " Therefore I read the works of Galen twice ; of  
 " Hippocrates once, whose aphorisms I almost got by  
 " heart : all of Avicenna, as well as the Greeks, Ara-  
 " bians, and moderns, to the tune of six hundred au-  
 " thors. I read them seriously and attentively through,  
 " and took down, as I went along, whatever seemed  
 " curious and worthy of attention ; when at length  
 " reading over my common-place book, I was grieved  
 " at the pains I had bestowed, and the years I had  
 " spent in throwing together such a mass of stuff.

" In consequence, I straightway left off all books  
 " whatever, all formal discourses and empty promises  
 " of the schools, firmly believing every good and per-  
 " fect gift to come down from the father of lights,  
 " more particularly that of medicine. I have atten-  
 " tively surveyed some foreign nations ; but I found  
 " the same sluggishness, in implicitly following the  
 " steps of their forefathers, and ignorance among  
 " them all. I then became persuaded, that the art of  
 " healing was a mere imposture, originally set on foot  
 " by the Greeks for filthy lucre's sake, till afterwards the  
 " holy scriptures informed me better. I considered that  
 " the plague, which then raged at Louvain, was a misera-  
 " ble disease, in which every one forsook the sick ; and  
 " faithless helpers, distrustful of their own art, fled  
 " more swiftly than the unlearned common people,  
 " and homely pretenders to cure it. I proposed to

" myself to dedicate one salutation to the miserable  
 " infected, and although then no medicine was made  
 " know to me but trivial ones, yet God preserved my  
 " innocency from so cruel an enemy. I was not indeed  
 " sent for, but went of my own accord, and that not  
 " so much to help them, which I despaired of doing,  
 " as for the sake of learning. All that saw me seemed  
 " to be refreshed with hope and joy; and I myself, be-  
 " ing fraught with hope, was persuaded, that by the  
 " mere free gift of God, I should some time obtain a  
 " mastery in the science.

" After ten years travel and studies, from my degree  
 " in the art of medicine taken at Louvain, being  
 " then married, I withdrew myself, in 1609, to Vil-  
 " vord, that being the less troubled by applications, I  
 " might proceed diligently in viewing the vegetable,  
 " animal, and mineral kingdoms. I employed my-  
 " self some years in chemical operations. I searched  
 " into the works of Paracelsus, and at first admired  
 " and honoured the man, but at last was convinced,  
 " that nothing but difficulty, obscurity, and error,  
 " was to be found in him.

" Thus tired out with search after search, and con-  
 " cluding the art of medicine to be all deceit and un-  
 " certainty, I said with a sorrowful heart, ' Good God!  
 " how long wilt thou be angry with mortal man, who  
 " hitherto has not disclosed one truth in healing to thy  
 " schools? How long wilt thou deny truth to a people  
 " confessing thee, needful in these days more than in  
 " times past? Is the sacrifice of Moloch pleasing to  
 " thee? Wilt thou have the lives of the poor widows  
 " and fatherless children consecrated to thyself, under  
 " the most miserable torture of incurable diseases?  
 " How is it, therefore, that thou ceaseest not to destroy  
 " so many families through the uncertainty and igno-  
 " rance of phylicians.' Then I fell on my face and

" said,

" said, ' O Lord ! pardon me, if favour towards my  
 " neighbour hath snatched me away beyond my  
 " bounds : pardon, pardon, O Lord, my indiscreet  
 " charity ; for thou art the radical good of goodness  
 " itself. Thou hast known my sighs, and that I con-  
 " fess myself to be, to know, to be worth, to be able  
 " to do, to have, nothing ; and that I am poor, naked,  
 " empty, vain. Give, O Lord, give knowledge to  
 " thy creature, that he may affectionately know thy  
 " creatures : himself first, others beside himself, all  
 " things, and more than all things, to be ultimately  
 " in thee.' After I had thus earnestly prayed, I fell  
 " into a dream, in which, in the sight or view of  
 " truth, I saw the whole universe, as it were, some  
 " chaos or confused thing without form, which was  
 " almost a mere nothing. And thence I drew the con-  
 " ceiving of one word, which did signify to me this fol-  
 " lowing ; ' Behold thou, and what things thou seest are  
 " nothing. Whatever thou dost urge is less than no-  
 " thing itself in the sight of the Most High. He know-  
 " eth all the bounds of things to be done ; thou at least  
 " mayest apply thyself to thy own safety.' In this con-  
 " ception there was an inward precept, that I should  
 " be made a physician, and that some time or other  
 " Raphael himself should be given unto me.

" Forthwith, therefore, and for thirty whole years  
 " after, and their nights following in order, I laboured  
 " always to my cost, and often in danger of my life,  
 " that I might obtain the knowledge of vegetables and  
 " minerals, and of their natures and properties also.  
 " Meanwhile I exercised myself in prayer, in reading,  
 " in a narrow search of things, in sifting my errors,  
 " and in writing down what I daily experienced. At  
 " length I knew with Solomon, that I had for the most  
 " part hitherto perplexed my spirit in vain ; and I said,  
 " vain is the knowledge of all things under the sun,

“vain are the searchings of the curious. Whom the  
 “Lord Jesus shall call unto wisdom, he and no other  
 “shall come; yea, he that hath come to the top, shall  
 “as yet be able to do very little, unless the bountiful  
 “favour of the Lord shall shine upon him. Lo, thus  
 “have I waxed ripe of age, being become a man;  
 “and now also an old man, unprofitable and unac-  
 “ceptable to God, to whom be all honour.”

From the account given of himself, it is easy to conceive, that VAN HELMONT, at his first appearance in the world, would pass for no better than an enthusiast or a madman. He certainly had in him a strong mixture of both enthusiasm and madness; nevertheless he was very acute, and very profound, and discovered in many cases a wonderful insight and penetration into nature. By his skill in physic, he performed such unexpected cures, that he was put into the inquiry, as a man that did things beyond the reach of nature. He cleared himself before his inquirers; but to be more at liberty, retired afterwards into Holland. He died December 30, 1644, and the day before wrote a letter to a friend at Paris, in which were these words: “Praise and glory be to God  
 “for evermore, who is pleased to call me out of the  
 “world, and, as I conjecture, my life will not last above  
 “24 hours. For this day I find myself first assaulted  
 “by a fever, which, such is the weakness of my body,  
 “must I know finish me within that space.” A few days before that, he said to his son, Francis Mercurius Van Helmont, “Take all my writings, as well  
 “those that are crude and uncorrected, as those that  
 “are thoroughly purged, and join them together.  
 “I now commit them to thy care; finish and digest  
 “them according to thy own judgement. It hath so  
 “pleased the Lord Almighty, who attempts all things  
 “powerfully, and directs all things sweetly.

John Lobkowiz has given a good account of this physician and philosopher in a very few words, "HEL-MONT," says he, "for I knew the man, was pious, learned, famous; a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent for chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians; and, to the great grief and indignation of such physicians, often restored the patient unexpectedly to health. His works were published in folio. They are one continued satire against the Peripatetics and Galenists; very voluminous, but not very profitable for instruction in physic." Vide "Ortus Medicinæ, p. 14, Amst. 1652. "Præfat. ad Opera Blount, Censura Authorum, &c." p. 670.

HELVE TI U S (ADRIAN)

A Physician of Holland, born in 1656.

He journeyed to Paris without any design of fixing there, and only to see this new world; but accident detained him very unexpectedly. It seems that the dysentery then prevailed in this city, and that all who applied to him were infallibly cured. His success made a noise, and Lewis XIV ordered him to publish the remedy, which produced such certain and surprising effects. He declared it to be ipecacuanha, and received 1000 louis-d'ors for the discovery. He settled in Paris, became physician to the duke of Orleans, and was also made inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died in 1721, leaving some works behind him; the principal of which is, "Traité des Maladies de plus fréquentes, and des Remèdes spécifiques pour les guérir," 2 vols. 8vo.

## HELVETIUS (JOHN-CLAUDE)

Son of the above, born in 1685, and died in 1755.

He was first physician to the queen; greatly encouraged by the town, as well as by the court; and, like his father, inspector-general of the military hospitals. He was of the academy of sciences at Paris, of the royal society in London, and of the academies of Prussia, Florence, and Bologna. He is the author of,  
 1. "Idée-Générale de l'Economie animale, 1722," 8vo. 2. "Principia Physico-Medica, in Tyronum Medicinæ Gratiam conscripta," 2 vols. 8vo. But this work, though drawn up for pupils, may yet be serviceable to masters.

We may just mention also, that he is the father of the *Monf. Helvetius*, who wrote the celebrated book, "De l'Esprit," and whom Voltaire calls "a true philosopher." The same Voltaire says also, that he "renounced the place of farmer-general, for the sake of cultivating letters; and that he has had the fate of several philosophers, to be persecuted for his book and for his virtue." His book was stigmatized by the authors of the "Journal de Trevoux," and suppressed by the government. Vide "Essai sur l'Hist. General, tom. vii, &c.

## HERMAN (PAUL)

A celebrated Botanist of the Seventeenth Century, and a Native of Halle, in Saxony.

He practised as a physician in the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards became professor of botany at Leyden. He died in 1695. His principal works are the following:

1. "A Catalogue of the Plants in the public Garden at Leyden." 8vo, 1687.

2. "Cyno-

2. "Cynofura Materiæ Medicæ," 2 vols. 4to,
3. "Lugduno-Batavæ Flores," 1690.
4. "Paradisus Patavus," 1705.
5. "Musæum Zeylanicum," 1717.

## HEROPHILUS (OF CHALCEDON)

An ancient Physician, who flourished almost Five Hundred Years before Christ.

CICERO, Pliny, and Plutarch, mention him. Fallopius says, that he was a greater anatomist, understood the structure of the human body better, and made more discoveries therein than Eristratus, his contemporary. He is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels, and to have given names to the various parts of the body, which they retain to this day. He was much devoted to the study of botany, as well as to that of physic and surgery, and is said to have made some considerable improvement in each of them. Galen calls him a consummate physician, and a very great anatomist. He is said also to have discovered the nerves and their use. He divides them into three parts; the first to convey sensation, the second to move the bones, and the third the muscles. He also mentions the optic nerves, the retina, and the tunicæ arachnoides and choroides: the lacteals, mesenteric glands, and the prostate; and is the first who wrote any thing with exactness on the pulse.

## HERY (THIERRI DE)

An eminent Surgeon of Paris,

Who studied the principles of his art in the French schools of medicine and surgery. His anatomical productions, and his successful practice, dispersed abroad his merited reputation. Francis the first, informed of his professional character, sent him into Italy to superintend the health of some of his forces.

HERY

HERY applied himself principally to the treatment of venereal diseases. Being become useless to the army in Italy, after the battle of Pavia, he went to Rome, where he entered into the hospital of St. James's the elder, in which he found many patients lingering under that disease, which he had made the principal object of his attention. He there began the use of mercurial friction, a practice which he brought to great perfection. Returning to Paris, he sacrificed his studies to the relief of his fellow countrymen, and devoted himself to the cure of the venereal disease. He died in 1599, at a very advanced age. There is extant of his, "A Treatise on the Venereal Disease," much esteemed by the masters of the art. We are assured, that HERY gained more than 50,000 crowns by the treatment of this single disease. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. ii, p. 419, &c.

## HEURNIUS (JOHN)

A celebrated Physician, born at Utrecht, in 1543.

AFTER having made himself master of every thing belonging to his art at Louvain, Paris, Padua, and Turin, he was invited to Leyden, to be professor there. He is said to have been the first in this place, who taught anatomy by lectures upon dead bodies. He died of the stone in 1601.

There are several productions of his, but his capital one is, "A Treatise upon the Disorders of the Head." "It is," says Julius Scaliger, "as much  
"superiour to his other works, as the head is superiour  
"to the body;" but Scaliger's praises, as well as his censures, were for the most part outrées, bigger than the truth. He published Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with explanatory commentaries, which have undergone many editions; the fourth was at Amsterdam, 1688, in 12mo. Gerard Vossius calls him,

summum

summum medicum; and says, that he was his master in scientiâ naturali. Vide "De Philosophiâ," p. 95, Hagæ Com. 1658.

## HEWSON (WILLIAM)

OF the life of this very ingenious anatomist, no account had been printed, till Dr. Hahn, professor of physic in the university of Leyden, prefixed some anecdotes of him to a Latin translation of his works, published in that city. These anecdotes are contained in the following letter, with which Mr. HEWSON's widow favoured Dr. Simmons, in reply to one addressed to her at the suggestion of the late truly ingenious Mr. Henry Watson, F.R.S. and surgeon to the Westminster infirmary. This letter Dr. Simmons transmitted to Dr. Hahn, who has given it entire in a Latin translation, and it affords so affectionate and just a tribute to the memory of Mr. HEWSON, that our readers will be pleased to see it preserved here in its original form.

" Sir,

" I should think myself bound to grant any request  
 " introduced with Mr. Watson's name; but that which  
 " you make in the letter I received yesterday, needed  
 " no such introduction. A tribute paid to the memory  
 " of Mr. HEWSON, is highly gratifying to me, and  
 " I can have no employment that will give me more  
 " satisfaction than that of assisting in any degree to the  
 " spreading of his fame. Mr. HEWSON was born at  
 " Hexham in Northumberland, on the 14th of No-  
 " vember, O.S. 1739. He received the rudiments of  
 " his education at a grammar-school in that town,  
 " under the Rev. Mr. Browne. His father was a sur-  
 " geon and apothecary in the place, and much re-  
 " spected in that neighbourhood. With him Mr. HEW-  
 " SON

“ son acquired his first medical knowledge ; being am-  
 “ bitious to increase that knowledge, he placed himself  
 “ first under an eminent surgeon in Newcastle (Mr.  
 “ Lambert), and afterwards resided for some time  
 “ at London, Edinburgh, and Paris. His subsequent  
 “ acquirements are sufficient to prove, that he visited  
 “ those places with a true love of science, and desire  
 “ of attaining eminence in his profession.

“ I became acquainted with him in the year 1768.  
 “ He was at that time in partnership with Dr. Hunter.  
 “ Some similarity in our dispositions created a mutual  
 “ esteem, and the equality of our situations made our  
 “ union desirable in point of prudence. I had five  
 “ months the start of him in age, no pretensions to  
 “ beauty, nor any splendid fortune ; yet I believe he  
 “ was satisfied with the choice he made. We were  
 “ married July 10, 1770. I brought him two sons.  
 “ The elder was just three years old when Mr. HEW-  
 “ son died, which was on the first of May 1774, and  
 “ I was delivered of a daughter on the 9th of August  
 “ following. His last moments of recollection were  
 “ embittered by the idea of leaving me with three  
 “ children but scantily provided for. The trial of my  
 “ fortitude was different ; the loss of affluence I did  
 “ not feel for myself, and I thought I could bring up  
 “ my children not to want it. However, by the death  
 “ of an aunt, who left me her fortune, I became re-  
 “ instated in easy circumstances, and am enabled to  
 “ give a liberal education to my children, who I hope  
 “ will prove worthy of the stock from which they grew,  
 “ and do honour to the name of HEWSON. Mr.  
 “ HEWSON’s mother is still living at Hexham, and has  
 “ one daughter, the youngest and only remaining child  
 “ of eleven. His father died in 1767, and having  
 “ had so large a family, it will be readily supposed he  
 “ could not give much to his son, so that Mr. HEW-

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"SON'S advancement in life was owing to his own  
 "industry. A better son and husband, or a fonder  
 "father than Mr. HEWSON, never existed. He was  
 "honoured with the friendship of many respectable  
 "persons now living, and the late Sir John Pringle  
 "shewed him singular marks of regard.

"Mr. HEWSON'S manners were gentle and engag-  
 "ing; his ambition was free from ostentation; his  
 "prudence was without meanness, and he was more  
 "covetous of fame than of fortune. You will, I trust,  
 "readily forgive me, if I have been more prolix than  
 "you desired. It would be no easy matter for me to  
 "relate bare facts, without some comment upon such  
 "a subject.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"Humble Servant,

"MARY HEWSON."

*Kensington, Aug. 30, 1782.*

To this letter we think it necessary to add, that the writer of it, whose sentiments do her so much honour, is the lady to whom Dr. Franklin has addressed several of his "Letters on Philosophical Subjects," and likewise his "Scheme for a new Alphabet and reformed mode of Spelling," published in the "Collection of his Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces." Mr. HEWSON'S connection with Dr. Hunter continued till 1770, when some disputes happened, which terminated in a separation. Mr. HEWSON was succeeded in the partnership by Mr. Cruikshank, whose anatomical and surgical abilities are deservedly respected.

#### HIGHMORE (NATHANIEL)

A Native of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, a celebrated Anatomist.

THE first in this country who wrote "A systematical Treatise on the Structure of the Human Body." He made

made many discoveries in natural history and anatomy: the maxillary sinus in particular, is called from his name, antrum highmorianum. He has left the following works:

1. "Corporis humani Disquisitionis Anatomica," folio, 1657.

2. "The History of Generation."

3. "De Passione Hysterica, 8vo, 1660.

HIGHMORE died March 21, 1684, at the age of 71.

#### HILL (SIR JOHN)

An English Writer, and very extraordinary Character,

Was the son of a clergyman of Peterborough, or Spalding, and born about the year 1716. He was bred an apothecary, and set up in St. Martin's Lane, Westminster; but marrying early, and without a fortune, he was obliged to look round for other resources than his profession. Having, therefore, in his apprenticeship attended the botanical lectures, which are periodically given under the patronage of the apothecaries company, and being possessed of quick natural parts, he soon made himself acquainted with the theoretical as well as practical parts of botany; in consequence of which, being recommended to the late duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he was by them employed in the inspection and arrangement of their botanic gardens. Assisted by the liberality of these noblemen, he executed a scheme of travelling over several parts of this kingdom, to gather certain of the most rare and uncommon plants, which he afterwards published by subscription; but after great researches and uncommon industry, which he possessed in a peculiar degree, this undertaking turned out by no means adequate either to his merits or expectations.

THE

THE stage next presented itself, as a foil in which genius might stand a chance of flourishing; but this plan proved likewise abortive; and, after two or three unsuccessful attempts at the Haymarket and Covent-Garden, he was obliged to relinquish all pretensions to the sock and buskin, and apply again to his botanical advantages, and his business as an apothecary. In the course of these pursuits, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Martin Folkes, and Henry Baker, esquires, both of the royal society, and through them to the literary world, where he was received and entertained on every occasion with much candour and friendly warmth; in short, he was considered by them as a young man of great natural and acquired knowledge, struggling against the tide of misfortune, and in this view pitied and encouraged.

At length, about 1746, at which time he had the trifling appointment of being apothecary to a regiment or two in the Savoy, he translated from the Greek a small tract, written by Theophrastus, "On Gems," which he published by subscription; and this being well executed, procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The first he undertook was "A general Natural History," 3 vols. folio. He next engaged with George Lewis Scott, esq. for a "Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary." He at the same time started the "British Magazine," and while employed in these and a number of other works, some of which seemed to require a man's whole attention, carried on a daily essay under the title of "Inspector." All this employment notwithstanding, he was a constant attendant upon every place of public amusement, where he collected by wholesale a great variety of private intrigue and personal scandal, which he as freely retailed

retailed again to the public in his "Inspectors;" and "Magazines."

It would be a folio, instead of an article in this work, were we to trace Dr. Hill, for he had now obtained a diploma from the college of St. Andrew, through all his various pursuits in life. Let it suffice to say, that from this successful period he started a man of fashion, kept his equipage, dressed, went into all polite companies, laughed at the drier studies, and in every respect claimed the character of a man of bon ton. His writings supported him for a while in all this, and, notwithstanding the graver part of them were only compilations, and the lighter part such as could produce no great copy money, yet there is no doubt of his making for several years a considerable income.

But now it seems the disposition of this gentleman was considerably changed with his circumstances: from humble and diffident, he became vain and self-sufficient; there appeared in him a pride, which was perpetually claiming a more than ordinary homage, and a vindictive spirit, that could never forgive the refusal of it. Hence in his writings, personal abuse and licentious scurrility, and public attacks on the understandings, morals, or peculiarities of others. These engaged him frequently in disputes and quarrels; and an Irish gentleman, supposed to be ridiculed in an "Inspector," proceeded so far as even to cane him in the public gardens at Ranelagh. He had a paper war with Woodward the comedian; was engaged with Henry Fielding in the affair of Elizabeth Canning, and concerned in a contest with the royal society. He attacked this body first in a pamphlet, entitled, "A Dissertation on Royal Societies," and afterwards in a 4to. volume, called, "A Review of the Works of the

the Royal Society." The latter work was ushered into the world with an abusive dedication to Martin Folkes ; against whom, and Henry Baker above-mentioned, the weight of his malignity was aimed. The cause of both these productions was the discouragement he met with when suing to offer himself as a candidate for admittance into this society.

By personal abuse, by malign altercation, by proud and insolent behaviour, together with the slovenliness and inaccuracy of careless and hasty productions, he wrote himself out of repute, both with the book-fellers and the town ; and after some time sunk in the reputation of the public, nearly as fast as he had risen. He found, however, resources in his own invention. He applied himself to the preparation of certain simple medicines, namely, " The Essence of Water-Dock," " Tincture of Valerian," " Pectoral Balsam of Honey," and " Tincture of Bardana." The well-known simplicity of these medicines made the public judge favourably of their effects, inasmuch, that they had a rapid sale, and once more enabled the doctor to figure away as usual. Soon after the publication of the first of these medicines, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Bute, under which he published a very pompous and voluminous work, entitled, " A System of Botany."

To wind up the whole of so extraordinary a life, having a year or two before his death presented an elegant set of his botanical works to the king of Sweden, that monarch invested him with one of the orders of his court. He died, in November 1775, of the gout, though he professed to cure it in others, and boasted much of his superior knowledge in that calamitous disease. As to his literary character, and the rank of merit in which his writings ought to stand,

Dr. HILL's greatest enemies could not deny that he was master of considerable abilities, and an amazing quickness of parts. The rapidity of his pen was ever astonishing, and we have been credibly informed, that he has been known to receive within one year, 1,500l. for the works of his own single hand; which, as he was never in such estimation as to be entitled to any extraordinary price for his copies, is, we believe, three times as much as ever was made by any one writer in the same period of time. But had he written much less, he would have probably been much more read. The vast variety of subjects he handled certainly required such a fund of universal knowledge, and such a boundless genius, as were never perhaps known to centre in any one man; and therefore it is not to be wondered, if, in regard to some, he appear very inaccurate, in some very superficial, and in others, very inadequate to the task he had undertaken. His works of the philosophical kind are what seemed most likely to have purchased him future fame, had he allowed himself time to have digested the knowledge he possessed, or adhered to that precision with regard to veracity, which the relation of literary facts so rigidly demands. His novels, of which he has written many, such as the "History of Mr. Lovell," in which he endeavoured to persuade the world, that he had given the detail of his own life, "The Adventures of a Creole," "The Life of Lady Frail," &c. have in some parts of them incidents not disagreeably related, but most of them are no more than narratives of private intrigues, containing throughout the grossest calumnies, and aiming at the blackening and undermining the private characters of many respectable and amiable personages. In his "Essays," which are by much the best of his writings, there are in general a  
liveliness

liveliness of imagination, and an ingenuity in the manner of extending, perhaps, some very trivial thought, which, at the first coup d'oeil, is pleasing enough, and may with many be mistaken for wit; but on a nearer examination, it will be found to be by no means sterling. A continued use of smart short periods, bold assertions, and a routine of egotisms, for the most part give a glitter to them; which, however, presently fully to the eye, and seldom tempt the spectator to a second glance. In a word, the utmost that can be said for Dr. HILL is, that he had talents, but that he in general either grossly misapplied them, or most miserably hackneyed them out. As a dramatic writer he stands in no estimation, and has been known in that way only by three very insignificant little pieces. Vide the "Annual Register" for the year 1775; "Biographia Dramatica," &c.

## HIPPOCRATES,

The Father of Physic, and Prince of Physicians,

Was born in the island of Cos, in the 80th Olympiad, and flourished at the time of the Peloponnesian war. He was the first man we know of, who laid down precepts concerning physic; and, if we may believe the author of his life, who goes under the name of Soranus, drew his original from Hercules and Æsculapius. He was first a pupil of his own father Heracides, then of Herodicus, then of Gorgius of Leon-tinum, the orator, and, according to some, of Democritus of Abdera.

After being instructed in physic, and all the liberal arts, and losing his parents, he left his own country; but what were his motives authors are not agreed. Some say, that he was obliged to flee for burning the library in Cnidus, of which he had been appointed

the keeper. This Pliny relates from Varro, and assigns also the motives which induced him to commit so atrocious an act, viz. that "having transcribed from ancient books every thing relating to his own art, he might, by destroying them afterwards, pass the better for an original himself." Soranus in the mean time tells us, that he was divinely admonished in a dream to go and settle in Thessaly; as Galen, we know, pretended since to be put upon the study of physic by a dream which his father had. Be this as it will, it is certain that he left Cos, and practised physic all over Greece, where he was so much admired for his skill, as to be sent for publicly with Euryphon, a man superiour to him in years, to Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who was then thought to be consumptive. But HIPPOCRATES, as soon as he arrived, pronounced the disorder to be entirely mental, as it really was found to be. For upon the death of his father Alexander, Perdiccas fell in love with Philas, his father's mistress; and this HIPPOCRATES discerning by the great change her presence always wrought upon him, soon effected a cure, which one would think might easily have been effected without the help of such a physician, or even of any physician at all. He was also entreated by the people of Abdera, to come and cure Democritus of a supposed madness. Their epistle to him on this occasion, is to be found in most of the editions of his works; and as it is curious, and gives a just and full idea of his very extensive fame, we will here present it to the reader in a translation.

"Our city, HIPPOCRATES, is in very great danger,  
 "together with that person, who we hoped would ever  
 "have been a great ornament and support to it. But  
 "now, O ye Gods! it is much to be feared, that we shall  
 "only be capable of envying others, since he, through  
 4 "extraordinary

“ extraordinary study and learning, by which he gained  
“ it, is fallen into sickness, so that it is much to be  
“ feared, that if Democritus become mad, our city  
“ will become desolate. For he is got to such a pitch,  
“ that he entirely forgets himself, watches day and  
“ night, laughs at all things little and great, esteem-  
“ ing them as nothing, and spends his whole life in this  
“ frantic manner. One marries a wife, another trades,  
“ another pleads, another performs the office of a ma-  
“ gistrate, goeth on an embassy, is chosen officer by  
“ the people, is put down, falls sick, is wounded, dies.  
“ He laughs at all these, observing some to look dis-  
“ contented, others pleased; moreover, he inquires  
“ what is done in the infernal places, and writes of  
“ them; he affirms the air to be full of images, and  
“ says, he understands the language of birds. Rising  
“ in the night, he often sings to himself; and says,  
“ that he sometimes travels to the infinity of things,  
“ and that there are innumerable Democritus’s like  
“ him: thus, together with his mind, he destroyeth his  
“ body. These are the things which we fear, HIPPO-  
“ CRATES; these are the things which trouble us.  
“ Come, therefore, quickly, and preserve us by your  
“ advice, and despise us not, for we are not inconfi-  
“ derable; and if you restore him, you shall not fail  
“ either of money or fame. Though you prefer  
“ learning before wealth, yet accept of the latter,  
“ which shall be offered to you in great abundance.  
“ If our city were all gold, we would give it to restore  
“ Democritus to health: we think our laws are sick,  
“ HIPPOCRATES; come then, best of men, and cure a  
“ most excellent person. Thou wilt not come as a phy-  
“ sician, but as a guardian of all Ionia, to encompass  
“ as with a sacred wall. Thou wilt not cure a man,  
“ but a city, a languishing senate, and prevent its dis-

“ solution ; thus becoming our law-giver, judge, magistrate, and preserver. To this purpose we expect thee, HIPPOCRATES ; all these, if you come, you will be to us. It is not a single obscure city, but all Greece, which beseecheth thee to preserve the body of wisdom. Imagine, that learning herself comes on this embassy to thee, begging that thou wilt free her from this danger. Wisdom is certainly nearly allied to every one, but especially to us who dwell so near her. Know for certain, that the next age will own itself much obliged to thee, if thou desert not Democritus, for the truth which he is capable of communicating to all. Thou art allied to Æsculapius by thy family, and by thy art ; he is descended from the brother of Hercules, from whom came Abderas, whose name, as you have heard, our city bears ; wherefore, even to him will the cure of Democritus be acceptable. Since, therefore, HIPPOCRATES, you see a most excellent person falling into madness, and a whole people into distress, hasten we beseech you to us. It is strange, that the exuberance of good should become a disease ; that Democritus, by how much he excelled others in acuteness of wisdom, should so much the sooner fall into madness, while the ordinary unlearned people of Abdera enjoy their wits as formerly ; and that even they who were before esteemed foolish, should now be most capable of discerning the indisposition of the wisest person. Come, therefore, and bring along with you Æsculapius, and Epione, the daughter of Hercules, and her children who went in the expedition against Troy ; bring with you receipts and remedies against sickness : as the earth plentifully affords fruits, roots, herbs, and flowers to cure madness, she can never do it more happily than now for the recovery of Democritus. Farewell.”

HIPPOCRATES,

HIPPOCRATES, after writing an answer to this letter from the senate of Abdera, in which he commended their love of wisdom and wise men, went; but upon his arrival, instead of finding Democritus mad, found all his fellow-citizens so, and him the only man in his senses. He heard many lectures, and learned much philosophy from him; which has made Celsus and others imagine, that HIPPOCRATES was the disciple of Democritus, though it is probable they never saw each other till this interview, which was occasioned by the Abderites. HIPPOCRATES had also public invitations to other countries. Thus when a plague invaded Illyricum and Pæonia, the kings of these countries begged of him to come to their relief. He did not go, but learning from the messengers the course of the winds there, he concluded, however, that the distemper would come to Athens; and, foretelling what would happen, applied himself to take care of the city and the students.

He was indeed such a lover of Greece, that when his fame had reached as far as Persia, and upon that account Artaxerxes had entreated him, by his governor of the Hellespont, to come to him upon an offer of great rewards, he refused to leave it. He also delivered his own country from a war with the Athenians, that was just ready to break out, by prevailing with the Thessalians to come to their assistance: for which he received very great honours from the Coans. The Athenians also conferred great honours upon him: they admitted him next to Hercules in the Eleusinian ceremonies; gave him the freedom of the city; and voted a public maintenance for him and his family in the prytanæum, or council-house at Athens, where none were maintained at the public charge, but such as had done signal service to the state. He died

among the Larissæans about the time that Democritus is said to have died; some say in his 90th year, others in his 85th, others in his 104th, and others in his 109th. He was buried between Giron and Larissa, where his monument is shewn even to this day.

It would be endless to transcribe the things that have been said of him, or to relate the honours that have been paid to his memory. His countrymen, the Coans, kept his birth-day as a festival; and indeed no wonder that he should have divine honours paid him, since on account of his wonderful skill and foresight in this art, he passed with the Grecians for a god. He taught his art, as he practised it, with great candour and liberality; so that Macrobius had reason to say, that he knew not how to deceive any more than to be deceived. We have already had occasion to mention one specimen of his open and ingenuous temper under the article of Celsus; but to give a larger view of it, we will here subjoin his oath, a curiosity with which the English reader will not be displeased,

#### THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.

“ I swear by Apollo the physician, by Æsculapius,  
 “ by his daughters Hygeia and Panacea, and by all  
 “ the gods and goddeses, that to the best of my power  
 “ and judgement, I will faithfully observe this oath  
 “ and obligation. The master that has instructed me  
 “ in the art I will esteem as my parents; and supply,  
 “ as occasion may require, with the comforts and ne-  
 “ cessaries of life. His children I will regard as my  
 “ own brothers, and if they desire to learn, I will in-  
 “ struct them in the same art, without any reward or  
 “ obligation. The precepts, the explanations, or  
 “ whatever else belongs to the art, I will communi-  
 “ cate to my own children, to the children of my master,  
 “ to

“ to such other pupils as have subscribed to the physi-  
“ cian’s oath, and to no other persons. My patients shall  
“ be treated by me, to the best of my power and judge-  
“ ment, in the most salutary manner, without any  
“ injury or violence: I will neither be prevailed upon  
“ by any other to administer pernicious physic, or be  
“ the author of such advice myself; nor will I recom-  
“ mend to women a pessary to procure abortion; but  
“ will live and practise chastely and deliberately.  
“ Cutting for the stone I will not meddle with, but  
“ leave it to the operators in that way. To whatever  
“ house I am sent for, I will always make the patient’s  
“ good my principal aim, avoiding as much as possible  
“ all voluntary injury and corruption, especially all  
“ venereal matters, whether among men or women,  
“ bond or free. And whatever I hear or see in the  
“ course of a cure, or otherwise, relating to the affairs  
“ of life, nobody shall ever know it, if it ought to re-  
“ main a secret. May I be prosperous in life and  
“ business, and for ever honoured and esteemed by all  
“ men, as I observe this solemn oath: and may the  
“ reverse of all this be my portion, if I violate it, and  
“ forswear myself.”

His works have often been printed in separate pieces,  
as well as together; and among them this oath,  
which has been much admired and commented on by  
several persons; by Meibomius in particular, who  
published it by itself in 4to, at Leyden, 1643.—Vide  
“ *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*” tom. i, p. 842.—“ *Tzetzes*  
*Chiliad.* p. 139—*Plin.* “ *Nat. Hist.*” lib. 29, 1.—  
“ *Somnium Scip.*” l. i.

## HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) M. D.

Eldest Son of the Bishop of Winchester,

Was born February 10, 1705-6, in Broad-street; educated, as was his younger brother, at Dr. Newcome's at Hackney, and Benet college, Cambridge; being admitted pensioner April 8, 1722, under the worthy archbishop Herring, then tutor. Here he took a degree in physic in 1727; and particularly applying to mathematical and philosophical studies, was well known, along with the learned and ingenious doctors David Hartley and Davis, to make a greater progress under the blind professor Saunderson, than any young gentlemen then in the university.

WHEN his late majesty was at Cambridge in April 1728, he was upon the list of gentlemen to be created doctors of physic; but, either by chance or management, his name was not found in the last list: and he had not his degree of M. D. till about a month after by a particular mandamus. Through this transaction it appeared, that Snape had not forgotten or forgiven the name of Hoadley: for he not only behaved to him with great ill manners, but obstructed him in it as much as lay in his power. He was F. R. S. very young, and had the honour of being made known to the learned world as a philosopher, by "A letter from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke to Mr. BENJAMIN HOADLEY, F. R. S. occasioned by the present controversy among the mathematicians concerning the proportion of velocity and force in bodies in motion." He was made registrar of Hereford, while his father held that see; and was appointed physician to his majesty's household so early as June 9, 1742. It is remarkable, that he was physician to both the households for some years together: having been appointed to  
that

that of the prince of Wales, January 4, 1745, in the place of Dr. Lamotte, a Scotchman with a French name, whom the prince had himself ordered to be struck out of the list, on his imprudent behaviour at the Smyrna coffee-house at the time of the rebellion, 1745. This appointment was given with particular circumstances much to his honour; the prince himself, before the warrant could be finished, ordering the style to be altered, and that he should be called "physician to the household," not "extraordinary," as the other had been; observing, that this would secure that place to him in case of a demise, and be a bar against any one getting over him. Nay, not content with this, his royal highness voluntarily wrote a letter to the bishop with his own hand, "that he was glad of this opportunity of giving him a token of his gratitude for his services formerly to his family; and that he was his affectionate Frederic, P." This, being at a time when the families were not upon the best terms, is a proof that Dr. HOADLEY was a very unexceptionable man: and he is said to have filled the posts with singular honour.

He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Betts, esq. of Suffolk, by whom he had one son, Benjamin, who died an infant: 2. Anne, daughter and coheiress of the honourable General Armstrong, by whom he left no issue. He died in the life-time of his father, Aug. 10, 1757, at his house at Chelsea, since Sir Richard Glyn's, which he had built ten years before. He published, 1. "Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration, read at the college of physicians, London, A. D. 1737, being the Gulstonian Lectures for that Year. To which is added an Appendix, containing Remarks on some Experiments of Doctor Houlston, published in the Transactions of the Royal

Royal Society for the Year 1736, by BENJAMIN HOADLEY, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, London, 1740," 4to. 2. "Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinensium, ex Harveii instituto habita, die 18<sup>o</sup>. Oct. A. D. 1742, a BENJ. HOADLEY, M.D. &c. 1742," esteemed a very elegant piece of Latinity. 3. "The Suspicious Husband, a Comedy." 4. "Observations on a Series of electrical Experiments, by Doctor HOADLEY and Mr. Wilson, F.R.S. 1756," 4to.

The doctor was in his private character an amiable humane man, and an agreeable sprightly companion. In his profession he was learned and judicious; and as a writer, there needs no farther testimony to be borne to his merit, than the very pleasing comedy he has left behind him, which, whenever represented, continually affords fresh pleasure to the audience.

## H O D G E S (NATHANIEL)

An English Physician,

Was the son of Dr. Thomas Hodges, dean of Hereford, who has printed three sermons. He was educated in Westminster school, and became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1648. In 1651 and 1654, he took the degrees of B. and M.A. and in 1659, accumulated the degrees of B. and M.D.

He settled in London, and continued there during the plague in 1665: by which, says Wood, he obtained a great name and practice among the citizens, and was in 1672 made fellow of the college of physicians. Nevertheless, he afterwards fell into unfortunate circumstances, and was confined for debt in Lud-

gate

gate prison, where he died in 1684. His body was interred in the church of St. Stephens, Walbrook, London, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He is the author of two works: 1. "*Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum.*" "An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic, &c. 1660," 8vo. 2. "*ΛΟΙΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ: sive Pestis nupenæ apud Populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio historica,* 1672," 8vo. A translation of it was printed at London in 1720, 8vo, under the following title, "*Loimologia, or an historical Account of the Plague at London, in 1665, with precautionary Directions against the like Contagion.* By NATHANIEL HODGES, M. D. who resided in the city all that time. To which is added, an *Essay on the different Causes of pestilential Diseases, and how they become contagious: with Remarks on the Infection now in France, and the most probable Means of preventing it spreading here.* By John Quincy, M.D."

In 1721, there was printed at London, in 8vo, "A Collection of very valuable and scarce Pieces relating to the last Plague in 1665;" among which is, "An Account of the first Rise, Progress, Symptoms, and Cure of the Plague, being the Substance of a Letter from Dr. HODGES to a Person of Quality, dated from his House in Watling-street, May the 8th 1666." Dr. HODGES may be reckoned among the best observers in any age of physic: he has given a true and distressing picture of the plague in his own time. Vide "*Athen. Oxon.*" vol. ii.

## H O F F M A N,

A name common to several men who have distinguished themselves in the republic of letters, some of whom have been divines,  
but

but more of them physicians. We shall give some account of three of the latter: Maurice Hoffman; John Maurice Hoffman, his son; and Frederic Hoffman.

## H O F F M A N (M A U R I C E)

Was born of a good family, at Furstenwalde, in the electorate of Brandenburg, September 20, 1621; and was driven early from his native country by the plague, and also by the war that followed it. His parents, having no intention of breeding him up to letters or science, contented themselves with having him taught writing and arithmetic: but HOFFMAN'S taste for books and study made him very impatient under this, and he was resolved to be a scholar at all adventures.

He first gained over his mother to his scheme, but she died when he was only fifteen years old. This, however, was luckily no impediment to his purpose; for the school-master of Furstenwalde, to which place, after many sojournings, he was now returned, was so touched with his good natural parts, and violent propensity to learning, that he was at the pains of instructing him in secret. His father, convinced of his very uncommon abilities, permitted him at length to follow his inclinations; and, in 1637, sent him to study in the college of Cologne. Famine and the plague drove him from this place to Kopnik, where he buried his father; and, in 1638, he went to Altorf, to an uncle by his mother's side, who was a professor of physick. Here he finished his studies in classical learning and philosophy, and then applied himself with the utmost ardour to physick. In 1641, when he had made some progress, he went to the university of Padua, which then abounded with men very learned in all sciences. Anatomy and botany were the great objects of his pursuit; and he became  
very

very deeply skilled in them both. Bartholin tells us, that HOFFMAN, having dissected a turkey-cock, discovered the pancreatic duct, and shewed it to Virsungus, a celebrated anatomist of Padua, with whom he lodged; who, taking the hint from this, demonstrated afterwards the same vessel in the human body.

When he had been at Padua about three years, he returned to Altorf, to assist his uncle, now growing infirm, in his business; and taking the degree of M.D. he applied himself very diligently to practice, in which he had great success, and acquired great fame. In 1648, he was made professor extraordinary in anatomy and surgery; in 1649, professor of physic, and soon after member of the college of physicians; in 1653, professor of botany, and director of the physic-garden. He acquitted himself in these employments very nobly, not neglecting, in the mean time, the business of his profession, in which his reputation was so high and extensive, that many princes of Germany appointed him their physician. He died of an apoplexy in 1698, aged 76, after having published a great number of works, and married three wives, by whom he had eighteen children.—Vide “Niceron, Hommes Illustres,” tom. xvi.—“Anatomia Renovata,” L. III. c. 13, &c.

#### HOFFMAN (JOHN MAURICE)

Was born at Altorf in 1653; and sent to a school at Herzspruck, where, having acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, he returned to his father at Altorf at sixteen, and first studied philosophy, and then physic. He went afterwards to Frankfort upon the Oder, and proposed to visit the United Provinces and England; but the wars interfering,

fering, he went to Padua, where he studied two years. Then making a tour of part of Italy, he returned to Altorf in 1674, and was admitted to the degree of M.D. He spent two years in perfecting the knowledge he had acquired; and then, in 1677, was made professor extraordinary in physic, which title, in 1681, was changed to that of professor in ordinary.

He now applied himself in good earnest to the practice of physic; and in process of time his fame was spread so far and wide, that he was sought after by persons of the first rank. George Frederic, marquis of Anspach, of the house of Brandenburg, chose him, in 1695, for his physician; and about the latter end of the year, HOFFMAN attended this prince into Italy, and renewed his acquaintance with the learned there. Upon the death of his father in 1698, he was chosen to succeed him in his places of botanic professor and director of the physic-garden. He was elected also the same year rector of the university of Altorf; a post which he had occupied in 1686. He lost his great friend and patron, the marquis of Anspach, in 1703; but found the same kindness from his successor William Frederic, who pressed him so earnestly to come nearer him, and made him withal such advantageous offers, that HOFFMAN, in 1713, removed from Altorf to Anspach, where he died in 1727. He had married a wife in 1681, by whom he had five children. He published a great number of works, which are highly esteemed.

#### H O F F M A N (FREDERIC)

An eminent Physician,

Was born at Hall, near Magdeburg, in 1660; took a doctor of physic's degree in 1681; was made professor

of

of physic at Hall in 1693, and filled the chair till his death, which happened in 1742.

HIS works were collected at Geneva, in six large folios, 1748, and 1754; and there are doubtless things good and curious in this collection: but there are many frivolous, and many repeated over and over again. Notwithstanding the imperfections in so enormous a mass, HOFFMAN has deservedly been reckoned among the best writers in physic. The most remarkable incidents of his life are, his journey into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Paul Herman and Robert Boyle; his never taking any fees, as he was supported by an annual stipend; his curing of inveterate Diseases, those great personages the empress, the emperor Charles VI, and Frederic I, king of Prussia. To these may be added, that he first taught, that acid mineral waters might be drunk with milk with safety and advantage, which physicians before had generally reckoned pernicious; that he first discovered the virtues of Seltzer and Lauchstad waters in preventing and curing stubborn diseases; and that he prepared and recommended an acid cathartic salt from the waters of Sedlitz, which was commonly used in Germany.

He survived his 80th year.

#### H O L L A N D (PHILEMON)

Was descended from an ancient Lancashire family of that name, and the son of Mr. John Holland, a divine, who fleeing from the persecution in queen Mary's time, afterwards returned to England, and was pastor of Much-Dunmow in Essex. Philemon was born at Chelmsford in Essex, about the year 1551; and after receiving the rudiments of learning at the grammar-

G g

school

school of that place, was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was for some time scholar to Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. After going through the usual course of academical advancement, he left the university, fellow of his college, and M. A.; and was likewise M. A. of Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

He settled in the city of Coventry, where he was made head master of the free-school; and in this laborious station he not only attended assiduously to the duties of his office, but served the interests of learning, by undertaking those numerous translations, which gave him the epithet of "translator general of the age." As if these occupations had been insufficient for the employment of his time, he turned his studies to physic, and practised in that profession with considerable reputation in his neighbourhood; and at length, rather late in life, became a doctor of physic in the university of Cambridge. He died of old age, in his eighty-fifth year, on February the 9th, 1636.

He translated into English, "Livy," "Pliny's Natural History," "Plutarch's Morals," "Suetonius," "Ammianus Marcellinus," "Xenophon's Cyropædia," and "Camden's Britannia;" and into Latin, the geographical part of "Speed's Theatre of Great Britain," and a French "Pharmacopœia of Brice Bauderon." To the "Britannia" he made several useful additions. His translations, though devoid of elegance, are accounted faithful and accurate; and certainly afford a memorable proof how much a single man may perform, if his whole time be employed to advantage. From the date of his "Cyropædia" it appears, that he continued to translate till his eightieth year. An epigram is recorded, which he made upon writing a large folio with a single pen.

"With

" With one sole pen I writ this book,  
 " Made of a grey goose quill ;  
 " A pen it was when it I took,  
 " And a pen I leave it still."

A quibbling epigram upon his translation of  
 "Suetonius" has been often retailed in jest books.

" Philemon with translations so does fill us,  
 " He will not let Suetonius be tranquillus,"

Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,"  
 p. 225.

#### H O M B E R G (WILLIAM)

A celebrated Chemist, born at Batavia in the Island of Java,  
 January 3, 1652,

The son of John Homberg, a Saxon gentleman, governor of the arsenal of that place. His father at first placed him in the army ; but soon after, quitting the service of the Dutch and a military life, brought him to Amsterdam, where he settled. He was now educated, by paternal indulgence, at Jena and Leipzig, for the law, and was received as an advocate, in 1674, at Magdeburg. But the sciences seduced him from the law : in his daily walks he became a botanist, and in his nocturnal rambles an astronomer. An intimacy with Otto de Guericke, who lived at Magdeburg, completed his conversion, and he resolved to abandon the study of the law. Otto, though fond of mystery, consented to communicate his knowledge to so promising a pupil, but as his friends continued to press him to be constant to the law, he ere long quitted Magdeburg, and went into Italy.

At Padua and Bologna, he pursued his favourite studies, particularly medicine, anatomy, botany, and chemistry.

chemistry. One of his first efforts in the latter science was the complete discovery of the properties of the Bolognian stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination, which Casciarolo had first observed. The efforts of HOMBERG, in several scientific enquiries, were pursued at Rome, in France, in England with the great Boyle, and afterwards in Holland and Germany. With Baldwin and Kunckel he pursued the subject of phosphorus. Not yet satisfied with travelling in search of knowledge, he visited the mines of Saxony, Hungary, Bohemia, and Sweden. Having materially improved himself, and at the same time assisted the progress of chemistry at Stockholm, he returned to Holland, and thence revisited France, where he was soon noticed by Colbert. By his interposition, he was prevailed upon to abandon his intention of returning into Holland to marry, according to the desire of his father, and fixed his residence in France.

This step alienated him also from his religion. He renounced the protestant communion in 1682, and thus, losing all connection with his family, became dependent on Lewis XIVth and his minister. This, however, after the death of Colbert, became a very miserable and starving dependance: men of learning and science were neglected as much as before they had been patronized, and HOMBERG, in 1687, left Paris for Rome, where he took up the profession of physic.

He now pursued and perfected his discoveries on phosphorus, and prosecuted his discoveries in pneumatics, and other branches of natural philosophy. Finding, after some time, that the learned were again patronized in Paris, he returned there in 1690, and entered into the academy of sciences under the protection of M. de Bignon. Here he resumed the study of chemistry,

chemistry, but found his finances too limited to carry on his experiments as he wished, until he had the good fortune to be appointed chemist to the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent. In this situation he was supplied with the most perfect apparatus, and all materials for scientific investigation. Among other instruments, the large burning mirror of Tschirnaus was given to his care, and he made with it the most interesting experiments on the combustibility of gold, and other substances. In examining the nature of borax, he discovered the sedative salt, and traced several remarkable properties of that production. Pleased with the researches of his chemist, the duke of Orleans, in 1704, appointed him his first physician.

About the same time he was strongly solicited by the Elector Palatine to settle in his dominions, but he was too much attached to his present patron to quit Paris, and was not without a prepossession of a more tender kind in favour of mademoiselle Dodart, daughter to the celebrated physician of that name. He married her in 1708, though hitherto much averse to matrimony, but enjoyed the benefit of his change of sentiments only seven years, being attacked, in 1715, with a dysentery, of which he died in the September of that year.

HOMBERG was indefatigable in application, and his manners were mild and social. Though his constitution was not robust, he was rather addicted to pleasure, and was glad to forget his fatigues in the charms of good company. He did not publish any complete work, the productions he has left being only memoirs in the volumes of the academy.

## HORSTIUS (JAMES)

An eminent Physician,

Was born at Torgau, in 1537, and took the degree of M. D. in the university of Frankfort on the Oder, in 1652. He was offered the place of public physician in several places; and exercised it successfully at Sagan and Suidnitz in Silesia, and at Iglaw in Moravia, till 1580, when he was made physician in ordinary to the archduke of Austria: and four years after quitting that place, he was promoted to the professorship of physic in the university of Helmstadt. The oration he delivered at his installation, "*De Remoris discentium Medicinam et earum Remediis*;" that is, "Of the Difficulties which attend the Study of Physic, and the Means to remove them," is a very good one; and printed with his "*Epistolæ Philosophicæ et Medicinales*, Lips. 1596," 8vo.

Upon entering on this post he distinguished himself by one thing, which was thought a great singularity: he joined devotion to the practice of physic. He always prayed to God to bless his prescriptions; and he published a form of prayer upon this subject, which he presented to the university. It is easy to conceive, that no book of devotion ever sold worse than this, which HORSTIUS composed for the use of physicians: it must, however, be observed to their honour, that several of them gave him thanks for publishing these prayers, and confessed that their art stood very much in need of God's assistance.

He acquitted himself worthily in his functions, and published some books, which kept up the reputation he had already acquired. It must not be concealed, however, that he published "A Dissertation upon the

golden Tooth of a Child in Silesia ;” concerning which he suffered himself to be monstrously imposed upon. This golden tooth was a thorough imposture, contrived for the sake of getting money ; and Vandale has related how the cheat was discovered. HORSTIUS in the mean time took it for a great prodigy, which ought to be a comfort to those Christians who were oppressed by the Turks, as certainly foreboding the downfall of the Ottoman empire. But he was not the only one, who made himself ridiculous by writing about this golden tooth ; others did the same ; and they may serve as a lesson of caution to the curious inquirers into nature, to make themselves sure of the real existence of things, before they attempt to explain their causes. HORSTIUS’s dissertation was published at Leipzig in 1595, 8vo, with another piece of his writing, “ De Noctambulis,” or concerning those who walk in their sleep.

He died about 1600. In 1562, he married his first wife, by whom he had ten children : and losing her in 1585, he married a second two years after. If this physician had had somewhat less religion, and a little more philosophy in him, it is probable he would have escaped some jokes. Vide “ Lindenius Renovatus,” p. 485.—“ Epistolæ Philosoph. et Medic. p. 283.—“ De Oraculis, p. 423, edit. 1700.

## H O R S T I U S (GREGORY)

Nephew of the preceding,

Gained so brilliant a reputation in the practice of physic, that he was usually called the *Æsculapius* of Germany. He was born at Torgau in 1578, admitted M. A. at Wittemberg in 1601, and M. D. at Basil in 1606. He was professor of physic in several places ; and at

length, in 1622, accepted the place of first physician to the city of Ulm, which he held as long as he lived.

He married a wife in 1615, and lost her in 1634. He married a second in June 1635, and died of the gout in August 1636. He published many books, some upon useful, some upon curious subjects, which have been much esteemed. Among these were, "*De tuendâ Sanitate*, 1648," 12mo. "*De tuenda Sanitate Studiosorum et Literatorum*, 1648," 12mo. "*De Causis Similitudinis et Dissimilitudinis in Fœtu, respectu Parentum, &c.* 1619," 4to. "*Dissertatio de Naturâ Amoris, additis Resolutionibus de Curâ Furoris Amatoriæ, de Philtris, atque de Pulsu amantium*, 1611," 4to, &c. Beside two daughters, he left four sons by his first wife; three of whom were physicians, the other an apothecary. Two of the physicians, John Daniel, and Gregory, published books.—Vide "*Lindenius Renovatus*," p. 359.

#### H U N T E R (WILLIAM) M. D.

Was born May 23, 1718, at Kilbride, in the county of Lanerk\*. He was the seventh of ten children of John and Agnes Hunter, who resided on a small estate in that parish, called Long Calderwood, which had long been in the possession of his family. His great grandfather by his father's side was a younger son of Hunter of Hunterston, chief of the family of that name. At the age of fourteen, his father sent him to the college of Glasgow, where he passed five years, and by his prudent behaviour and diligence acquired the esteem

\* The life of this celebrated man is abridged from the excellent account of Dr. HUNTER, by S. F. Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. to which our readers are referred for a fuller description of Dr. HUNTER's writings:

of the professors, and the reputation of being a good scholar.

HIS father had designed him for the church, but his idea of subscribing to articles of faith was so repugnant to the liberal mode of thinking he had already adopted, that he felt an insuperable aversion to theological pursuits. In this state of mind he happened to become acquainted with Dr. Cullen, the late celebrated professor at Edinburgh, who was then just established in practice at Hamilton, under the patronage of the duke of Hamilton. Dr. Cullen's conversation soon determined him to lay aside all thoughts of the church, and to devote himself to the profession of physic. His father's consent having been previously obtained, Mr. HUNTER, in 1737, went to reside with Dr. Cullen. In the family of this excellent friend and preceptor he passed nearly three years, and these, as he has been often heard to acknowledge, were the happiest years of his life. It was then agreed, that he should go and prosecute his medical studies at Edinburgh and London, and afterwards return to settle at Hamilton in partnership with Dr. Cullen. He set out for Edinburgh, in November 1740, and continued there till the following spring, attending the lectures of the medical professors, and among others those of the late doctor Alexander Monro. Mr. HUNTER arrived in London in the summer of 1741, and took up his residence at Mr. afterwards Dr. Smellie's, who was at that time an apothecary in Pall-Mall. He brought with him a letter of recommendation to his countryman Dr. James Douglas, from Mr. Foulis, printer at Glasgow, who had been useful to the doctor in collecting for him different editions of Horace. Dr. Douglas was then intent on a great anatomical work on the bones, which he did not live to complete, and was looking out for a young  
man

man of abilities and industry whom he might employ as a dissector. This induced him to pay particular attention to Mr. HUNTER, and finding him acute and sensible, he desired him to make him another visit. A second conversation confirmed the doctor in the good opinion he had formed of Mr. HUNTER, and without any further hesitation, he invited him into his family, to assist in his dissections, and to superintend the education of his son. Mr. HUNTER having communicated this offer to his father and Dr. Cullen, the latter readily and heartily gave his concurrence to it: but his father, who was very old and infirm, and expected his return with impatience, consented with reluctance to a scheme, the success of which he thought precarious. His father did not long survive; dying October 30th following, aged 78.

Mr. HUNTER having accepted Dr. Douglas's invitation, was, by his friendly assistance, enabled to enter himself as a surgeon's pupil in St. George's hospital, under Mr. James Wilkie, and as a dissecting pupil under Dr. Frank Nichols, who at that time taught anatomy with considerable reputation. He likewise attended a course of lectures on experimental philosophy by doctor Desaguliers. Of these means of improvement he did not fail to make a proper use. He soon became expert in dissection, and Dr. Douglas was at the expence of having several of his preparations engraved. But before many months had elapsed, he had the misfortune to lose this excellent friend, Dr. Douglas died April 1, 1742, in his 67th year, leaving a widow and two children.

The death of Dr. Douglas made no change in his situation, he continued to reside with the doctor's family, and to pursue his studies with the same diligence

gence as before. In 1743, he communicated to the royal society, "An Essay on the Structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages." This ingenious paper, on a subject which till then had not been sufficiently investigated, affords a striking testimony of the rapid progress he had made in his anatomical inquiries. As he had it in contemplation to teach anatomy, his attention was directed principally to this object, and it deserves to be mentioned, as an additional mark of his prudence, that he did not precipitately engage in this attempt, but passed several years in acquiring such a degree of knowledge, and such a collection of preparations, as might insure him success. Dr. Nichols, to whom he communicated his scheme, and who declined giving lectures about that time in favour of the late Dr. Lawrence, did not give him much encouragement to prosecute it. But at length an opportunity offered for the display of his abilities as a teacher.

A society of navy surgeons had an apartment in Covent Garden, where they engaged the late Mr. Samuel Sharpe to deliver a course of lectures on the operations of surgery. Mr. Sharpe continued to repeat this course, till finding that it interfered too much with his other engagements, he declined the task in favour of Mr. HUNTER, who gave the society so much satisfaction, that they requested him to extend his plan to anatomy, and at first he had the use of their room for his lectures. This happened in the winter of 1746. He is said to have experienced much solicitude when he first began to speak in public, but the applause he met with soon inspired him with courage, and by degrees he became so fond of teaching, that for many years before his death he was never happier than when employed in delivering a lecture. The profits of his first two courses were considerable; but by contributing

contributing to the wants of his friends, he found himself, at the return of the next season, obliged to defer his lectures for a fortnight, merely because he had not money to defray the necessary expence of advertisements.

The late ingenious Mr. Watson, who was one of Mr. HUNTER's earliest pupils, accompanied him home after his first introductory lecture. Mr. HUNTER, who had received about seventy guineas, from his pupils, and had the money in a bag under his cloak, observed to Mr. Watson, that it was a larger sum than ever he had been master of before\*. As he had always an aversion to borrowing money, he now determined to be cautious of lending it; and by adhering to this prudent rule, and strict œconomy, he was afterwards enabled to amass that great fortune, of which he made so liberal an use.

In 1747, he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in the spring of the year following, soon after the close of his lectures, he set out in company with his pupil, Mr. James Douglas, on a tour through Holland to Paris. His lectures suffered no interruption by this journey, as he returned to England soon enough to prepare for his winter course, which began about the usual time. At first he practised both surgery and midwifery, but to the former of these he had always an aversion. His patron, Dr. James Douglas, had acquired considerable reputation in midwifery, and this probably induced Mr. HUNTER

\* Doctor Pulteney, in his "Life of Linnæus," has not thought it superfluous to record the slender beginning, from which that great naturalist rose to ease and affluence in life. "*Exivi patriâ triginti sex nummis aureis dives*," are Linnæus's own words. Anecdotes of this sort deserve to be recorded, as an encouragement to young men, who with great merit possess but little advantages of fortune.

to direct his views chiefly to the same line of practice. His being elected one of the surgeon man-midwives first to the Middlesex, and soon afterwards to the British lying-in hospital, assisted in bringing him forward in this branch of his profession, in which he was recommended by several of the most eminent surgeons of that time, who respected his anatomical talents, and wished to encourage him.

But these were not the only circumstances that contributed to his success. He owed much to his abilities, and much to his person and manner, which eminently qualified him for the practice of midwifery, and soon gave him a decided superiority over his countryman Dr. Smellie, who, to the weight of great experience, united the reputation he had justly acquired by his lectures and writings: but his person is said to have been coarse, and his manner awkward and unpleasing, so that he never rose into great estimation among persons of rank. The most lucrative part of the practice of midwifery was at that time in the hands of Sir Richard Manningham and Dr. Sandys. The former of these died, and the latter retired into the country, a few years after Mr. HUNTER began to be known in midwifery. Although by these incidents he was established in the practice of midwifery, it is well known, that, in proportion as his reputation increased, his opinion was eagerly sought after in all cases where any light concerning the nature or seat of the disease could be expected from an intimate knowledge of anatomy. In 1750, he seems to have entirely relinquished his views in surgery, as in that year he obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow, and began to practise as a physician.

About this time he quitted the family of Mrs. Douglas, and went to reside in Jermyn-street. In the summer

mer of 1751, he revisited his native country, for which he always retained a cordial affection. His mother was still living at Long Calderwood, which was now become his property by the death of his brother James. Dr. Cullen, for whom he always entertained a sincere regard, was then established at Glasgow. During this visit he shewed his attachment to his little paternal inheritance, by giving many instructions for repairing and improving it, and for purchasing any adjoining lands that might be offered for sale. As he and Dr. Cullen were riding one day in a low part of the country, the latter pointing out to him Long Calderwood at a considerable distance, remarked how conspicuous it appeared; "Well," said he, with some degree of energy, "if I live, I shall make it still more conspicuous."

After this journey to Scotland, to which he devoted only a few weeks, he was never absent from London, unless his professional engagements, as sometimes happened, required his attendance at a distance from the capital. In 1755, on the resignation of Dr. Layard, one of the physicians of the British lying-in hospital, we find the governors of that institution voting their "thanks to Dr. HUNTER for the services he had done the hospital, and for his continuing in it as one of the physicians;" so that he seems to have been established in this office without the usual form of an election. The year following he was admitted a licentiate of the royal college of physicians, and soon afterwards was elected a member of the medical society. His "History of an Aneurism of the Aorta," appears in the first volume of their "Observations and Inquiries," published in 1757.

In 1762, we hear him warmly engaged in controversy, supporting his claim to different anatomical discoveries,

discoveries, in a work entitled, "Medical Commentaries," the style of which is correct and spirited. As an excuse for the tardiness with which he brought forth this work, he observes in his introduction, that it required a great deal of time, and he had little to spare; that the subject was unpleasant, and therefore he was very seldom in the humour to take it up. In 1762, when our present amiable queen became pregnant, Dr. HUNTER was consulted; and two years afterwards he had the honour to be appointed physician extraordinary to her majesty. About this time his avocations were so numerous, that he became desirous of lessening his fatigue, and having noticed the ingenuity and assiduous application of the late Mr. William Hewson, F.R.S. who was then one of his pupils, he engaged him first as an assistant, and afterwards as a partner in his lectures. This connexion continued till 1770, when some disputes happened, which terminated in a separation. Mr. Hewson was succeeded in the partnership by Mr. Cruikshank, whose anatomical abilities are deservedly respected.

April 30, 1767, Dr. HUNTER was elected F.R.S. and the year following communicated to that learned body "Observations on the Bones, commonly supposed to be Elephant's Bones, which have been found near the river Ohio in America." This was not the only subject of natural history on which Dr. HUNTER employed his pen; for, in a subsequent volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," we find him offering his "Remarks on some Bones found in the Rock of Gibraltar," which he proves to have belonged to some quadruped. In the same work likewise, he published an account of the nyl-ghau, an Indian animal, not described before, which from its strength and  
swiftness

swiftness promised to be an useful acquisition to this country.

In 1768, Dr. HUNTER became F.S.A. and the same year, at the institution of a royal academy of arts, he was appointed by his majesty to the office of professor of anatomy. This appointment opened a new field for his abilities, and he engaged in it, as he did in every other pursuit of his life, with unabating zeal. He now adapted his anatomical knowledge to the objects of painting and sculpture, and the novelty and justness of his observations proved at once the readiness and extent of his genius.

In January 1781, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Dr. John Fothergill, as president of the society of physicians of London. "He was one of those," says Dr. Simmons, "to whom we are indebted for its establishment, and our grateful acknowledgments are due to him for his zealous endeavours to promote the liberal views of this institution, by rendering it a source of mutual improvement, and thus making it ultimately useful to the public."

As his name and talents were known and respected in every part of Europe, so the honours conferred on him were not limited to his own country. In 1780, the royal medical society of Paris elected him one of their foreign associates; and, in 1782, he received a similar mark of distinction from the royal academy of sciences in that city.

We come now to the most splendid of Dr. HUNTER's medical publications, "The Anatomy of the human Gravid Uterus." The appearance of this work, which had been begun so early as the year 1751, at which time ten of the thirty-four plates it contains were completed, was retarded till the year 1775, only by the  
author's

author's desire of sending it into the world with fewer imperfections. This great work is dedicated to the king. In his preface to it we find the author very candidly acknowledging, that in most of his dissections he had been assisted by his brother Mr. John Hunter. This anatomical description of the gravid uterus was not the only work, which Dr. HUNTER had in contemplation to give to the public. He had long been employed in collecting and arranging materials for a history of the various concretions that are formed in the human body. He seems to have advanced no farther in the execution of this design, than to have nearly completed that part of it, which relates to urinary and biliary concretions. Among Dr. HUNTER's papers have likewise been found two introductory lectures, which are written out so fairly, and with such accuracy, that he probably intended no farther correction of them before they should be given to the world. In these lectures Dr. HUNTER traces the history of anatomy from the earliest to the present times, along with the general progress of science and the arts. He considers the great utility of anatomy in the practice of physic and surgery; gives the ancient divisions of the different substances composing the human body, which for a long time prevailed in anatomy; points out the most advantageous mode of cultivating this branch of natural knowledge; and concludes with explaining the particular plan of his lectures. Beside these MSS. he has also left behind him a considerable number of cases of dissection. The same year in which the tables of the gravid uterus made their appearance, Dr. HUNTER communicated to the royal society "An Essay on the Origin of the Venereal Disease." After this paper had been read to the royal society, Dr. HUNTER, in a conver-

fation with the late Dr. Musgrave, was convinced, that the testimony, on which he placed his chief dependance, was of less weight than he had at first imagined; he therefore very properly laid aside his intention of giving his "Essay" to the public.

In 1777, Dr. HUNTER joined with Mr. Watson in presenting to the royal society "A short Account of the late Dr. Maty's Illness, and of the Appearances on Dissection;" and the year following he published his "Reflections on the Section of the Symphysis Pubis."

We must now go back a little in the order of time, to describe the origin and progress of Dr. HUNTER'S museum, without some account of which these memoirs would be very incomplete. When he began to practise midwifery, he was desirous of acquiring a fortune sufficient to place him in easy and independent circumstances. Before many years had elapsed, he found himself in possession of a sum adequate to his wishes in this respect, and this he set apart as a resource of which he might avail himself, whenever age or infirmities should oblige him to retire from business. He has been heard to say, that he once took a considerable sum from this fund for the purposes of his museum, but that he did not feel himself perfectly at ease till he had restored it again. After he had obtained this competency, as his wealth continued to accumulate, he formed a laudable design of engaging in some scheme of public utility, and at first had it in contemplation to found an anatomical school in the metropolis. For this purpose, about 1765, during the administration of Mr. Grenville, he presented a memorial to that minister, in which he requested the grant of a piece of ground in the Mews, for the site of an anatomical theatre. Dr. HUNTER undertook to expend 7,000*l.* on the building, and to endow a professorship of anatomy

tomy in perpetuity. This scheme did not meet with the reception it deserved. In a conversation soon after on this subject with the earl of Shelburne, his lordship expressed a wish, that the plan might be carried into execution by subscription, and very generously requested to have his name set down for a thousand guineas. Dr. HUNTER's delicacy would not allow him to adopt this proposal; he chose rather to execute it at his own expence, and accordingly purchased a spot of ground in Great Windmill-street, where he erected a spacious house, to which he removed from Jermyn-street in 1770. In this building, beside a handsome amphitheatre, and other convenient apartments for his lectures and dissections, there was one magnificent room, fitted up with great elegance and propriety as a museum. Of the magnitude and value of his anatomical collection some idea may be formed, when we consider the great length of years he employed in the making of anatomical preparations, and in the dissection of morbid bodies, added to the eagerness with which he procured additions from the collections, that were at different times offered for sale in the metropolis. His specimens of rare diseases were likewise frequently increased by presents from his medical friends and pupils, who, when any thing of this sort occurred to them, very justly thought they could not dispose of it more properly, than by placing it in Dr. HUNTER's museum. Before his removal into Windmill-street, he had confined himself chiefly to specimens of human and comparative anatomy, and of diseases; but now he extended his views to fossils, and likewise to the promotion of polite literature and erudition. In a short space of time he became possessed of "the most magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books, that has been accumulated by any

“ person since the days of Mead.” A cabinet of ancient medals contributed likewise to the richness of his museum. A description of part of the coins in this collection, struck by the Greek free cities, has been published by the doctor’s learned friend Dr. Combe. In a classical dedication of this elegant volume to the queen, Dr. HUNTER acknowledges his obligations to her majesty. In the preface some account is given of the progress of the collection, which has been brought together since the year 1770, with singular taste, and at the expence of upwards of 20,000*l*. In 1781, the museum received a valuable addition of shells and other curious subjects of natural history, which had been collected by the worthy Dr. John Fothergill, who gave directions by his will, that his collection should be appraised after his death, and that Dr. HUNTER should have the refusal of it at 500*l*. under the valuation. This was accordingly done, and Dr. HUNTER purchased it for the sum of 1,200*l*.

Dr. HUNTER, at the head of his profession, honoured with the esteem of his sovereign, and in the possession of every thing that his reputation and wealth could confer, seemed now to have attained the summit of his wishes. But these sources of gratification were embittered by a disposition to the gout, which harassed him frequently during the latter part of his life, notwithstanding his very abstemious manner of living. About ten years before his death, his health was so much impaired, that, fearing he might soon become unfit for the fatigues of his profession, he began to think of retiring to Scotland. With this view he requested his friends, Dr. Cullen and Dr. Baillie, to look out for a pleasant estate for him. A considerable one, and such as they thought would be agreeable to him, was offered for sale about that time in the neighbourhood

neighbourhood of Alloa. A description of it was sent to him, and met with his approbation; the price was agreed on, and the bargain supposed to be concluded; but when the title deeds of the estate came to be examined by Dr. HUNTER's counsel in London, they were found defective, and he was advised not to complete the purchase. After this, he found the expences of his museum increase so fast, that he laid aside all thoughts of retiring from practice.

This alteration in his plan did not tend to improve his health. In the course of a few years the returns of his gout became by degrees more frequent, sometimes affecting his limbs, and sometimes his stomach; but seldom remaining many hours in one part. Notwithstanding this valetudinary state, his ardour seemed to be unabated. In the last year of his life he was as eager to acquire new credit, and to secure the advantage of what he had before gained, as he could have been at the most enterprising part of it. At length, on Saturday March 15, 1783, after having for several days experienced a return of wandering gout, he complained of great head-ache and nausea. In this state he went to bed, and for several days felt more pain than usual, both in his stomach and limbs. On the Thursday following he felt himself so much recovered, that he determined to give the introductory lecture to the operations of surgery. It was to no purpose that his friends urged to him the impropriety of such an attempt. He was determined to make the experiment, and accordingly delivered the lecture, but toward the conclusion his strength was so much exhausted, that he fainted away, and was obliged to be carried to bed by two servants. The following night and day his symptoms were such as indicated danger; and on Saturday morning Dr. Combe, who made

him an early visit, was alarmed on being told by the doctor himself, that during the night he certainly had had a paralytic stroke. As neither his speech nor his pulse was affected, and he was able to raise himself in bed, Dr. Combe encouraged him to hope that he was mistaken. But the event proved the doctor's idea of his complaint to be but too well founded; for from that time till his death, which happened on Sunday, March 30th, he voided no urine without the assistance of the catheter, which was occasionally introduced by his brother, and purgative medicines were administered repeatedly, without procuring a passage by stool. These circumstances, and the absence of pain, seemed to shew that the intestines and urinary bladder had lost their sensibility and power of contraction; and it was reasonable to presume, that a partial palsy had affected the nerves distributed to those parts. The latter moments of his life exhibited an instance of philosophical calmness and fortitude, that well deserves to be recorded. Turning to his friend Dr. Combe, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said he, "I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

By his will the use of his museum, under the direction of trustees, devolved to his nephew the present Dr. Baillie, and in case of his death to Mr. Cruikshank, for the term of thirty years; at the end of which period, the whole collection is bequeathed to the university of Glasgow. The sum of 8,000*l.* is left as a fund for the support and augmentation of the collection. The trustees were, Dr. George Fordyce, Dr. David Pitcairne, and Dr. Combe, to each of whom Dr. HUNTER bequeathed an annuity of 20*l.* for thirty years, that is, during the period in which they will be executing the purposes of the will. Dr.

HUNTER likewise bequeathed an annuity of 100l. to his sister Mrs. Baillie during her life, and the sum of 2,000l. to each of her two daughters. The residue of his estate and effects went to his nephew. On Saturday, April 5th, his remains were interred in the rector's vault of St. James's church, Westminster.

Of the person of Dr. HUNTER it may be observed, that he was regularly shaped, but of a slender make, and rather below a middle stature. There are several good portraits of him extant. One of these is in an unfinished painting by Zoffany, who has represented him in the attitude of giving a lecture on the muscles, at the royal academy, surrounded by a groupe of academicians. His manner of living was extremely simple and frugal, and the quantity of his food was small as well as plain. He was an early riser, and when business was over, was constantly engaged in his anatomical pursuits, or in his museum. There was something very engaging in his manner and address, and he had such an appearance of attention to his patients, when he was making his inquiries, as could scarcely fail to conciliate their confidence and esteem. In consultation with his medical brethren, he delivered his opinions with diffidence and candour. In familiar conversation he was cheerful and unassuming. All who knew him allow, that he possessed an excellent understanding, great readiness of perception, a good memory, and a sound judgment. With these intellectual powers he united uncommon assiduity and precision, so that he was admirably fitted for anatomical investigation. As a teacher of anatomy, he was long and deservedly celebrated. He was a good orator, and having a clear and accurate conception of what he taught, he knew how to place in distinct and intelligible points of view the most abstruse subjects of ana-

tomy and physiology. How much he contributed to the improvement of medical science in general, may be collected from the concise view we have taken of his writings. The munificence he displayed in the cause of science, has likewise a claim to our applause. Persons of an invidious turn of mind, who seek to depreciate his merit in this respect, may, perhaps, endeavour to trace the motive by which he was actuated, and ascribe to vanity what may be considered as a commendable love of fame. It is certain, that Dr. Hunter sacrificed no part of his time or his fortune to voluptuousness, to idle pomp, or to any of the common objects of vanity, that influence the pursuits of mankind in general. He seems to have been animated with a desire of distinguishing himself in those things, which are in their nature laudable; and being a bachelor, and without views of establishing a family, he was at liberty to indulge his inclination. Let us, therefore, not withhold the praise that is due to him; and at the same time let it be observed, that his temperance, his prudence, his persevering and eager pursuit of knowledge, constitute an example, which we may, with advantage to ourselves and to society, endeavour to imitate.—Vide “Philos. Transf.” vols. 42, 58, 67, &c.

## H U N T E R (JOHN) F. R. S.

The youngest brother of the preceding Dr. William Hunter; was born on the 14th of July, 1728, at Long Calderwood: he was about ten years old at his father's death, and was left under the direction of his mother, who was particularly indulgent to this her youngest son: He was sent to the grammar-school; but not having a turn for languages, and not being sufficiently under control, he neglected his studies, and spent

spent the greater part of his time in country amusements. About this time Mr. Buchanan, who had lately gone from London to settle at Glasgow as a cabinet-maker, paid his addresses to Mr. HUNTER's sister Janet, and having many agreeable qualities, she was induced to marry him, although contrary to the advice of her relations.

TIRED of living idle in the country, Mr. John HUNTER began to turn his mind to some more active employment; and hearing much of the reputation which his brother William had acquired as a teacher of anatomy, he wrote to request, that he would allow him to come to London upon a visit, making at the same time an offer to be his assistant in his anatomical researches; or if that proposal should not be accepted, expressing a wish to go into the army. In answer to this letter he received a very kind invitation from his brother, and immediately set off for London, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, a friend of the family, who was going upon business.

Mr. HUNTER arrived in London in September, 1748, about a fortnight before his brother William began his course of lectures; and Dr. Hunter, who was very anxious to form some opinion of his talents for anatomy, gave him an arm to dissect for the muscles, with the necessary directions how it was to be done, and he found the performance such as greatly exceeded his expectation.

His first essay in anatomy having thus gained him some credit, Mr. HUNTER was now employed in a dissection of a more difficult nature; this was an arm, in which all the arteries were injected, and these, as well as the muscles, were to be exposed and preserved: the manner in which this was performed gave Dr. Hunter so much satisfaction, that he did not scruple to say,  
that

that his brother would become a good anatomist, and that he should not want for employment.

From this period we may consider Mr. HUNTER as having seriously engaged in anatomy; and under the instructions of Dr. Hunter, and his assistant Mr. Symonds, he had every opportunity of improvement, as all the dissections at this time carried on in London were confined to that school.

In the summer of 1749, Mr. Cheselden, at the request of Dr. Hunter, permitted him to attend at Chelsea hospital, and he there learned the first rudiments of surgery. The following winter, he was so far advanced in the knowledge of human anatomy, as to instruct the pupils in dissection, to whom Dr. Hunter had very little time to pay attention. This office, therefore, fell almost entirely upon him, and was his constant employment during the winter season.

In the summer months of 1750, Mr. HUNTER attended the hospital at Chelsea; in 1751, he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's; and in the winter was present at operations occasionally whenever any thing extraordinary occurred. The following summer he went to Scotland, and, in 1753, entered as a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1754, he became a surgeon's pupil at St. George's hospital, where he continued during the summer months, and, in 1756, was appointed house-surgeon.

In the winter of 1755, Dr. Hunter admitted him to a partnership in his lectures, and a certain portion of the course was allotted to him; beside which, he gave lectures when the doctor was called away to his patients.

Making anatomical preparations was at this time a new art, and very little known: every preparation, therefore, that was skilfully made, became an object of  
of

of admiration: many were wanting for the use of the lectures; and the doctor himself having an enthusiasm for the art, he left no means untried to infuse into his brother a love for his favourite pursuits. How well he succeeded, the collection afterwards made by Mr. HUNTER will sufficiently evince.

Anatomy seems to have been a pursuit, for which Mr. HUNTER's mind was peculiarly fitted, and he applied to it with an ardour and perseverance, of which there is scarcely any example. His labours were so useful to his brother's collection, and so gratifying to his disposition, that, although in many other respects they did not agree, this simple tie kept them together for many years.

Mr. HUNTER worked for ten years on human anatomy, during which period he rendered himself master of what was already known, as well as made some addition to that knowledge\*. He traced the ramifications of the olfactory nerves upon the membranes of the nose, and discovered the course of some of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves. In the gravid uterus, he traced the arteries of the uterus to their termination in the placenta. He was also the first who discovered the existence of the lymphatic vessels in birds.

Many parts of the human body being so complex, that their structure could not be understood, or their uses ascertained, Mr. HUNTER was led to examine similar parts in other animals, in which the structure was more simple, and more within the reach of investigation: this carried him into a wide field, and laid

\* An account of his injecting the testis, his description of the descent of that body, with observations on the hernia congenita, and his experiments in proof of the veins not being absorbents, are published in Dr. Hunter's Medical Commentaries.

the foundation of his collection in comparative anatomy.

In this new line of pursuit, this active inquirer began with the more common animals, and preserved such parts as appeared by their analogy, or in some other way, to elucidate the human œconomy. It was not his intention to make dissections of particular animals, but to institute an inquiry into the various organizations by which the functions of life are performed, that he might thereby acquire some knowledge of general principles.

His health was so much impaired by excessive attention to his pursuits, that, in the year 1760, he was advised to go abroad, having complaints in his breast, which threatened to be consumptive. In October of that year, Mr. Adair, inspector-general of hospitals, appointed him a surgeon on the staff, and in the following spring he went with the army to Belleisle, leaving Mr. Hewson to assist his brother during his absence.

Mr. HUNTER served, while the war continued, as senior-surgeon on the staff, both in Belleisle and Portugal, till the year 1763, and in that period acquired his knowledge of gun-shot wounds. On his return to England he settled in London, where, not finding the emoluments from his half-pay and private practice sufficient to support him, he taught practical anatomy and operative surgery for several winters. He returned also with unabated ardour to comparative anatomy, and as his experiments could not be carried on in a large town, he purchased for that purpose, about two miles from London, a piece of ground near Brompton, at a place called Earl's Court, on which he built a house.

In

In the course of his inquiries, this excellent anatomist ascertained the changes which animal and vegetable substances undergo in the stomach when acted on by the gastric juice: he discovered, by feeding young animals with madder, the mode in which a bone retains its shape during its growth: and explained the process of exfoliation, by which a dead piece of bone is separated from the living.

On the 5th of February, 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. His desire for improvement in those branches of knowledge, which might assist in his researches, led him at this time to propose to Dr. George Fordyce, and Mr. Cumming, an eminent mechanic, that they should adjourn from the meetings of the royal society to some coffee-house, and discuss such subjects as were connected with science. This plan was no sooner established, than they found their numbers increase: they were joined by Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, Dr. Maskelyne, Sir George Shuckburgh, Sir Harry Englefield, Sir Charles Blagden, Dr. Noothe, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Watt of Birmingham, and many others. At these meetings, discoveries and improvements in different branches of philosophy were the objects of their consideration, and the works of the members were read over and criticised, before they were given to the public.

It was in this year, that, by an exertion in dancing, after the muscles of the leg were fatigued, he broke the tendo achillis. This accident, and the confinement in consequence of it, led him to pay attention to the subject of broken tendons, and to make a series of experiments to ascertain the mode of their union. He did not, according to the common practice, confine himself to his bed, but by compressing the muscles and raising the heel, he was enabled, with the knee being kept

kept straight, to walk about the third day after receiving the accident. He divided the tendo achillis of several dogs, by introducing a couching needle through the skin at some distance from it, and with the edge cut through the tendon; in this way the orifice in the skin healed up, and made it similar to a broken tendon. The dogs were killed at different periods to shew the progress of the union, which was exactly similar to that of a fractured bone when there is no wound in the skin.

In the year 1768, Dr. Hunter having completed the house in Windmill-street, in which his collection is at present deposited, and where he afterwards carried on his anatomical lectures, he gave up to Mr. HUNTER the lease of his house in Jermyn-street, which was commodious and well situate for private practice. In this house Mr. HUNTER lived ten years; the same year too he became a member of the corporation of surgeons; and in the year following, through his brother's interest, he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital.

As he was always engaged in the improvement of his profession, young gentlemen who came to London to finish their education were very desirous of living in his house, and several gentlemen, very eminent in practice in different parts of the country, received part of their education as his house-pupils. Dr. Edward Jenner of Berkley, Mr. William Guy of Chichester, and Mr. John Kingston, boarded in his house in 1770 and 1771, and lived in the habits of intimacy with him till his death.

In May 1771, his treatise on the natural history of the teeth was published; and in July of the same year he was married to Miss Home, the eldest daughter of Mr. Home, surgeon to Burgoyne's regiment of light-

light-horse. The expence of his pursuits had been so great, that it was not till several years after his first engagement with this lady, that his affairs could be sufficiently arranged to admit of his marrying. In June 1772, his son John was born, who is now an officer in the army.

At this time his private practice and his professional character were advancing very fast, and his family had begun to increase; but still no small part of his time was devoted to his collection, which, as it daily became larger, was also attended with greater expence. The whole suite of the best rooms in his house was occupied by his preparations, and he dedicated his mornings from sun-rise to eight o'clock, the hour for breakfast, entirely to his anatomical pursuits. To these he added such parts of the day as were not engaged in attending his patients.

The knowledge he derived from his favourite studies, he constantly applied to the improvement of the art of surgery; and omitted no opportunity of examining morbid bodies, from which he made a collection of facts that are invaluable, as they tend to explain the real causes of symptoms, which during life could not be exactly ascertained; the judgement of the practitioner being too frequently misled by theoretical opinions, and delusive sensations of the patients.

In the practice of surgery, where cases occurred in which the operations proved inadequate to their intention, he always investigated with uncommon attention the causes of that want of success, and in this way detected many fallacies, as well as made some important discoveries in the healing art. He detected the cause of failure, common to all the operations in use for the radical cure of the hydrocele, and was enabled to propose a mode of operating, in which that event can  
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with certainty be avoided. He ascertained, by experiments and observations, that exposure to atmospheric air simply can neither produce nor increase inflammation. He discovered in the blood so many phenomena connected with life, and not to be referred to any other cause, that he considered it as alive in its fluid state.

He improved the operation for the fistula lachrymalis, by removing a circular portion of the os unguis, instead of breaking it down with the point of a trochar. He also discovered, that the gastric juice had a power when the stomach was dead of dissolving it; and gave to the royal society a paper on this subject, which is published in the Philosophical Transactions.

In the winter of 1773, he formed a plan of giving a course of lectures on the theory and principles of surgery, with a view of laying before the public his own opinions upon that subject. For two winters he read his lectures gratis to the pupils of St. George's hospital, and in 1775 gave a course for money, upon the same terms as the other teachers in the different branches of medicine and surgery.

Giving lectures was always particularly unpleasant to him, so that the desire of submitting his opinions to the world, and learning their general estimation, was scarcely sufficient to overcome his natural dislike to speaking in public. He never gave the first lecture of his course without swallowing thirty drops of laudanum, to take off the effects of his uneasiness.

It is curious, that the fundamental doctrines of these lectures should be the last of his publications; and that his anxiety to render them complete should make him patiently revise and correct them for twenty years, before he gave them to the press. We learn from these circumstances, both his diffidence respecting himself,

himself, and the value which he placed upon his future reputation.

Comparative anatomy may be considered as the pursuit in which Mr. HUNTER was constantly employed. No opportunity escaped him. In the year 1773, at the request of his friend Mr. Walsh, he dissected the torpedo, and laid before the royal society an account of its electrical organs.

A young elephant, which had been presented to the queen by Sir Robert Barker, died, and the body was given to Dr. Hunter, which afforded Mr. HUNTER an opportunity of examining the structure of that animal by assisting his brother in the dissection: since that time two other elephants died in the queen's menagerie, both of which came under Mr. HUNTER's examination.

In 1774, he published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of certain receptacles of air in birds, which communicate with the lungs, and are lodged both among the fleshy parts and hollow bones of these animals; and a paper on the gillaroo trout, commonly called in Ireland the gizzard trout.

In 1775, several animals of that species called the gymnotus electricus of Surinam were brought alive to this country, and by their electrical properties very much excited the public attention. Mr. Walsh, desirous of pursuing his investigations of animal electricity, and to give his friend Mr. HUNTER an opportunity of examining them, purchased those that died. An account of their electrical organs was drawn up by Mr. HUNTER, and published in the Philosophical Transactions. In the same volume, there is a paper of his, containing experiments on animals and vegetables respecting their power of producing heat.

In January 1776, Mr. HUNTER was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty; and in the spring

he gave to the royal society a paper on the best mode of recovering drowned persons. In the autumn of the same year he was taken extremely ill, and being advised to try Bath waters, he gradually recovered.

In 1778, he published the second part of his treatise on the teeth; he published also in the Philosophical Transactions a paper on the heat of animals and vegetables.

In 1779, he published his account of the Free Martin in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1780, he laid before the royal society an account of a woman who had the small-pox during pregnancy, where the disease seemed to have communicated to the foetus.

In 1781, he was elected a fellow of the royal society of sciences and belles lettres, at Gottenburg.

In 1782, he gave the royal society a paper on the organ of hearing in fishes. Beside the papers which he presented to that learned body, he read six Croonian lectures on the subject of muscular action, for the years 1776, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782. His observations on the muscular action of the blood vessels were laid before the royal society in 1780, and yet he delayed publishing them till his observations on the blood and inflammation were arranged.

In 1783, he was chosen into the royal society of medicine, and royal academy of surgery in Paris.

In this year, the lease of his house in Jermyn-street having expired, and his collection being now too large to be contained in his dwelling-house, he purchased the lease of a large house on the east side of Leicester-square, and the whole lot of ground extending to Castle-street, on which there was another house. In the middle space between the two houses he erected a building for his

his collection; upon this building he expended above three thousand pounds, and, unfortunately for his family, the lease did not extend beyond twenty-four years.

In the building formed for the collection, there was a room fifty-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, lighted from the top, and having a gallery all round for containing his preparations. Under this were two apartments, one for his lectures, and the other with no particular destination at first, but afterwards made use of for weekly meetings of medical friends during the winter. To this building the house in Castle-street was entirely subservient; and the rooms in it were used for the different branches in human and comparative anatomy.

In 1784, Mr. HUNTER was advanced to a very considerable share of private practice, and a still greater share of the public confidence. His collection had increased with his income. In this he was materially assisted by the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, who not only allowed him to take any of his own specimens, but procured him every curious animal production in his power, and afterwards divided between him and the British museum, all the specimens of animals he had collected in his voyage round the world. To his friends, the hon. Mr. Charles Greville and Mr. Walsh, he was also under particular obligations.

In April 1785, the new room was completed, and Mr. Home devoted the whole of the summer to the object of assisting him in moving his preparations, and arranging them in their proper order. Mr. Bell and Mr. Andre were also constantly employed in this business.

At this period, Mr. HUNTER may be considered as at the height of his surgical career; his mind and body were both in their full vigour. His hands were capable of performing whatever was suggested by his

mind, and his judgement was matured by former experience. He discovered a new mode of performing the operation for the poplitæal aneurism, by taking up the femoral artery on the anterior part of the thigh, without doing any thing to the tumor in the ham. The safety and efficacy of this mode have been confirmed by many subsequent trials, and it must be allowed to stand very high among the modern improvements in surgery.\*

Mr. HUNTER, we believe, was one of the first who taught, that cutting out the part was the only mode of preventing the hydrophobia; and he extended the time in which that might be done, with every probability of success, beyond the period generally believed. This doctrine, in favour of cutting out the part, met with the strongest confirmation by two melancholy cases, in which, from the nature of the parts, and numberless scratches on the skins, it was impossible to remove them. Though caustic was applied to every part that had a visible mark, and every other precaution made use of that was judged prudent, the wounds in both instances proved fatal.

If we consider Mr. HUNTER at this period of his life, it will afford us a strong picture of the turn of his mind, of his desire to acquire knowledge, and his unremitting assiduity in prosecuting whatever was the object of his attention. He was engaged in a very extensive private practice; he was surgeon to St. George's hospital; he was giving a very long course of lectures in the winter; he was carrying on his inquiries in comparative anatomy; had a school of practical human

\* Vide the second "Medical Spectator extraordinary," in which the merits of the operation are fully considered, and a safer and more effectual remedy is clearly pointed out.

anatomy in his own house, and was constantly employed in some experiments respecting the animal œconomy.

He was always solicitous for some improvement in medical education; and, with the assistance of Dr. Fordyce, instituted a medical society, which he allowed to meet in his lecture rooms, and of which he was chosen one of the patrons. This society, called the *Lyceum Medicum Londinense*, under his auspices and those of Dr. Fordyce, has acquired considerable reputation, both from the number and merits of its members.

In the year 1786, in consequence of the death of Mr. Middleton, Mr. HUNTER was appointed deputy surgeon-general to the army. He now published his work upon the venereal disease, which had been long expected by the public, and if we may judge from the rapid sale of the first edition, these expectations have not been disappointed. He also published a work, entitled, "Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy." In this work he has collected several of his papers inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*, which related to the subject, having permission from the president and council of the royal society to reprint them; there are also observations upon some other parts of the animal œconomy, which had not before been published. This work met with a very ready sale. It is to be considered among the peculiarities of his character, that he chose to have his works printed and published in his own house, where they were also sold; but finding this measure to bear hard upon the booksellers, in a way which had not been explained, the second editions were sold by Mr. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Nicol, in Pall-mall.

In the spring of this year, Mr. HUNTER had a severe illness, which confined him to his bed, and rendered him incapable of attending to any kind of business. His recovery was very slow, and his health received so severe a shock, that he was never afterwards entirely free from complaint, or capable of his usual bodily exertions. After his recovery from this illness, he had frequent affections of his heart upon every occasion that agitated his mind, or required any sudden exertion of his body.

In the year 1787, he gave a paper to the royal society, containing an experiment to determine the effect of extirpating one ovarium on the number of young; a paper in which the wolf, jackal, and dog, are proved to be of the same species; and a third upon the anatomy of the whale tribe. These papers procured him the honour of receiving Sir John Copley's annual gold medal, given as a mark of distinguished abilities.

These labours shew, that the decline of his health, although it diminished his exertions, by no means abated his ardour for the inquiries in which he was engaged.

In July, he was chosen a member of the American philosophical society. He now applied to the governors of St. George's hospital to be allowed, on account of his health, an assistant-surgeon, which they very readily granted, and Mr. Home was appointed to that office.

His collection, which had been the great object of his life, both as a pursuit and an amusement, was now brought into a state of arrangement, and gave him at length the satisfaction of shewing to the public a series of anatomical facts, formed into a system, by which the œconomy of animal life was illustrated. He shewed it to his friends and acquaintances twice a year,

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in October to medical gentlemen, and in May to noblemen and gentlemen; this custom he continued to his death.

In the year 1789, Mr. Bell, who was become a very skilful anatomist, and good practical surgeon, received an appointment as assistant-surgeon to the island of Sumatra, in the service of the hon. East-India company. This appointment, procured by the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, he accepted with a double view, the one to improve his fortune, the other to collect specimens in natural history. In both of these pursuits, he was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations: he sent home very rare specimens of animals and corals, and two papers, since printed in the Philosophical Transactions, one on the double-horned rhinoceros, the other giving a description of an uncommonly formed fish; but, unfortunately for science, he died of a fever, very much regretted by his friends, in the year 1792.

In the year 1790, Mr. HUNTER, finding that his course of lectures took up so much of his time that he was unable to correct his other papers, he gave it up to Mr. Home. As a previous step to this arrangement, Mr. Home had delivered the course for the two preceding summers. Mr. HUNTER now began to prepare for the press his "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds;" and intended, as soon as it was in the hands of the public, to give a course of practical lectures in surgery, for which he had for many years been collecting materials; these were so far advanced, that another winter, had he lived, would have finished them.

Upon the death of Mr. Adair, which happened in this year, Mr. HUNTER was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army.

He was also elected a member of the royal college of surgeons in Ireland.

In the year 1791, he was so much engaged in the duties of his office, as surgeon-general to the army, and his private practice, that he had little time to bestow upon his scientific objects; but his leisure time, small as it was, he wholly devoted to them.

In 1792, he was elected an honorary member of the chirurgo-physical society of Edinburgh, and was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the veterinary college, then first established in London. He published in the Transactions of the society for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, of which society he was one of the original members, and a zealous promoter, three papers on the following subjects: upon the Treatment of inflamed Veins; on Introsusception; and on a Mode of conveying Food into the Stomach, in Cases of Paralysis of the Œsophagus.

He finished his Observations on the Œconomy of Bees, and presented them to the royal society. These observations were made at Earl's Court, and had engaged his attention for many years; every inquiry into the œconomy of these insects had been attended by almost insurmountable difficulties; but these proved to him only an incitement; and the contrivances he employed, to bring the different operations of these indefatigable animals to view, were almost without end.

Earl's Court to Mr. HUNTER was a retirement from the fatigues of his profession; but in no respect a retreat from his labours; there, on the contrary, they were carried on with less interruption, and with an unwearied perseverance. From the year 1792, till his death, he made it his custom to sleep there during the autumn

autumn months, coming to town only during the hours of business in the forenoon, and returning to dinner.

It was there he carried on his experiments on digestion, on exfoliation, on the transplanting of teeth into the combs of cocks, and all his other investigations on the animal œconomy, as well in health as in disease. The common bee was not alone the subject of his observation; but the wasp, hornet, and the less known kind of bees, were also objects of his attention. It was there he made the series of preparations of the external and internal changes of the silk-worm; also a series of the incubation of the egg, with a very valuable set of drawings of the whole series. The growth of vegetables also was a favourite subject of inquiry, and one on which he was always engaged in making experiments.

The collection of comparative anatomy which Mr. HUNTER has left, and which may be considered as the great object of his life, must be allowed to be a proof of talents, assiduity, and labour, that cannot be contemplated without surprize and admiration. In this collection, we find an attempt to expose to view the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and most complex of the animal creation,—man himself.

By the powers of his art, this collector has been enabled so to expose, and preserve in spirits, or in a dried state, the different parts of animal bodies intended for similar uses, that the various links of the chain of perfection are readily followed, and may be clearly understood. This collection of anatomical facts is arranged according to the subjects they are intended to illustrate, which are placed in the following order: first, parts constructed for motion; secondly, parts essential to animals respecting their own internal  
œconomy;

œconomy ; thirdly, parts superadded for purposes connected with external objects ; fourthly, parts for the propagation of the species, and maintenance or support of the young.

The first class exhibits the sap of vegetables, and the blood of animals, from which fluids all the different parts of the vegetable and animal creation are formed, supported, and increased. These fluids being more and more compounded, as the vegetables and animals become more perfect, are coagulated and form a regular series. The sap of many plants does not coagulate spontaneously, but is made to undergo this change by adding the extract of Goulard, in this respect differing from water ; the sap of such plants is considered as the most simple : in the onion there is a spontaneous coagulation ; in insects the blood coagulates, but is without colour ; in the amphibia colour is superadded. The moving power of animals, from the simple straight muscle to the most complicated structure of that organ, with different applications of elastic ligaments, form a second series. The growth of bone, horn, and shell, come next in order ; and the joints which admit of their moving readily on one another, finish this subject.

The second class begins with those animals of the hydatid kind, which receive nourishment, like vegetables, from their external surface, having no mouth. Then follow those which have simply a bag or stomach, with one opening, as the polypus, having no organs of generation, as every part of the bag is endowed with that power ; but in the leech the structure becomes more complex, for although the animal is composed of a bag with only one opening, the organs of generation, brain, and nerves, are superadded ; and thence a gradual series is continued to those animals, in which  
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the stomach forms only a distinct part of the animal, for the purpose of digestion. The stomachs themselves were also arranged in the order of their simplicity. First, the true membranous digesting stomach; then those with the addition of crops, and other bags, to prepare the food for digestion, as in the ruminating tribe; and, lastly, those with gizzards. Annexed to the stomachs is a very complete and extensive series of teeth, which are varied according to the kind of food and stomach.

After the stomachs are the different appearances of the intestinal canal, which exhibit almost an infinite variety in the structure of their internal surface, from which the aliment is absorbed. The quantity of surface is increased in some by transverse folds, in some by spiral or longitudinal ones, and in others by a loculated structure, as in the whale.

To these are added the glands connected with the intestines, as the liver, pancreas, and spleen, which may properly be considered as appendages.

After digestion follows the system of absorbing vessels, the simplest being the roots of plants, after which are the lymphatic and lacteal vessels of different animals. These in the human subject and the elephant are small, and in the turtle large and more numerous; but in the spermaceti whale, where they are employed for conveying the spermaceti, of a size infinitely beyond what is met with in any other animal. To these are annexed the thoracic ducts in different animals.

The natural order, in following the course of the aliment from the stomach as a guide, leads from the absorbents to the heart, which in the caterpillar is a simple canal, or artery running along the middle of the back of the animal, admitting of undulation of the blood; from this simple structure it becomes, in different

rent animals, by small additions, more and more complex, till it arrives at the degree of perfection which is displayed in the organization of the human heart. These are followed by the different structures of valves in the arteries and veins, and the coats of these vessels. Then the lungs are shewn in all their gradations, from the simple vascular lining of the egg shell, which serves as lungs for the chicken, to those of the more perfect animals. In one instance, viz. that of the fyren, both gills and lungs are seen in the same animal. The windpipe and larynx are then shewn under all their different forms. The kidneys, which separate the superfluous fluids from the circulation, make the last part of this subject.

The third class takes up the most simple state of the brain, which is in the leech a single nerve with ramifications. In the snail, the brain forms a circular nerve, through the middle of which passes the œsophagus, from which circle there are branches going to every part of the skin of the animal. In the insect the brain has a more compact form; in fish it is larger, but still more so in birds, gradually increasing in size, as the animal is endowed with a greater degree of sagacity, till at last it becomes the large complex organ found in the elephant and in the human subject. The coverings of the brain, and the ganglions and peculiarities of the nerves, are annexed. The organs of sense are arranged in the order of their simplicity, beginning with that of touch, which is only a villous vascular surface, the villi very short where the impression is to be made through a thin cuticle, as in the human finger; very long where the covering is thick, as the hoof of the horse. The organ of taste is only a modification of touch, and therefore nothing in the organization is different, but the varieties in structure adapting the  
tongue

tongue for different purposes, are numerous: in many animals it answers the purpose of a hand, to bring the food to the mouth, as in many shell-fish, the ant-bear, wood-pecker, and camelion. Connected with the tongue are the fauces, which in many animals have peculiarities: in the electric eel they have a very curious carunculated irregular appearance; but they are yet more extraordinary in the camel, which has an apparatus to moisten the parts, so as to prevent the painful sensation of thirst, thus adapting the animal to the sandy deserts, which it is destined to inhabit; this apparatus consists of a large bag hanging down several inches in the fauces, and attached to the palate, which the animals can at pleasure move up and down, in order to lubricate the fauces. The organ of smell is variously constructed, and is more complicated in many animals than in man, as in the lion and sea-cow. The organ of hearing in fish consists of three semicircular canals, but is much more complex in land animals. The organ of seeing is different in those animals which are formed to see in water, and in those which see in air: it differs again in those which are to see with little or with much light; all these peculiarities are illustrated by preparations. The pigmentum of the eye in some fish resembles polished silver; in ruminating animals, at the bottom of the eye it has a greenish hue; in the lion and cat kind, a portion of the bottom is white; but, as a general principle, the colour of the pigmentum is the same as the rete mucosum of the skin of the animal, being white in white animals, and black in very dark ones.

After the brain and senses are arranged the cellular membrane, and animal oils; which are followed by the external coverings. These are divided into the different kinds, as hair, feathers, scales, &c. with the  
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the rete mucosum, or that membrane which is interposed between the true skin and the scarf skin, and which gives the peculiar colour. Added to these are the parts peculiar to different animals for offence and defence, as spurs, hoofs, horns, stings, and also electric organs. There follow next such peculiar structures as occur in certain tribes of animals, as the air bladders in fish, &c.

The fourth class begins with those animals, which have no distinct parts allotted for generation, that power being diffused over the whole animal. In these the young grow out of the old, as in the coral and polypi: and next in order come the hermaphrodite organs both of plants and of animals. The male organs are then taken up as a distinct subject, first in plants and then in animals, both at the times in which they do not breed, and in the breeding season, to shew their different states; to these are added a number of parts which answer secondary purposes in generation, and may be considered as appendages.

The female organs are first exhibited in the maiden state, in every class of animals, demonstrating the shape and length of the oviducts, the form of the uterus, the length of its horns, with the varieties in their structure, and the instances in which these horns are entirely wanting, as in some monkeys: to which are added the peculiarities respecting the hymen. They are then exemplified in the impregnated state, beginning with the seeds of vegetables, and those which have both seeds and young shoots, as the onion. The eggs of insects follow next, with their changes, particularly of the silkworm. The spawn of fish are next shewn; first in those which have eggs, and then in those which have their eggs hatched in the oviducts, as the dog-fish.

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The arrangement next proceeds to the formation and incubation of the egg in the fowl, and the process of foetation in the quadruped, with their peculiarities, and the different structures and appearances of the after-birth. Added to these are the peculiarities of the foetus, and the different modes by which the mother gives nourishment to her young.

In this collection, beside the preparation of the parts themselves, in spirits, in a dried state, or corroded, so as to give the most accurate idea of their structure, there is a considerable number of very valuable drawings, to shew the progress of different processes in the animal œconomy, together with such appearances as were not capable of being preserved.

This sketch will give an idea, but a very inadequate one, of the system which is comprehended in Mr. HUNTER's collection. It also includes a very large series of whole animals in spirits, arranged according to their internal structure, and many of the most rare specimens of preserved animals in this country, as the *camelopardalis*, *guanica*, *hippopotamus*, *tapir*, *arguspheasant*, &c.

There is also a series of skulls of different animals, to shew their peculiarities; and skeletons of almost every known genus of animals. There is a large collection of shells and insects: a prodigious number of calculi of different sorts from the urinary and gall-bladders, the stomach and intestinal canal: there are likewise the most uncommon deviations from the natural structure, both in man and in other animals, preserved in spirits or in a dried state: the most extraordinary specimens of this kind are, a double human uterus, one of the parts pregnant, and a double human skull perfectly formed, the one upon the top of the other. To make this collection more complete in every

every subject connected with comparative anatomy, is added one of the largest and most select collections of extraneous fossils, that can be seen in this country.

Mr. HUNTER was a very healthy man for the first forty years of his life; and, if we except an inflammation of his lungs in the year 1759, occasioned most probably by his attention to anatomical pursuits, he had no complaint of any consequence during that period. In the spring of 1769, he had a regular fit of the gout, which returned the three following springs; and in 1773, having met with something which very forcibly affected his mind, he was attacked with a pain in the stomach, about the pylorus: it was the sensation peculiar to those parts, and became so violent that he tried change of position to procure ease, but could find no relief: he took a spoonful of tincture of rhubarb with thirty drops of laudanum, without the smallest benefit. While he was walking about the room he cast his eyes on the looking-glass, and observed his countenance to be pale, his lips white, giving the appearance of a dead man; this alarmed him, and led him to feel for his pulse, but he found none in either arm: he now thought his complaint serious: several physicians of his acquaintance were then sent for, Dr. William Hunter, Sir George Baker, Dr. Huck Saunders, and Sir William Fordyce, all came, but could find no pulse; the pain still continued, and he found himself at times not breathing. Being afraid of death soon taking place if he did not breathe, he produced the voluntary act of breathing, by working his lungs by the power of the will; the sensitive principle, with all its effects on the machine, not being in the least affected by the complaint. In this state he continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time frequent attempts were made to feel the pulse, but in vain; at last, however, the pain lessened,  
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and the pulse returned, although at first but faintly, and the involuntary breathing began to take place: while in this state he took Madeira, brandy, ginger, &c. but did not believe them of any service, as the return of his health was very gradual: in two hours he was perfectly recovered. In this attack there was a suspension of the most material involuntary actions, even involuntary breathing was stopped, while sensation with its consequences, as thinking and acting with the will, were perfect, and all the voluntary actions were as strong as before.

Mr. HUNTER never had any return of these affections of the stomach \*, though frequently troubled with slight complaints both in the stomach and bowels, which were readily removed by small doses of rhubarb. In other respects he enjoyed his health till the year 1776. Towards the end of the spring he was seized with a very severe and dangerous illness, in consequence of anxiety of mind, from being obliged to pay a large sum of money for a friend, for whom he had been security, and which his circumstances made extremely inconvenient. He, however, gradually recovered from this attack, and as soon as he was able went to Bath, where he staid some time and drank the waters, which were thought to be of service to him: he returned to town much better, and in a few weeks got quite well.

About the beginning of April 1785, he was attacked with a spasmodic complaint, which at first was slight, but became afterwards very violent, and terminated in a fit of the gout in the ball of the great

\* Mr. Home, from whose life of Mr. HUNTER this memoir is extracted, has denominated this complaint an affection of the stomach; might it not more properly be called an organic affection of the heart and lungs?

toe. This, like his other attacks, was brought on by anxiety of mind; the first symptom was a sensation of the muscles of the nose being in action, but whether they really were or not he was never able to determine; this sensation returned at intervals for about a fortnight, attended with an unpleasant sensation in the left side of the face, lower jaw, and throat, which seemed to extend into the head on that side, and down the left arm as low as the ball of the thumb, where it terminated all at once; these sensations were not constant, but returned at irregular times; they became soon more violent, attacking the head, face, and both sides of the lower jaw, giving the idea that the face was swelled, particularly the cheeks, and sometimes slightly affected the right arm. After they had continued for a fortnight they extended to the sternum, producing the same disagreeable sensations there, and giving the feel of the sternum being drawn backwards toward the spine, as well as that of oppression in breathing, although the action of breathing was attended with no real difficulty; he was afterwards attacked with a pain in the back, about that part where the œsophagus passes through the diaphragm; he was next seized with a pain in the region of the heart itself; and last of all with a sensation in the left side, nearly in the seat of the great end of the stomach, attended with considerable eructations of wind from that viscus. In every attack there was a raw sore feel, as if the fauces were excoriated. The complaint appeared to be in the vascular system, for the larger arteries were sensibly contracted and sore to the touch, as far as they could be felt, principally in the left arm; the urine at these times was in general very pale.

These symptoms increased in violence at every return, and the attack which was the most violent came

on one morning, about the end of April, and lasted above two hours; it began as the others had done, but having continued about an hour, the pain became excruciating at the apex of the heart; the throat was so sore as not to allow of an attempt to swallow any thing, and the left arm could not bear to be touched, the least pressure upon it giving pain; the sensation at the apex of the heart was that of burning or scorching, which by its violence quite exhausted him, and he sunk into a swoon or doze, which lasted about ten minutes; after which he started up, without the least recollection of what had passed, or of his preceding illness. He then fell asleep for half an hour, and awoke with a confusion in his head, and a faint recollection of something like a delirium; this went off in a few days.

While these complaints were upon him, his face was pale, and had a contracted appearance, making him look thinner than ordinary; and after they went off his colour returned, and his face recovered its natural appearance. On the commencement of the complaint, he suspected it to be rheumatism, and applied electricity to his arm, which took it off for the time only. He then, for two or three nights successively, took three grains of James's powder, without any abatement of the symptoms. He next had recourse to the camphorated julep, both at the commencement of the spasm, and while it was upon him, but obtained no relief. He tried Hoffman's anodyne liquor; and not finding it to answer alone, joined it to the camphorated julep: but the spasms seemed to be more violent. One night he took twenty drops of thebaic tincture, which made his head confused all the following day, but did not at all abate the spasms; the following day he took two tea-spoonfuls of the bark, which heated him, and gave him a headache, thirst, and dryness of his

mouth, which prevented his continuing it. At the desire of Dr. David Pitcairn, he took the powder of valerian, an ounce a day, which seemed for the first two days to remove his spasms; but they returned on the third with more violence than usual, especially one evening at the royal society; which induced him to leave off the valerian, and he bathed his feet on going to bed in warm water, mixed with half a pound of flower of mustard, took a tea-spoonful of tincture of rhubarb in ginger tea, and wore worsted stockings all night.

On Friday morning, the twentieth of May, between six and seven o'clock, he had a violent spasm, attended with most violent eructations of wind from the stomach for nearly a quarter of an hour. Dr. Pitcairn, who was sent for upon this occasion, asked him, whether there were any distress upon his mind, that had brought on this attack; and he confessed his mind to have been much harassed, in consequence of having opened the body of a person who died from the bite of a mad dog about six weeks before, in doing which he had wounded his hand; and for the last fortnight his mind had been in continual suspense, conceiving it possible, that he might be seized with symptoms of hydrophobia. This anxiety preying upon his mind for so long a time, there is every reason to believe, was the cause of the present attack, and probably had also brought on the former ones, which were all after the accident that had impressed his mind with this horrible idea.

At the desire of Dr. Pitcairn, he took at two doses, in the forenoon, ten grains of asafœtida and three grains of opium; and in the afternoon, fifteen of asafœtida, and one of opium. In the evening he had a head-ach, which was supposed to be brought on by the opium; his bowels were loaded and oppressed with  
wind;

wind; and he endeavoured in vain to procure a motion by laxative clysters, although repeated, and ten grains of jalap were taken by the mouth. He passed a very restless night. On Saturday morning he was visited by Sir George Baker, Dr. Warren, and the late Dr. Pitcairn; he repeated the asafœtida twice in the course of the day, and two spoonfuls of a strong opening mixture were taken every hour, without producing a motion, till about half an hour after the whole was used.

In the afternoon he had another evacuation, soon after which, the most violent attack of spasm which he experienced came on; nothing was attempted internally during the attack, which lasted two hours; a bladder of hot water was applied to the heart, and afterwards to the feet, without any effect.

The asafœtida was now left off, and this evening he began the oleum succini in saline draughts, fifteen drops every six hours. On Sunday morning he continued the oleum succini, but the saline draught was changed to cinnamon water, and a large blister was put upon the back, close to the neck. This day he continued pretty free from spasm. On Monday the blister was taken off, and the oleum succini continued; but about nine o'clock at night he had threatenings of spasm, with head-ache, and the feeling of a load in his bowels; he had also a pain in the left side and region of the stomach, with violent eructations of wind from the stomach, which lasted about two hours. He took twenty-five drops of thebaic tincture in the warm tincture of rhubarb, and afterwards some baume de vie; but the eructations continuing, sinapisms were applied to the feet, after which they ceased, and the sinapisms were so troublesome, that he had them taken off five hours after they were applied. On Tuesday morning he felt himself easier. The oleum succini

was continued, five drops of laudanum being added to each dose. In the evening he bathed his feet in warm water, to clean them from the sinapisms: both the great toes appeared a little inflamed, and very tender; they were more painful after being bathed, and were very troublesome all night. On Wednesday morning, the inflammation and swelling in the great toes appeared evidently to be the gout, and the pain continued very acute till Thursday, when it began to abate; and on Friday was very much diminished. He continued the oleum succini on Wednesday, and took a bolus of aromatic spices before each dose; but on Friday the oleum succini made him sick, and was left off. On Saturday he began the bark, in tincture and decoction, with the pulvis aromaticus. Sunday he continued the bark; and having eructations and flatulencies after his meals, he was ordered to take every day before dinner fifteen grains of rhubarb, and ten grains of ginger in a bolus. He had no spasm after Monday the 30th of May; he, however, had threatenings or slight sensations, similar to those which preceded the spasms, and occasional eructations. Although evidently relieved from the violent attacks of spasm by the gout in his feet, yet he was far from being free from the disease; for he was still subject to the spasms, upon exercise or agitation of mind. As he had not drunk wine for four or five years, he was advised to try it. With this advice he complied, but found the spasms more easily brought on after using wine, than on those days on which he abstained from it; and they were always more readily produced after eating a hearty meal. He continued very much in the same way till August, when he went to Tunbridge, and drank the waters for about a fortnight without the least benefit, but rather conceived he was worse. Thence he hurried to Bath, and drank the waters for a month.

a month. When he had drunk them for a fortnight, he began to bathe every other night in the hot-bath, and on the intermediate nights put his feet into the hot-bath waters, and sometimes rode on horseback. After being at Bath three weeks, he did not perceive the least benefit; but on Monday the beginning of the fourth week, he found that his walking to the pump-room in a morning did not bring on the spasm as usual; and also, that he could extend his walk very considerably on that day. On Tuesday he was not quite so well, although when he compared that day with the preceding days, or rather months, he could say that he was better. This seemed to be a step gained. In this state he left Bath, and continued the same through the whole winter. What appeared very extraordinary was, that the spasm did not come on equally upon all kinds of exercise: he often performed an operation, as cutting for the stone, or extirpation of a breast, which, from peculiar circumstances, required a considerable deal of fatigue, and lasted near an hour each time; yet the spasm did not come on. He was employed in embalming the princess Amelia for three hours, in which time he was really fatigued, but had no spasm the whole time; yet, by going the length of Cavendish-square, and on towards Oxford Road, he was seized with a considerable spasm: but the fatigue he had undergone acted probably as a predisposing cause.

Nothing particular occurred from this period till about the beginning of December 1789, in the evening; when, at the house of a friend, on a visit, he was attacked with a total loss of memory; he did not know in what part of the town he was, not even the name of the street when told it, or where his own house was: he had not a conception of any place existing beyond the room he was in, and yet was perfectly conscious of the loss of memory. He was sen-

sible of impressions of all kinds from the senses, and therefore looked out of the window, although rather dark, to see if he could be made sensible of the situation of the house. This loss of memory gradually went off, and in less than half an hour his memory was perfectly restored. About a fortnight after, as he was visiting a patient one forenoon, he observed occasionally a little giddiness in his head, and by three o'clock it was attended with an inclination to vomit. He went home, and drank some warm water, which made him vomit severely, but nothing came off his stomach except the water. Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie attended him.

Mr. HUNTER's recovery from this indisposition was less perfect than from any of the others: his memory was, in some respects, evidently impaired, and the spasms became more constant: he never went to bed without their being brought on by the act of undressing himself; they came on in the middle of the night: the least exertion in conversation after dinner was attended by them: he felt therefore obliged to confine himself within a certain sphere of action, and to avoid dining in large companies. Even operations in surgery, if attended with any nicety, now produced the same effects.

In the autumn of 1790, and in the spring and autumn of 1791, he had more severe attacks than during the other periods of the year, but of not more than a few hours duration. In the beginning of October 1792, he was attacked so violently with spasm, that his life was in great danger.

On the 16th of October, 1793, when in his usual state of health, he went to St. George's hospital, and meeting with some things which irritated his mind, and not being perfectly master of the circumstances, he

he withheld his sentiments ; in which state of restraint he went into the next room, and turning round to Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians to the hospital, he gave a deep groan, and dropped down dead.

At the time of his death he was in the 65th year of his age, the same age at which his brother, the late Dr. Hunter, died. Upon inspecting the body after death, the following were the appearances. The skin in several places was mottled, particularly on the sides and neck, which arose from the blood not having been completely coagulated, but remaining nearly fluid. The contents of the abdomen were in a natural state, but the coats of the stomach and intestines were unusually loaded with blood, giving them a fleshy appearance, and a dark reddish colour: those parts which had a depending situation, as in the bottom of the pelvis, and upon the loins, had this in a greater degree than the others: this evidently arose from the fluid state of the blood. The stomach was rather relaxed, but the internal surface was entirely free from any appearance of disease: the orifice at the pylorus was uncommonly open. The gall bladder contained five or six stones of a light yellow colour. The liver and the other viscera exhibited nothing unusual in their appearance.

The cartilages of the ribs had in many places become bone, requiring a saw to divide them. There was no water in the cavity of the chest, and the lungs on the right side were uncommonly healthy, but those of the left had very strong adhesions to the pleura, extending over a considerable surface, more especially towards the sternum.

The pericardium was very unusually thickened, which did not allow it to collapse upon being opened; the quantity of water contained in it was scarcely more than

than is frequently met with, although it might probably exceed that which occurs in the most healthy state of these parts.

The heart itself was very small, appearing too little for the cavity in which it lay, and did not give the idea of its being the effect of an unusual degree of contraction, but more of its having shrunk in its size. Upon the under surface of the left auricle and ventricle, there were two spaces nearly an inch and a half square, which were of a white colour, with an opaque appearance, and entirely distinct from the general surface of the heart: these two spaces were covered by an exudation of coagulating lymph, which at some former period had been the result of inflammation there. The muscular structure of the heart was paler and looser in its texture, than the other muscles in the body. There were no coagula in any of its cavities. The coronary arteries had their branches, which ramify through the substance of the heart, in the state of bony tubes, which were with difficulty divided by the knife, and their transverse sections did not collapse, but remained open. The *valvulæ mitrales*, where they came off from the lower edge of the auricle, were in many places ossified, forming an imperfectly bony margin of different thicknesses, and in one spot so thick as to form a knob; but these ossifications were not continued down upon the valve towards the *chordæ tendineæ*.

The femilunar valves of the aorta had lost their natural pliancy, the previous stage to becoming bone; and in several spots there were evident ossifications.

The aorta immediately beyond the femilunar valves had its cavity larger than usual, putting on the appearance of an incipient aneurism; this unusual dilatation extended for some way along the ascending aorta, but did not reach so far as the common trunk of the axillary

lary and carotid artery. The increase of the capacity of the artery might be about one-third of its natural area; and the internal membrane of this part had entirely lost the natural polish, and was studded over with opaque white spots, raised higher than the general surface.

On inspecting the head, the cranium and dura mater were found in a natural state. The pia mater had the vessels upon the surface of the two hemispheres of the brain turgid with blood, which is commonly found to be the case after sudden death. The internal structure of the brain was very carefully examined, and the different parts both of the cerebrum and cerebellum were found in the most natural and healthy states; but the internal carotid arteries, as they pass by the sides of the sella turcica, were ossified, and several of the ramifications which go off from them had become opaque and unhealthy in their appearance. The vertebral arteries, lying upon the medulla oblongata, had also become bony, and the basillary artery, which is formed by them, had opaque white spots very generally along its coats. From this account of the appearances observed after death, it is reasonable to attribute the principal symptoms of the disease to an organic affection of the heart. That organ was rendered unable to carry on its functions, whenever the actions were disturbed, either in consequence of bodily exertion, or affections of the mind.

The stoppage of the pulse arose from a spasm upon the heart, and in this state the nerves were probably pressed against the ossified arteries, which may account for the excruciating pain he felt at those times. The other symptoms may be explained from the defect in the valves, and the dilatation of the aorta, which had lost its elasticity.

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In the last attack, the spasm upon the heart was either too violent in the degree of contraction, or too long continued to admit of relaxation, so that death immediately ensued.

His remains were interred in a vault under the parish church of St. Martin in the Fields, attended by a few of his oldest medical friends.

Mr. HUNTER was of a short stature, uncommonly strong and active, very compactly made, and capable of great bodily exertion. His countenance was animated, open, and in the latter part of his life deeply impressed with thoughtfulness. When his print was shewn to Lavater, he said, "That man thinks for himself." In his youth he was cheerful in his disposition, and entered into youthful follies like others of the same age; but wine never agreed with his stomach, so that after some time he left it off altogether, and for the last twenty years drank nothing but water.

His temper was very warm and impatient, readily provoked, and when irritated not easily soothed. His disposition was candid, and free from reserve, even to a fault. He hated deceit, and as he was above every kind of artifice, he detested it in others, and too openly avowed his sentiments. His mind was uncommonly active; it was naturally formed for investigation, and that turn displayed itself on the most trivial occasions, and always with mathematical exactness. What is curious, it fatigued him to be long in a mixed company, which did not admit of connected conversation, more particularly during the last ten years of his life. He required less relaxation than most other men, seldom sleeping more than four hours in the night, but almost always nearly an hour after dinner.

To his own abilities alone he was indebted for the eminence which he acquired in his profession; for although

though his medical education, his situation as surgeon to St. George's hospital, and, above all, his brother's recommendation, entitled him to notice, yet the increase of his private practice was at first but slow. The natural independence of his mind led him rather to indulge in his own pursuits, than to cultivate the means of enlarging the sphere of his business; but the proof which he afterwards gave of his talents commanded the attention of the public, and procured him a very liberal income.

In the first eleven years of his practice, from 1763 to 1774, his income never amounted to a thousand pounds a year; in the year 1778 it exceeded that sum; for several years before his death it had increased to five, and at that period was above six thousand pounds.

In private practice he was liberal; scrupulously honest in saying what was really his opinion of the case; and ready upon all occasions to acknowledge his ignorance, whenever there was any thing which he did not understand.

In conversation he spoke too freely, and sometimes harshly of his contemporaries; but, if he did not do justice to their undoubted merits, it arose not from envy, but from his thorough conviction, that surgery was yet in its infancy, and he himself a novice in his own art; and his anxiety, to have it carried to perfection, made him think meanly and ill of every one, whose exertions in that respect did not equal his own.

We think proper to mention, that Mr. Jessé Foot wrote a life of Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Foot is well known by the surgical and anatomical world, to have wished to be esteemed the competitor of Mr. HUNTER, and we were sorry to observe good language obscured by much ill-tempered and ill-timed sarcasm. In the 64th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, page 797,  
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is a vindication of Mr. HUNTER against some aspersions of Mr. FOOT, by Mr. HUTCHINSON. Vide "Home's Life of Mr. HUNTER," prefixed to "HUNTER's Treatise on the Blood," &c.

## H Y L L (ALBAYN)

Was born in Wales, or, according to Dempster, in Scotland, and educated partly at Oxford, and partly in a foreign university, where he applied to the study of physic, and took a doctor's degree. He was celebrated for his practice in London, and was much admired by his learned contemporaries both in England and abroad. He had a particular intimacy with the learned Dr. Caius, and Dr. Fryer, of Cambridge.

It is probable he lived a great deal in foreign countries, since the chief account we have of him comes from foreigners. Josias Semler, of Zurich, and Bafianus Landus, of Placentia, mention him with honour. The latter styles him, "Medicus nobilissimus atque optimus, et in omni literarum genere maxime versatus;" and tells us, that he wrote several pieces upon Galen, particularly the anatomical part of his works. He died Dec. 26, 1559, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London.

Fuller mentions it as somewhat remarkable, that Wales had three eminent physicians and writers who were contemporaries, viz. Recorde, Phayer, and Hyll. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 76, &c.



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